

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
PHARMACOPŒIA OF INDIA,
OR
A CATALOGUE OF INDIAN SYNONYMS
OF THE
MEDICINAL PLANTS, PRODUCTS,
INORGANIC AND ORGANIC SUBSTANCES
INCLUDED IN THAT WORK,
WITH
EXPLANATORY AND DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS, &c.,
IN
FOURTEEN LANGUAGES

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NATIVE SURGEON IN HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT AT THE REQUEST OF
THE COMMITTEE OF THE PHARMACOPŒIA OF INDIA.



Madras

PRINTED BY H. MORGAN, AT THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE PRESS,
1869

WORLD BOOK CENTRE
B-516 Nasa Partap Bagh
Delhi 7

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PREFACE

A few years since I had an occasion to pay attention to the vernacular synonymes in some works on Materia Medica and Botany. While I was much impressed with the importance and usefulness of the subject I found it blended with a great inaccuracy and confusion. I was about rectifying these defects in a work when it was my privilege to be called upon officially to contribute to the Pharmacopœia of India vide Circular Memorandum No 2824 dated 7th August 1865 from the Secretary to the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department which was accompanied with the Proceedings of the Madras Government Financial Department 28th July 1865 and Dr E J Waring's lists of medicinal plants &c

On the receipt of these documents I immediately thought of the subject I was previously meditating upon and with a wish to see the Pharmacopœia as free as possible from the defects just alluded to, I prepared a Table of Vernacular Synonymes of the medicinal plants drugs &c proposed to be included in that work. The Table was composed of 12 languages besides the Latin and English viz Arabic Persian Hindustani Dukhni Tamil Telugu Malay Alim Canarese Bengali Mahratti Gujratti, and Burmese and the synonymes in all these languages were expressed in their native characters as well as in English.

In preparing this Table although I consulted a few works, yet for the reason already mentioned I thought it

advisable to depend chiefly upon the names found out by myself. With this view, I had personally examined with several native practitioners, druggists, &c., all the plants known as medicinal in many localities of Madras, including the Agri-horticultural Society's and other gardens, and ascertained their names without any reference to books. The drugs in the bazaar, together with several other plants which were sent for from distant places, were next examined, and their names found out in the same manner.

The Table was then forwarded, as a part of my contribution, to the Committee of the Pharmacopœia of India, on the 7th February 1866, and returned to me on the 9th July of the same year, with a copy of the following Despatches and Orders —

*‘ Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
6th July 1866.*

No 7 Read the following Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George, dated India Office, London, 31st May 1866, No 43

I forward herewith copies of correspondence with Surgeon E J Waring, M.D., with enclosures in original, and I have to request that the necessary measures may be taken by you for meeting, if practicable, the wishes of the Pharmacopœia of India Committee, in regard to the printing at Madras of Mr Mooden Sheriff's Table of Medicinal Plants, under the late Officer's supervision

From Surgeon E J Waring, M.D., Editor of the Pharmacopœia of India, to the Under Secretary of State for India, &c, &c, &c, dated 3A, Talbot Road, Bayswater, 26th April 1866

By desire of the “Pharmacopœia of India” Committee, I have the honor herewith to transmit a Table compiled by Native Surgeon Mooden Sheriff of Triplicane Dispensary, Madras, containing the names of upwards of four hundred Medicinal plants of India, in twelve Eastern languages, in Vernacular and English characters

2 The Committee are unanimously of opinion that a Table of this kind is an essential part of the Pharmacopœia, and they had already taken steps to obtain from the best sources,

lists (in English characters alone) of the names of drugs in the different Vernacular languages of India

3 Mr Moodeen Sheriffe Table which has great additional value and importance from the fact of his supplying the names in Native characters as well as in English has been submitted by the Committee to several eminent Oriental scholars who have from a cursory inspection formed a favorable opinion of its accuracy. Before however giving it authority by appending it to the Pharmacopœia as it is the wish of the Committee to do it will be necessary to have it revised with care for which purpose they think it most important that it should be printed with as little delay as possible

4 Two obstacles present themselves in carrying this into effect in this country —

1st —Deficiency of requisite types and

2nd —Inadequate aid in the correction of the Press

5 To obviate these obstacles the Committee are induced to lay before Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council the proposal that the Table shall be transmitted to the Government of Madras with the view of its being printed there under the personal supervision of Mr Moodeen Sheriff. All

6 Should this proposal meet with favorable consideration the Committee are of opinion that it would be advisable for the Editor of the Pharmacopœia (Dr Waring) to prepare a Memorandum of instructions to be sent to Mr Moodeen Sheriff as there are several points connected with the Table which require modification and remark.

7 In conclusion the Committee desire to record the high sense they entertain of the praiseworthy labors of Native Surgeon Moodeen Sheriff in preparing this Table which reflects the highest credit on his industry intelligence and sound judgment and the Committee trust that their opinion together with their unanimous thanks may be transmitted to him through the proper official channel

From the Under Secretary of State for India to Surgeon D J Waring M D dated India Office 4th May 1866

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council

it will be forwarded to the Government of Madras together with a copy of your letter under reply with its enclosures in original and that Government will be authorized to adopt the necessary measures for meeting if practicable the wishes of the Pharmacopœia of India Committee, in regard to the printing of

Mr. Mooden Sheriff's Table of Medicinal Plants under his supervision

From Surgeon D. J. Waring, M.D., to the Under Secretary of State for India, dated 3A, Talbot Road, Westminster Park, W., 15th May 1866

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, relating to the publication of Mr. Mooden Sheriff's Table of Synonymes of Medicinal Plants, &c., in connection with the Pharmacopœia of India

2 Enclosed is the Memorandum of directions to be observed in printing the Table, which it is desirable should accompany that document when it is sent to Madras to be printed

No 8 ORDER THEREON, 6th July 1866, No 253

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Despatch and its enclosures, in original, be furnished to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals in charge of the Principal Inspector General's Office, and that he be requested to make the necessary arrangements for printing Native Surgeon Mooden Sheriff's Table of Medicinal Plants under that Officer's supervision

(True Extract)

(Signed) W. H. DIBSTON,

Ag. Secretary,

for Acting Chief Secretary

The Memorandum referred to in the above Despatches contained many directions, the most important of which were—

1 To alter the form of the Table by arranging the synonymes in paragraphs as in Ainslie's *Materna Indica*

2. To include the language of Ceylon in the Table, for which purpose I was assisted by the Committee with a manuscript list of Cingalese synonymes from Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites

3. To add to the Table a few more medicinal plants and some inorganic substances, a list of which I was furnished with by Dr. Waring

4 To modify the English spelling of the synonymes as it stood at that time, and to follow out, as far as possible, Sir W. Jones' method of expressing vernacular names in English

5 To refer to certain books, in order to avoid the omission of the names which might be in use in other parts

of India beyond the limits of this Presidency The remarks of the Committee on this point were very instructive as follows —

In Mr Moodeen Sheriff's letter which accompanied the Table he mentions that the names contained in the latter were ascertained by personal examination and enquiry without reference to books Whilst this has tended to give value to the Table in one respect it has tended to diminish its utility to a certain degree by causing the omission of certain vernacular names in common use in parts of India beyond the limits of the Madras Presidency *e g* *Darhald* the Hindustani name of *Berberis Lycium* *Kolum la tel* (Hind) the concrete oil of *Garcinia purpurea* *Kamala* and *Kapila* (Hind) the red pubescence of *Rottlera tinctoria* and *Theet se* the Burmese name of the exudation of *Melanorrhoea usitatisima* Without wishing to detract from Mr Moodeen Sheriff's originality the Committee are of opinion that the utility of the Table would be greatly extended by his reference to certain well chosen books relating to the subject *e g* Irvine's *Materia Medica* of Patna and the last edition of Shakespeare's Dictionary for Hindustani names Voigt's *Hortus Calcuttensis* for Bengali Mr Walter Elliot's *Flora Andhrica* and C P Brown's Dictionary for Telugu Rheed's *Hortus Malabaricus* for Malayalam and Mason's *Natural Products of Burmah* for Burmese

6 To send Home the proofs of the Table (in triplicate) to be revised before being finally struck off

I was further assisted by the Committee by being supplied with 3 manuscript lists of synonymes one in Mahratti by Dr Vandyke Carter another in Tamil by Sir Walter Elliot and the 3rd in Burmese by Rev M Regnier

Being thus encouraged assisted and afforded an opportunity of printing the Table under my own supervision I have revised it endeavoured to make it more accurate complete and useful and altered its form into that of a Catalogue Two more languages viz Cingalese and Sanscrit have been added to it, which increase the number of the whole native languages to fourteen

In revising the Catalogue I have repeated the examination of medicines as before and on this occasion obtained several supplies of them with their names from the bazaars of Calcutta Hyderabad Bombay, and a few other places

beyond Southern India. This and the previous examinations have materially assisted me in removing many doubts and a great deal of confusion, and in finding out the correct names as well as the true nature of many drugs and plants. In some instances, the drugs were involved in such a confusion, that I was not able to clear it until I have actually raised the plants suspected to produce them from seeds, and in a few more, the only way I found to reveal the true nature of them, particularly with regard to their medicinal and other properties, was to take them internally myself.

Although this volume is chiefly a work of synonymes, yet, it will be found to contain many facts which are not, at least, without sufficient interest to find their way in any *Materia Medica*, *Botany*, *Practical Chemistry* and *Pharmacy*. I cherish a hope that it also contains some matter which cannot be correctly included in any other category but that of discoveries. I allude to several articles in the Appendix, and to some facts scattered in the text, such as those in pages 28, 106, 128, 268, &c.

As a work of synonymes, the need of this Catalogue is fully admitted by the Committee, and therefore it is superfluous for me to speak any thing about it. I cannot, however, restrain myself from offering one remark that, the time is come when we should pay a much greater attention to the vernacular synonymes than ever. The appearance of the *Pharmacopœia* of India has opened a new era in the medical circle of this part of the world, and if the native medicines are to be introduced in general use of the European Medical Profession, as is apparently intended by Government from authorizing the publication of that work, it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to collect the plants from fields and gardens or buy their officinal parts and other drugs from bazaars without the knowledge of their native names, unless all the persons concerned in collecting, selling, and buying them all over India, turn out to

be Botanists Pharmacologists, and Chemists which is not probable

According to the direction of the Committee I have consulted all the works recommended by them (with one exception) and also a great many others whose list is appended to the Catalogue There were many names in some of these works which were not already included in the Catalogue but out of these only some were correct the rest being either incorrect or involved much in confusion and doubts I have not however rejected any of the names without a sufficient ground and in many of such instances have explained the reasons for rejection Many of the books in the list contain no native synonymes but I have referred to them for the sake of other points connected with the examinations

The method of transliteration I have adopted in the Catalogue for rendering vernacular names into English is chiefly based upon Sir William Jones system modified by Sir Charles Trevelyan and others I have arranged it in a Tabular form and appended it to the Catalogue As explained in this Table it was necessary to make some alterations and additions in the method to render it more complete and clear and applicable uniformly to the whole of the languages in the Catalogue The Table is perhaps rather too minute and long to be appended to another work instead of being published by itself but considering the multiplicity of the languages in the Catalogue, and the large number of synonymes in each of them I did not think it proper to leave any thing important connected with the subject unexplained and it has therefore extended to a few more pages than I first contemplated In preparing it I have consulted with and obtained the opinion of several educated persons in many of the languages included in it There are some columns in this Table in which the native characters are not printed yet they are allowed to remain in it in order to show that there is a character (not printed

for want of type) in each of them, which corresponds to each No., and the rules laid down in the Table according to Nos., are also applicable to it in common with the characters in other columns opposite to the same No.

The Catalogue is supplied with sixteen Indexes, *i. e.* one for each language, which will facilitate the reference of every name of medicine included in it. And it is also furnished with a list of explanation of the Initials and Names attached to the botanical names and synonymes.

It was my intention, nay determination, to have the Catalogue printed before the expiration of 1866 or 1867, so as to be ready for publication with the Pharmacopœia of India, but it has been unexpectedly delayed till now. There being only 8 native types available in Madras and in the Government Press of this Presidency, it was considered desirable to procure all others required for the Catalogue, particularly the Bengali, from Calcutta and other places, and accordingly some efforts were made in this direction, but, unfortunately, met with a complete failure after a very long and protracted expectation. This, together with casting and preparing the English characters with diacritical marks, and the complicated nature of the work which offered a difficulty in printing by necessitating the alteration of several types in every few lines, was the chief cause of the delay.

This delay has given rise to a great deal of correspondence between the Home and Madras Government, but as it chiefly related to the delay itself, and the explanation thereof, no part of it requires a particular mention here.

With regard to the deficiency of types, it is obviated to some extent by the complete method of transliteration attached to the Catalogue, and it is also intended to be supplied in the next edition of the work, as soon as its publication is considered necessary.

The first proof of the work I sent to the Committee was in the month of September 1867, and before the expir-

ation of the following February forwarded about 60 pages more of the text, and the whole of the Table of the method of transliteration. The printing was now again at a stand still for a large quantity of types and other printing materials were engaged in the chases of the proofs sent to the Committee and there were no more available for the work in the Press. In this dilemma I wrote officially to Dr Waring, requesting him to bring the above circumstances to the notice of the Committee, and to let me know how to proceed further. On the 30th September 1868, I received the following Resolutions of the Committee and Orders of Government on the subject —

Proceedings of the Madras Government Public Department
21st September 1868

No 193 Read the following despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council Fort Saint George dated India Office London, 6th August 1868
No 84 (Financial)

I forward, herewith copy of a letter* from Surgeon
E J Waring and of a report by
Dated 9th April 1868 Dr F Watson relative to the new
Pharmacopœia of India

2 I have sanctioned the arrangements proposed by Dr Watson in regard to the publication advertising, and price of that work

3 Two hundred and fifty copies of the Pharmacopœia will accordingly be forwarded to you as soon as it is published and I request that you will give the necessary directions for their distribution to such institutions as you may think proper

4 I have received a letter from Surgeon Waring a letter
Table of Native
given to Native
and decision of your Government

From Surgeon E J Waring M.D. Editor of the Pharmacopœia of India to the Under Secretary of State for India dated India Museum, Whitehall Yard 9th April 1868

At the final meeting of the Pharmacopœia of India Committee held this day at the India Museum it was resolved to offer the following suggestions for the consideration of the Secretary of State for India in Council —

1 With regard to the Catalogue of Native Synonymes of Drugs, which is in the course of being printed at Madras under

the supervision of Native Surgeon Moodcen Sheriff, as the labors of the Committee of the Indian Pharmacopœia are concluded, and as the members are about to disperse, it will be impracticable for them to attempt the supervision of the work.

They beg to suggest, therefore, that Mr Moodcen Sheriff be allowed to complete the Catalogue on his own responsibility, without sending Home the sheets as hitherto. It appears, however, desirable that he should be put into communication with the Professor of Botany at the Madras Medical College, in order that the botanical nomenclature may be as correct as possible.

2 The Committee also suggest that the number of copies of the catalogue to be struck off amount to one thousand.

3 The Committee would venture respectfully to direct the attention of the Secretary of State for India in Council to the valuable services of Native Surgeon Moodcen Sheriff in this matter.

He has evidenced throughout so much industry, intelligence, and zeal, that they have no hesitation in recommending that his labors be brought to the favorable notice of the Government of Madras, and that, on the conclusion of the work, he may receive some substantial recognition of his services.

The Committee the more willingly bring this to the notice of the Secretary of State for India in Council, as it is understood that Mr Moodcen Sheriff has suffered considerable pecuniary loss in connexion with certain portions of the work.

* * * * *

No 194 ORDER THEREON, 21st September 1868, No 1182

Ordered that copies of the foregoing despatch and of its enclosures be furnished to the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, and that he be requested to submit his views as to the remuneration to be given to Native Surgeon Moodcen Sheriff for his labors in the printing and editing of the Table of Native Synonyms of Drugs.

2 The Inspector General will also furnish a detailed list of the Institutions to which the "Pharmacopœia of India" should be distributed.

3 A copy of Surgeon Waring's letter will be furnished to Native Surgeon Moodcen Sheriff, and his attention drawn to the suggestions in paragraphs 1 and 2 thereof. A copy of the letter will also be sent to the Supervisor of the Government Press.

(True Extract)

R S ELLIS,
Chief Secretary

The printing began again immediately on the receipt of the above orders, and continued till the completion of

the work without any interruption except a few weeks which I shall speak of presently

If the title page be compared with the heading of the first page they will be found to differ as to what time the Catalogue was printed. The words which give rise to this difference are *included* and *proposed to be included* and this is to be accounted for by the fact of the Catalogue being printed partly before and partly after the publication of the Pharmacopœia.

Had this Catalogue been printed and sent to the Committee in 1866 or 1867 as originally proposed my intention was to append remarks on the use of many medicines introduced in it with a view to their being incorporated with the Pharmacopœia in addition to those sent previously. I was not able to accomplish this object on account of the delay of the Catalogue and this delay being already so great as explained I did not wish to prolong it for any sake. A delay however did occur again for the third time unavoidably for a few weeks in the months of May and June last a little before the completion of the Catalogue. I took advantage of this selected some remarks from my note book and attached them to it under the head of Appendix. Although the number of the medicines in these remarks is very small yet they have been selected from those classes which are most commonly in use in the practice of our Profession viz Cathartic and Emetic and I venture to hope that these medicines taken together with several others of the same classes in the Pharmacopœia will show that India is quite independent of other countries for its Cathartics and Emetics.

In obedience to the kind suggestion of the Committee in the last part of the second paragraph of their first Resolution I have submitted every proof before it was finally struck off as far as the end of the text (p. 283) to the examination of Dr G. Bidie the Professor of Botany in the Madras Medical College and am thankful to him for many

corrections he has made. I am also thankful to Dr Bidie for his kindness in lending me some work a few years ago while revising the Catalogue.

I owe my thanks to Dr H King, lately in charge of the Triplicane Dispensary and 1th District, who has kindly, at my request, looked over the sheets after they were struck off, and detected several errors, chiefly in the English portion of the Catalogue. All these errors, with several others found out by myself in the native synonymes, &c, are included in the 'List of Errata' at the end of the Catalogue. This list is perhaps a little longer than usual, but the errors in it are almost all typographical and orthographical.

In conclusion, I beg to state that I feel myself bound to express my gratitude to the Committee of the Pharmacopœia of India, through whose kind appreciation and estimation this Catalogue or Supplement to the Pharmacopœia has seen the light of publication, and to Government for their kindness in intending to promote me to the rank of Honorary Assistant Surgeon.

MADRAS, }
November, 1869 }

MOODEEN SHERIFF



A

CATALOGUE OF INDIAN SYNONYMES

OF THE MEDICINAL PLANTS PRODUCTS

INORGANIC SUBSTANCES &c PROPOSED TO BE

INCLUDED IN THE PHARMACOPŒIA

OF INDIA

Affixes and Prefixes required in each language to designate plants or their parts and products &c

I TREE SHRUB OR HERBACEOUS PLANT—

Shajar سجر, plur *Ashjar* اشجار, *Nabat* ناب, plur *Nabatat* نابات (*Arab*) *Darakh* درخ, plur *Darakhata* درختا or *Darakhthan* درختان (*Peis*) *Per* بر, plur *Peren* برن, *Buti* دبی, plur *Butian* دبان (*Hind*) *Jhar* جار, plur *Jharan* جاران (*Dul*) *Maram* مرما plur *Marangal* مرماگل *Chedi* شیدی plur *Chedigal* شیدگل (*Tam*) *Manu* మాను plur *Manulu* మానులు, *Chettu* చెట్టు, plur *Chetlu* చెట్లు (*Tel*) *Maram* రంధ్ర plur *Marannal* రంధ్రం, *Cheti* చెట్టి, plur *Chetikal* చెట్టికల (*Malyal*) *Mara* మరా plur *Maragalu* మరగలు (*Can*) *Gachh* గిరి, plur *Gida galu* గిరిగల (*Beng*) *Vri/shrha* వ్రీ/శ్రహ plur *Vri/shaha* వ్రీ/శహ (*Sans*) *Jhada* జదా plur *Jhadi* జదీ (*Mah*) *Jhida* జిదా plur *Jhadi* జిదీ (*Guz*) *Gaha* గహ plur *Gas* గింగ (*Cing*) *Sippin* సిప్పిన్ plur *Sippin miyau* సిప్పిన్ మియౌ *Apin* అప్పిన్ plur *Apin miyau*—or in combination *Pin* పిన్ plur *Pin miyau* *Bin* బిన్ plur *Bin miyau* (*Bur*)

II CREEPER, TWINING OR CLIMBING PLANT

Yaqtin يتطين, plur Yaqátin يتاطين. (*Arab*) Biyárah سار, plur Biyárahá ساردا. (*Pers*) Bél بيل, plur Bélien بيلين; Latá لا. (*Hind*) Bél بيل, plur. Bélián بيلان. (*Duk*) Kodī கொடி, plur Kodigal கொடியை. (*Tam*) Tigē தீగ, plur Tigelu தீகை. (*Tel*) Valli వల్లి, plur. Vallikal వల్లికల (Malyal) Balli బల్లి, plur Balligalu బల్లిగలు; Hambu హంబ, plur Hambugalu హంబగలు. (*Can*) Latá (*Beng*) Latá, plur Latáha (*Sans.*) Véla, plur Vélá (*Mah*) Vél, plur Vélo (*Guz*) Vel (*Cing*) Anóye, plur Anóye-miyáá—or in combination, Noye, plur Nóye-miyáá. (*Bur*)

III GRASS—Tibn تنى, plur Athán اتان; Hashish

حشيش, plur Hasháyash حشايش. (*Arab*) Káh كاه, plur Káhá كاه, Giyáh گياه, plur Giyáhá گياه. (*Pers*) Ghás گياس, plur Ghásén گياسمن. (*Hind*) Gháns گياس, plur Ghánsán گياسان. (*Duk*) Pullu పుల్లు, plur Pullugal పుల్లులు. (*Tam*) Gaddi గడ్డి, plur Gaddilu గడ్డిలు; Kasuvu కసువు, plur Kasuvulu కసువులు. (*Tel*) Pullu పుల్లె, plur Pullukal పుల్లెల (Malyal) Hullu ಹುಲ್ಲು, plur Hullugalu ಹುಲ್ಲುಗಳು. (*Can*) Gháns, Khér (*Beng*) Tīnam, plur Tīnāni (*Sans*) Gavāt (*Mah*) Gháns (*Guz*) Tana or Tanakol (*Cing*) Miye, plur Miye-miyáá (*Bur*)

IV FRUIT (not including Pod or Legume) —

Samar سمر, plur Asmár سمرات. (*Arab*) Bar بر, plur Barhá برها. (*Pers*) Phal फल. (*Hind*) Pandu پند, plur Pandurán پندوان. (*Duk*) Pazham பழம், plur Pazhangal பழங்கள். (*Tam*) Pandu పండు, plur Pandlu పండ్లు. (*Tel*) Pazham പഴം, plur Pazhannal പഴങ്ങൾ, Kāya കായ,

plur Kayal കായൽ (Malyal) Hannu ഹന്നു plur
Hannugalu ഹന്നുഗൽ (Can) Phal (Beng) Phalam
plur Phalani (Sans) Pandu Phal plur Phala
(Mah) Phal plur Phala (Guz) Gadi Ka or Kaya
(Cing) Asi plur Asi miyau ati plur ati miyau —or in
combination Si plur Si miyau Ti plur Ti miyau (Bur)

V PODORLEGUME — Ghilaful qutnit لاف الطبق
Ghilafus amar لاف المر (Arab) Sengri سنگری plur
Sengriyan سنگریان Sengi سنگی plur Sengiyan سنگیان
(Hind) Phalli پلی plur Phalliyan پلیان (Dul)
Kay காய plur Kaygal காயகாய (Tam) Kaya കായ
plur Kayalu കായല (Tel) Kaya കായ plur Kayalal
കായൽ (Malyal) Kavi കവി, plur Kavigalu കവിഗൾ
(Can) Sim dhim Simbi (Beng) Sing plur Singo
Ka plur Kala (Guz) Pedon plur Pedon miyau A i
plur Asi miyau —or in combination Si plur Si
miyau (Bur)

VI SEEDS — Bazz زر or Bazz, د, plur Buzur
زر or Buzur, د, Hab حب, plur Hubub حبوب
(Arab) Tullam تلم, plur Tullamha تلمها, Danah دان, plur
Danaha دانه (Pers) Bij بيج, Binj بيج Danah دان, plur
Dano دان (Hind) Binj بيج, plur Binjan
بجن (Dul) Virai விரை plur Viragal விரைகாய
(Tam) Vittu வித்து plur Vittanamulu வித்துములు or Vittulu
வித்துలు Ginja గింజ plur Ginjaalu గింజలు (Tel) Vitta
വിത്ത, plur Vittukal വിത്തുകൾ, Bijam ബീജം
plur Bijannal ബീജങ്ങൾ (Malyal) Bija बीज, plur
Bijagalu बीजगल, Kala कल plur Kalugalu कलगल

(*Can*) Bij, Bichu. (*Beng*) Bijam, plur Bijáni (*Sans*) Bi, plur Byá, Bij, plur Bijá. (*Mah*) Bi Bi. (*Guz*) Atta, Bija (*Cing*) Asi, plur Asi-miyáá—*or in combination*, Zi, plur Zi-miyáá, Si, plur Si-miyáá (*Bur*)

VII NUT—Hab حب, plur Hubúb حبوب (*Arab*) Khastah حسه, plur Khastahú حستها, Ustaḥhán استخوان, plur Ustaḥhánhá استخوانها (*Pers*) Guthli گنبدلی, plur Guthliyán گنبدلیان (*Hind*) Gutli گلی, plur Guthyán گلیان (*Duk*) Kottai கொட்டை, plur Kottaiyal கொட்டைகள் (*Tam*) Kuru കറു, plur Kurukkal കരുകകൾ, Anti അണ്ടി, plur Antikal അണ്ടികൾ (*Malýal*) Gotti നൂട്ടി, plur Gottigalu നൂട്ടിಗಳು; Váte വാട്, plur Vátegalu വാട്കൾ (*Can*) Anthóli, plur Anthólá. (*Mah*) Góthi, plur Góthyo (*Guz*) Atta, Kotta (*Cing*) Asi, plur Asi-miyáá—*or in combination*, Zi, plur Zi-miyáá (*Bur*)

VIII FLOWERS—Vaid ورد, plur Varúd ورود. (*Arab*) Gul گل, plur Gulhá گلها (*Pers*) Phúl بول, (*Hind*) Phúl بول, plur Phúlán بولیان (*Duk*) Pú பூ, plur Púkkal பூக்கள் (*Tam*) Puvvu పువ్వు or Pú పూ, plur Puvvulu పువ్వులు or Púvulu పూవులు (*Tel*) Pushpam పుష్పం, plur Pushpannaḥ పుష్పങ്ങൾ, Pú పు, plur Púkkal పుക്കൾ (*Malýal*) Huvvu దువ్వు, plur Huvvagalu దువ్వులు. (*Can*) Phúl (*Beng*) Pushpam, plur Pushpáni (*Sans*) Phúla, plur Phúlá (*Mah*) Phúl, plur Phúlá (*Guz*) Mal (*Cing*) Pán, plur Pán-miyáá, Apóén, plur Apóén-miyáá—*or in combination*, Póén, plur Póén-miyáá (*Bur*)

IX BUDS—Zahr زهر, plur Azhár ازهار (*Arab*) Ghunchah عجمه, plur Ghunchahá عجمتها (*Pers*) Kali كلی,

plur Kaliyin كالين (Hind) Kallī كالی plur Kalliyin كالين
(Dul) Moggu மொகு plur Moggulu மொகு plur (Tam)
Mogga మొగ్గ, plur Moggulu మొగ్గులు (Tel) Mottā మొత్తా
plur Mottukal మొత్తకల (Malyal) Moggu మొగ్గు plur
Moggugalu మొగ్గుగళు, Magge మగ్గ, plur Maggegalu మగ్గగళు
(Can) Kali (Beng) Mukulam plur Mukilani (Sans)
kali plur kalo (Mah) Kali plur Kaliyo (Gu)
Motta (Cing) Anoun or Angoun plur Anoun miyau or
Angoun miyau (Bui)

X LEAVLS—\araq راق plur Ouraq اوراق (Arab)
(Arab) Barg بركت plur Bargah برگاه (Pers) Pat باب,
Patti پتی plur Pattiya پاتیا (Hind) Patti پا,
plur Patto پے (Dul) Ilai இலை plur Ilaiyil இலையில
(Tam) Īlu అళు plur Ākulu అళులు (Tel) Ela అల,
plur Elakal అలకల (Malyal) Yalu యల, plur
Yalegalu యలగళు (Can) Piti (Beng) Patram plur
Patrani (Sans) Pina plur Pani (Mah) Pandru plur
Pandra (Gu) kola (Cing) Ayo e plur Ayo e miyau
—oi in combination Yo e plur Yo e miyau (Bui)

XI BARK—Qishr سر plur Qushur سر (Arab)
Post e draht پست درخت plur Posthae draht
پست درخت (Pers) Chhal حال plur Chhalen
(Hind) Chhalk, Chhalkó چلچل plur Chhalkó
(Dul) Pattai పత్తై plur Pattaiyal పత్తయిల (Tam)
Patta పత్తై plur Pattalu పత్తలు (Tel) Tola తొలె plur
Tolukal తొలెకల, Toli తొలెలి, plur Tolikal తొలెలి
కల (Malyal) Patto పత్తే, plur Pattegalu పత్తేగళు
(Can) Sāl or Chhal Bīkal (Beng) Valkalam plur Val
kalani Tīakam plur Tīakāni (Sans) Patta plur Patte
(Mah) Chal plur Chalo Chiltu plur Chilta (Gu)

Potta* (*Cing*) *Alháv* or *Kháv*, *plur* *Alháv-miyáá* or *Kkháv-miyáá*, *Sikháv* or *Tikháv*, *plur* *Sikháv-miyáá* or *Tikháv-miyáá* (*Bur*).

XII ROOT OR RHIZOME—*Asl* اصل, *plur* *Usúl* اصول (*Arab*) *Bikh* بىخ, *plur* *Bikhhá* بىخها (*Pers*) *Jar* چار, *plur* *Jarén* چارن (*Hind*) *Jar* چار, *plur* *Jaián* چارا. (*Duk*) *Vér* வேர், *plur* *Vérgal* வேர்களு (*Tam*) *Véru*, வேறு, *plur*. *Vérulu* வேறுలు (*Tel*) *Véia* വേര, *plur* *Vérukal*, വേരുകൾ, *Múlam* മൂലം, *plur* *Múlannal* മൂലങ്ങളിൽ (*Malyal*) *Béru* बिरु, *plur* *Béruḡalu* बिरुङ्गलु (*Can*) *Shikar*, *Jar*, *Múl*, *Hinar* (*Beng*) *Múlam*, *plur* *Múláni* (*Sans*) *Muli*, *plur* *Mulé* (*Mah*) *Jad*, *plur* *Jado* (*Gur*) *Múl* (*Cing*) *Amie*, *plur* *Amie-miyáá*, *Anú*, *plur*. *Anú miyáá*,—or in combination, *Mi*, *plur*. *Mi-miyáá* (*Bur*)

XIII BULB OR TUBER—*Asl* اسطبر, *plur* *Usúl* اسطبر, *Aslul-mudavvar* اصل المدور, *plur* *Usúlul-mudavvar* اسطبر المدور (*Arab*) *Bikhe-mudavvar* بىخ المدور, *plur*. *Bikhháé-muddavai* بىخهاى مدور (*Pers*) *Kand* كند (*Hind*) *Gaddah* گده, *plur* *Gaddé* گدے (*Duk*) *Kizhangu* கிழங்கு, *plur* *Kizhangugal* கிழங்குகள் (*Tam*) *Gadda* గడ్డ, *plur* *Gaddalu* గడ్డలు (*Tel*) *Kizhanna* கிழங்கு *plur* *Kizhannukal* கிழங்குகൾ (*Malyal*) *Gadde* గడ్డి, *plur* *Gaddegalu* గడ్డిగల (*Can*) *Gól-múl* (*Beng*) *Kandaha*, *plur* *Kandáha* (*Sans*) *Gaddá*, *plur* *Gaddé* (*Mah*) *Kan*, *Gaddá*, *plur* *Gaddo* (*Gur*) *Ala* (*Cing*) *Aú* or *U*, *plur* *Aúmiyáá* or *U-miyáá* (*Bur*)

XIV WOOD—*Khashab* خشب (*Arab*) *Chób* چوب, *plur* *Chóbbhá* چوبها (*Pers*) *Lakí* لکری, *plur* *Lakriyán* لکریان (*Hind and Duk*) *Kattar* கட்டை, *plur* *Kattargal*

கட்டைகள் *Chakkai* சகை plur *Chakkaigal* சகைகள்
 (Tam) katta கட்டை plur kattai கட்டை, Chekka செக் plur
 Chekkalu செக் (Tel) Mutti மூத்தி, plur Muttikal மூத்திகை,
 Tati தாதி plur Tatikal தாதிகை (Malyal) kattige கட்டி
 plur Kattigegalu கட்டிகள (Can) kath kashtha (Beng)
 kashṭam plur kashṭam (Sans) Lakada plur Lakade
 (Mah) Lakdu plur Lakda (Guz) Then plur Thén
 miyaa Sissa plur Sissa miyau (Bur)

XV GUM OR RESIN — Samagh صمغ plur Sumugh
 صمغ Aalak سلك plur Auluk علوك (Arab) Kouy كوج
 plur Koujha كوحا Samagh صمغ plur Samaghha صمغ
 (Pers) Gond گوند plur Gonden گوند (Hind)
 Gónd گوند plur Gondan گوندان (Dul) Pishun पिशुन
 plur Pishungal पिशुन (Tam) Pisunu பிசுனு Banka
 బంక (Tel) Pasha పాశ plur Pashakal పాశకలు (Mal
 yal) Gondu గొండు, plur Gondagalu గొండులు Antu
 అంతు plur Antagalu అంతులు (Can) Gun గున Lisa (Beng)
 Niryasam నిరయసా plur Niryasāni (Sans) Gonda గొండా
 Dink (Mah) Gun Gundar (Guz) Melliyam (Cing)
 Asi plur Asi miyaa, — or in combination Si plur
 Si miyaa (Bur)

XVI OIL — Dohan دهن plur Adhan ادحان —
 Essential oil Aitr اتر (Arab) Roghan روغن plur
 Roghanha روغن — Essential oil Aitr اتر (Pers) Tel
 تل — Essential oil Aitr اتر or Atar اتر (Hind
 and Dul) Enney అనై plur Enneygal అనైలు
 — Essential oil Tailam తైలము (Tam) Nune నూనె
 — Essential oil Tailamu తైలము (Tel) Lunn అణ్ణ
 plur Ennakal అణ్ణకల — Essential oil Tailam
 తైలము plur Tailannal తైలములు (Malyal) Lanne

യ്ക്കു, *plur* Yannegalu യ്ക്കു; *Dhati* ധ്വതി, *plur* *Dhati-*
galu ധ്വതി (Can) *Tail*, *Tél* (Beng) *Tailam*, *plur*
Tailámi (Sans) *Téla* (Mah) *Tél* (Guz) *Tel* (Cing)
Si, *plur* *Si-miyáú* (Bur).

XVII SPIRIT — *Khamai* خمر, *plur* *Khumú* خمر;
Sharáb شراب, *plur* *Sharábát* شرابات (Arab.) *Mar* می,
plur *Marhá* مہا, *Sharáb* شراب, *plur* *Sharábhá* شرابہ.
(Pers) *Sharáb* شراب, *plur* *Sharábén* شرابیں (Hind)
Dáú دارو, *plur* *Dáúvân* داروان. (Duk) *Sháráyam*
சாறாயம், *plur* *Sháráyangal* சாறாயங்கள் (Tam) *Sáráyi*
సారాయి (Tel) *Cháráyam* చారాయం, *plur* *Cháráyanna*
చారాయణ్డ, *Tákaiam* താകരം, *plur* *Tákaranna*
താകരന്റ, *(Malyal)* *Sáráyi* సారాయి *plur* *Sáráyigalu*
సారాయిగలు (Can) *Mad*, *Suráp.* (Beng) *Madyam* (Sans)
Dáú (Mah) *Dáú* (Guz) *Arak* or *Araku* (Cing)
Aye, *plur* *Aye-miyáú* (Bur)

XVIII MILKY JUICE — *Laban* لبن, *plur.* *Albán* لبن.
(Arab) *Shír* سر, *plur* *Shírhá* سرها (Pers) *Dúdh* دودھ
(Hind and Duk) *Pál* പാല, *plur* *Pálgal* പാലകള (Tam)
Pálu పాలు (Tel) *Pál* పాൽ, *plur* *Páikal* పాൽక; *Kshíam*
ക്ഷീരం, *plur* *Kshíanna* క్షీరణ్డ (Mal-
yal) *Hálú* ಹಾಲು, *plur* *Hálugalu* ಹಾಲುಗಳು (Can)
Khín, *Dúdh* (Beng) *Kshíram*, *plur* *Kshírámi* (Sans)
Dúda (Mah) *Dúdh* (Guz) *Kni*. (Cing) *No* (Bur)

XIX WHITE — *Abyaz* ابيض (Arab) *Supéd* سمد
(Pers) *Suféd* سفید. (Hind) *Ujlá* اچلا, or *Ujlí* اچلی.
(Duk) *Vellaz* வெள்ளை, *Venmar* வெண்ணை (Tam.)
Tella తెల్ల (Tel) *Ven* വെൺ, *Vel* വെട; *Vella* വെളള.
(Malyal) *Bih* బి (Can) *Dhóp*, *Sáddá* (Beng) *Shvétá*,

Dhoulam (Sans) *Pandhara* (Mah) *Ujlo* *Dhólo*
Saphed (Guz) *Sudu* (Cing) *Aphayu* or *Phiu* (Bur)

XX BLACK—*Asrad* اسود (Arab) *Siyah* سياه (Pers) *Kala* काल or *Kalr* काली (Hind and Dul) *Karuppu* கருப்பு *Karu* கரு (Tam) *Nalla* నల (Tel) *Kara* കറ, *Karuppa* കറുപ്പ (Malyal) *Kappu* కప్పు, *Kari* కరి (Can) *Kala* কাল (Beng) *Krishtna* *Kála* (Sans) *Kála* (Mah) *Kalo* (Guz) *Kalu* (Cing) *Ame* *Ane* or *Ne* (Bur)

XXI RED—*Ahmar* احمر (Arab) *Surkh* سرخ (Pers) *Lál* लाल (Hind and Dul) *Shivappu* சிவப்பு (Tam) *Erra* ఎర్ర (Tel) *Chem* ചെമ്മ, *Chovanna* ചൊവ്വന്ന (Malyal) *kempu* కంపు (Can) *Rakto* *Lal* (Beng) *Lohita* *Rakta* (Sans) *Tambáda* (Mah) *Lal* (Guz) *Rat* or *Rata* (Cing) *Ani* or *Ni* (Bur)

XXII YELLOW—*Asfar* اصفر (Arab) *Zard* زرد (Pers) *Pila* پیل or *Pili* پیلی (Hind and Dul) *Manja* மஞ்சள் (Tam) *Pasupu* పసుపు (Tel) *Mappa* മപ്പ (Malyal) *Haladi* ಹಲದಿ (Can) *Haldia* *Jara* (Beng) *Pita* (Sans) *Pivala* (Mah) *Pilu* (Guz) *Kaha* or *kahapata* (Cing) *Ava* or *Va* (Bur)

XXIII GREEN—*Alhzar* احضر (Arab) *Sabz* سبز (Pers) *Harí* هری or *Hari* هری (Hind and Dul) *Pach* *ch* *ai* பச்சை (Tam) *Pach* *cha* పచ్చ (Tel) *Pach* *cha* ചച്ച (Malyal) *Hasaru* ಹಸರು (Can) *Hará* *Sabuyh* (Beng) *Harita* (Sans) *Hirva* (Mah) *Sabaz* *Haru* (Guz) *Pach* *cha* *kola* *pata* (Cing) *Asain*, *Sainsi* or *Senzi* (Bur)

XXIV BLUE OR PURPLE—Azraq أزرق, Arzaq
 ارزق (Arab) Nilgún نیلگون, Kabúdi کبودی
 (Pers) Nílá نِلا or Nílí نیلی, Údá اودا or
 Udí اودی (Hind and Duk) Níla நீல. (Tam) Níla
 நீல (Tel) Níla നീല (Malyal) Níli ನೀಡಿ (Can) Nílá
 (Beng) Níla, Shámálá (Sans) Níla, Vúdá (Mah)
 Udu (Guz) Níl or Níl páta (Cing) Piyá or Biya (Bur)

XXV SWEET—Haló حلو (Arab) Shírin شیرین.
 (Pers) Mithá میثا or Mithí مینعی (Hind) Mitthá
 میثا or Mitthi میثی (Duk) Tittippu தித்திப்பு, Inippu
 இனிப்பு (Tam) Tiyyanu திண்ணை (Tel) Madhura மதுரை
 (Malyal) Shiyáda சிவக்கட (Can) Míshhá, Míthá
 (Beng) Madhuryá (Sans) Gulachíta (Mah) Mithu,
 Galu (Guz) Peni (Cing) Akhuyu or Khuyu (Bur)

XXVI SOUR—Hámız حامض (Arab) Tursh ترش.
 (Pers) Khattá کھٹا or Khattí کھتی (Hind and Duk)
 Pulippu புலிப்பு (Tam) Pulla புல்ல (Tel) Pulí புలి.
 (Malyal) Huli ಹುಲಿ (Can.) Amlá, Khatá (Beng)
 Ámlá (Sans) Ambata (Mah) Khátu (Guz) Ambul
 (Cing) Akhin or Akhing (Bur)

XXVII BITTER—Murr مر (Arab) Talkh تلخ.
 (Pers) Karvá کَرْوا or Karví کَرْوی (Hind and Duk)
 Kashappu கசப்பு (Tam) Chédu చెడు (Tel) Karpa
 కెరప (Malyal) Tikta తిక్త. (Can) Tito, Titá (Beng.)
 Tikta (Sans) Kadú, (Mah) Kadavu, Kadu (Guz)
 Titta (Cing) Khága or Akhá. (Bur)

XXVIII GREATER OR LARGER—Kabír كبير,
 Kubá کُبار (Arab) Kalán کَلای, Buzarg بزرگ (Pers)
 Bará بَرّا or Bari بَرّی (Hind and Duk) Periya பெரிய,

Peru పెరు Perin పెరిన్ (Tam) Pedda పెద్ద (Tel) Valiva
 వలియ (Malyal) Dodda దొడ్డ (Can) Bara Maha
 (Beng) Maha Brahata (Sans) Thora (Mah) Moṭu
 (Gu) Lokha Maha (Cing) Kigi Aki Agi or Gi
 (Bur)

XXIX LESSER OR SMALLER — Sighir سِغِير, Saghir
 صغير (Arab) Ahurd حرد, hockh كَحْك (Pers) Chhot.
 خُوت or Chhoti خُوتی (Hind and Dul) Shriya శ్రియ
 Shru శ్రు (Tam) Sinna పన్ను Chinna చిన్న (Tel)
 Cheriya చెరియ (Malyal) Chikka చిక్క Sinna పన్ను,
 Putta పుట్ట (Can) Chhoti (Beng) Lahina (Mah)
 Nanu (Gu) Punji or Lunchi (Cing) Ancu or
 Angcu (Bur)

XXX GREEN OR FRESH — Rath رَاط or Ratih
 رَاط (Arab) Tar تر (Pers) kach chi كَاشِ or kach chi
 كَاشِی (Hind and Dul) Pach chi పచ్చ (Tam)
 Pach chani పచ్చని or Pach chi పచ్చి (Tel, Pach chi పచ్చి
 (Malyal) Hasaru హసరు, Haslu హల్లు (Can) kacha
 (Beng) harita (Sans) Hirvi (Mah) kachu (Guz)
 Pach chi Amu or Ammu (Cing) Asin Sin or Lin
 (Bur)

XXXI DRY OR DRIED — Yabis يَابِس (Arab)
 Ahushk احشك (Pers) Sulhi سولھا or Sulhi سولھی
 (Hind) Suka سوكا or Suki سوكی Sukhi سكا or Sukhi
 سکی (Dul) Ularnda అలరంద (Tam) Endu ఎండు
 (Tel) Unanniya అన్నయ (Malyal) Vana వన
 (Can) Suka (Beng) Shushkam Plur Shushkani (Sans)
 Valatte (Mah) Suku (Guz) Velicha or Velich chi
 (Cing) Alhiyiv Khivay or Khav (Bur)

XXXII WILD—Barri برى, Sahráí صحرائى (Arab) Dashtí دشتى. (Pers.) Janghí جنگى. (Hind and Duk) Káttu கட்ட (Tam) Adavi అడవి. (Tel) Kátta കാട്ട (Malyal.) Kádu കാട; Adavi అడవి (Can) Ban, Banér, Janglér, Janghí. (Beng) Ataví (Sans) Rána. (Mah) Janghí. (Guz) Val (Cing) To. (Bur).

XXXIII HILL OR MOUNTAIN (Adjective).—Jablí جبلی (Arab) Kohí كوهی (Pers) Paháří پہاڑی (Hind and Duk) Malai மலை (Tam) Konda కొండ (Tel) Malan മലൻ, Malam മലം (Malyal) Parvatadá పర్వతాద, Bettadá బేటాద (Can) Paháíér, Parbbatér (Beng) Paivatá (Sans) Dóngaiácha (Mah) Pahaḍni (Guz) Konda, Kandu. (Cing) Táwún (Bur)

XXXIV EUROPE OR FOREIGN—Viláyatí ولایتی (Hind and Duk) Shimar శిమల (Tam) Shíma శిమల or Síma సీమ (Tel) Shíma ശിമ (Malyal) Shíme ശിമ or Síme സിമ (Can) Biláti (Beng) Viláyati (Mah) Viláti (Guz) Rata (Cing) Simbo or Timbo (Bur).

XXXV INDIAN OR COUNTRY—Hindí ہندی (Arab, Pers and Hind) Nát نال (Duk) Náttu நாட்டு (Tam) Náttu నాట్టు (Tel) Náttu നാട്ട (Malyal) Nát నాడు (Can) Banglá (Beng) Déshta (Sans) Mul-kácha (Mah) Gámmi (Guz) Kala (Bur)

A

1 ABELMOSCHUS ESCULENTUS *W et A* (Capsules of)

Bámiyah باميا (Arab) Bámiyah باميا (Pers) Bhundi भुन्डी Rám turí رام توري or Rám turáí رام ترائي (Hind) Bherdí بھردی (Duk) Vendarik káy வெண்டைக்காய் (Tam) Benda kaya பெண்டகாய் (Tel) Ventak kaya வெண்டகாய் (Malyal) Bende káy பெண்டைக்காய் (Can) Dheras or Dhenras Rám torai (Bing) Darvika (Sins) Bhénda (Mah) Bhundu (Guz) Banda ká (Oing) Youn padí sí or Youn padí tí (Bur)

The Hindustani and Bengali synonyms *Rám-turí* and *Rám torai* are also occasionally applied to the fruit of *Luffa acutangula* and *L. pentandra* but they are correctly applicable only to the capsule of *A. esculentus*. The names of the two former are as follows —

L. acutangula Roxb *Turí* or *Turai* (Hind) *Torai* and *Jhunga* (Beng)

L. pentandra Roxb *Ghí turí* or *Ghí turai* (Hind) *Ghírta torai* *Ghírta jhunga* *Porul* and *Dhundul* (Beng)

2 ABELMOSCHUS MOSCHATUS *Woen* (Seeds of)

Habbul mishk حب المسك or Habbul mushk حب المسك (Arab) Mushk daníh مسك دانیه (Pers and Hind) Mushk bhendí ke binj مسك پھندے کے بیج (Dul) hasturí vendarik ká காதுரீ வெண்டைக்காய்

കിരീടം, Kāttuk-kastūri ചെണ്ടുളകു മൂലം. (Tam) Kasturi-benda-vittulu కస్తూరిబెండు విత్తులు. (Tel) Kāttu-kasturi കാട്ടുകസ്തുരി, Kastūri-venta-vitta കസ്തുരി വെന്ത വീടത്ത (Malayal) Mushak-dāna. (Beng) Mushak-dānā (Gur.).

Though this plant is occasionally met with in the garden and fields, and can be very easily cultivated, its seeds are not sold in the bazars of Southern India. But what is sometimes known as *Mushk-dānah* in the bazars of Madras are the seeds of *Penetia corylifolia*, which are deceitfully sold under that name by some native druggists who take advantage of their knowledge of both being of the same size, having an aromatic smell, and bearing some resemblance to each other in their appearance. Although the seeds of the variety of *Abmoschatus* found in Madras, &c., are of the same size and color as the seeds of *P. corylifolia*, they can be readily distinguished as follows —

Seeds of A. moschatus

Seeds of P. corylifolia

1 Kidney shaped, slightly compressed, striated or marked with minute parallel elevated lines of the same color, and present a small but very distinct hilum in the concave border

1 Oval or oblong, and flat

2 Brown in color, and about two lines in length

2 Brown or dark brown in color, and about two or two and a half lines in length

3. Smell like that of the pure musk, though very faint, not being distinctly perceptible unless the seeds are put in the mouth and chewed or rubbed between the fingers

3 Smell aromatic, but musty or unctuous

4 Taste not bitter

4 Taste slightly bitterish

The *Mushk-dānah* of Calcutta, which is one of the few medicines I have not as yet obtained, is said to be much larger (the size of a hemp seed) with a very distinct smell of musk, and

will not therefore be easily confounded with the seeds of *P. corylifolia* or any other seed *. The seeds of *P. corylifolia* are commonly sold in almost all the large bazaars of India and their native names will be found in the Catalogue under their proper head

The names in the text are those that are generally known to the native practitioners druggist and others who are acquainted with the nature of the seeds of *A. moschatus* but the plant is often recognised at Madras by the Tamil names *Shimairendailay* (Europe or Foreign *Abelmoschus*) and *Katturendailay* (Wild *Abelmoschus*) by those that are not acquainted with them. The former name is applied to the plant when it is found in the gardens and the latter when it is met with in the fields

In many works including the *Materia Indica* and *Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis* &c. *Kala kustooroo* or *Kalokustooroo* and *Kal kusturee* are given as the Hindustani Bengali and Dukhni synonyms of the plant but they are neither correct nor recognisable. Their meaning is *black musk* but as the musk is black itself it is not probable that such a name is applied to any plant or seed for the sake of distinction

The Tamil names found in Rottler and Winslow's Dictionary are very incorrect. They are *Pottagatutti*, *Irattagatutti*, *Vayatutti* and *Vattatutti* and are applied to *A. moschatus* under the name of *Hibiscus abelmoschus* L. which is one of its synonyms. From the word *tutti* they are likely the names of some species of *Sida* or *Abutilon*.

The Telugu name *Karpura benda* is applied to the plant in *Flora Andhrica* which means *the camphor Abelmoschus*. Whether this name is in use in any place or not it is not correctly applicable to the plant since it has no smell of camphor whatever.

Like almost all the plants in Rheed's *Hortus Malabaricus*, there is also a name assigned to *A. moschatus* under the head of Arab (Vol II Tab 38) which will induce the reader to

I received specimens of *M. h. d. a.* from Hyderabad just as the print of the Catalogue was passing through the press. There is no difference whatever between these seeds and the seeds of *A. moschatus* at Madras.

think that it is an Arabic name. In reality there is not a single Arabic, Persian, or Hindustani name in the whole work, and what is found under the above head is an attempt to express the Malayalam names in Arabic or Persian character, which is generally either very imperfect or incorrect.

The literal meaning of 'ba-lu-wa', the Burmese name found in Mason's Natural Productions of Burmah, is a *demon's bamboo*, and therefore it appears to be more applicable to a species of *Bamboo* than to the *A. moschatus*. The same name with a slight alteration is found in Judson's Burmese Dictionary, page 238, viz, *ba-lu-lewa*, and is applied to the '*musk plant*'. Whether this *musk plant* is the *musk-mallow* (*A. moschatus*) or some other plant, is very doubtful, because the name is generally considered to be applicable to a plant whose leaves are very *thick* and *broad*, hence its meaning, *the demon's palm*.

3 ABRUS PRECATORIUS, Linn (Country Liquorice bush—Seed of)

Aamuddék عین الدنک (Arab) Chashme-khurós چشم خروس, Suikh سرخ (Pers) Ghungchi گنگچی, Gunj گنج (Hind) Gumchí گمچی (Dul.) Gundu-maní குண்டுமணி, Kunu-maní குண்டுமணி (Tam) Guu-ginja గుంజం; Guru-venda గురువెండ (Tel.) Kunu-kuru കുറുകുരു (Malayal) Gul-ganjí গুলগঞ্জী (Can) Kunch, Kunch-gúlá, Gunj (Beng) Kaka-chínchí-bíjam, Gunja. (Sans) Gunza (Mah) Gumchí, Chano-kadí (Guz) Ohnda or Olinda-atta (Cing) Yove-si or Yu-e-si (Bur).

Five varieties of this plant are found in the vicinity of Madras, and I believe this to be the case all over India. They are named in all the languages included in the Catalogue according to the color of their seeds, viz, *red*, *white*, *black*, *yellow*, and *blue* or *purple*. The red is the most common variety, and is generally known by the names inserted in the text without the distinction of color.

The seeds are named *Aamuddék* and *Chashme-khurós* in Arabic and Persian in allusion to their resemblance to a cock's

eye and the names are restricted to them all over India except in Bombay and a few other places where they are also applied to the seeds of *Adenanthera pavonina* for a similar reason.

In many works (Flora Andhrica, Brown's Telugu Dictionary, Bailey's Malayan Dictionary, Garret's Canarese Dictionary, Reeves' Carnatica Dictionary &c.) the names *Yashtimadhulam* and *Atimadhuram* are applied either to both the root of *A. precatorius* and of *Glycyrrhiza glabra* or to the former alone. This is incorrect as well as a source of confusion. The names belong only to the true *Liquorice* root (*G. glabra*) and they cannot be correctly applied to the root of *A. precatorius* unless the word *Indian* or *Country* is added to them as follows —

Nattu yashti madhulam *Nattu atimadhuram* (Tel.) *Nat yashti madhulam* *Nat atimadhuram* *Nat irattimadhulam* (Malayal.) *Nat yashtimadhuka* *Nat atimadhura* (Cen.)

I have repeatedly examined this root both in the fresh and dry conditions and found it to be far from abounding in sugar as is generally considered. It does not possess any sweetness at all until it attains a certain size or becomes pretty old and even then it is not always distinctly perceptible to taste nor the *saccharine matter* of any kind easily detectable by *chemical tests*. Nevertheless the root of *A. precatorius* is not only used in some bazaars for adulteration with the root of *G. glabra* but is also sold indiscriminately under the same names. It is quite possible therefore that these roots are sometimes confounded with each other and this accounts for the misconception as to the amount of sugar in the root of *A. precatorius*. The following distinctions are sufficient to distinguish this root from the true *Liquorice* —

Glycyrrhiza glabra

Abrus precatorius

1 Generally about the size of a large goose quill or of the little finger and some times as large as a thumb

1 Generally much smaller and seldom acquires the size of a finger

2 Color greyish or reddish brown externally and slightly yellow or yellow internally

2 Brown externally and white internally

3 Taste sweet and innocu-
luginous

3 Taste generally not
distinctly sweet

The root of *A. precatorius*, however, still deserves the name of '*Indian or Country Liquorice*,' because it yields an Extract which is nearly similar in medicinal properties to the *Extract of Glycyrrhiza*, though somewhat bitterish in taste. I have succeeded in preparing an Extract not only from the root, but also from the leaves of all the varieties of *A. precatorius*. The leaves being distinctly sweet, the Extract they yield is much superior both in taste and as a medicine. The following is the best way of preparing the Extract from them.

Pour the boiling distilled water on dry leaves till they are sufficiently covered, keep the vessel on a slow fire for six hours, and then strain the liquor while hot through flannel and evaporate on a water bath to a proper consistence.

The Extract prepared from the juice of the fresh leaves is also sweet, but very inferior for medicinal purposes. The Extract of the root is prepared in the same way as recommended in the British Pharmacopœia for the preparation of *Extractum Glycyrrhizæ*.

4 ABUTILON INDICUM, G. DON

Mashtul-gh-oul مشط العول (Arab) Darakh-te-shānah درخسناه (Pers) Kangāi کنگئی, Kanghi کنگی — leaf of, Kanghi-kā-pāt کنگی کا پات (Hind) Kangói کنگوئی, Kangói-kā-jhār کنگوئی کا جہار, Dabbé-kā-jhār داببہ کا جہار — leaf of, Kangoi-kā-pattā کنگوئی کا پتا (Duk) Tutti துத்தி, Perun-tutti பெருந்துத்தி (Tam) Tutti తుత్తి, Tuttuu-benda తుత్తురుబెండ, Nūgu-benda నూగుబెండ, Tutturi-chettu తుత్తురిచెట్టు (Tel) Pettaka-putti పెత్తకపుత్తి, Tutta തുത്ത, Uram ഉറം (Malayal) Shāimudugidā శైముదిగిడా (Can) Jhumkā-gāchh, Gunjī-gāchh, Pitāi-gāchh (Beng) Kangóyi-nu-jhāda (Guz) Anoda-gahā (Cing) Bou-khoye or Bou-kho-e (Bur).

Whether the *Abutilon Asiaticum* and *A. populifolium* (G Don) are mere varieties of the above plant or different species their native names are generally the same and they are in India with reference to their medicinal purposes what the mallow and marsh mallow are in Europe There is one variety however which is always known by different names It is distinguished by a blue or purple color of its stem branches petiole &c and is generally found growing in the hedges at Madras It is named according to its color *Uli* or *Kili langoi ka jha* (Duk) *Karu* or *Karan tutti* (Tam) *Nalla tutti* or *Nalla nugu benda* (Tel)

The names in the text are those that correctly and only belong to *A. Indicum* and its varieties including *A. Asiaticum* and *A. populifolium* but some of them are occasionally misapplied in some works (Materia Indica &c) to *Melia* (*Sida*) *Mauritiana* If the latter is often found in India (?) it should be distinguished by a prefix *Viluyati* (Lu ope or Foreign) as *Viluyati langoi ka jhar* &c The word *Kanghi* or *Kangoi* is not only used in correctly in some books as synonymous with the Arabic and Persian words *Khabbā* حنّاء *Khutmi* حطمي and *Todari* بودري (the names of three different drugs) but is also confounded with the word *Kangoni* كنگونی or *Coongoone* as it is generally written The latter is one of the *Dukhni* synonyms of the seeds of *Panicum Italicum*

The Malayalam name *Fellaren* or *Belluren* which is found in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol VI Tab 45) is very incorrect not being generally recognised as a name of any plant

The Burmese name applied to this plant in Mason's Natural Productions of Burmah *tha ma Nyole* is the name of a different plant

o ACACIA ARABICA Willd (Babool tree)

Ammughilan اعملى, Mughilan مغلى (Arab) *Akhare maghulan* حار مغلى (Pers) *Bahul* بادل, *Kikar* ككر (Hind) *Kali kikar* كالى ككر (Duk) *Kuru velam* కరువేలం *Karu velam* కరువేలం (Tam) *Nalla tumma* నల్లతమ్మ *Barburamu* బర్బరము *Tumma chettu* తమ్మచెట్టు (Tel) *Karu velam*

കരുവേലം (*Malyal*) Kaié-jáli-mará ಕರೈಜಾಲಮರಾ;
 Kaié-góbbali-mará ಕರೈಗೊಬ್ಬಲಿಮರಾ, (*Can*) Bábul or
 Bábulér-gáchh (*Beng*) Kála-barbúia-viikshaha (*Sans*)
 Bábli-cha-jháda (*Mah*) Kálobával (*Guz*)

Sh-oukul-mallah, *Sh-oukul-eurábiyah*, *Sh-oukul-misríyah*,
garz, and *Aqáqiyá* are the Arabic names applied to *A. Arabica*
 in some Persian and other works. The first three are more
 properly the names of *A. vera* and a few other species which are
 commonly found in Egypt and Arabia, and the last two, the
 names of the pod and the juice of the pod respectively.

6 ACACIA CATECHU, Willd (*Catechu tree*)

Kh-an-babúl کیمبرندول; *Kh-an-ká-pér* کیمبرکاپیر —
wood of, *Kh-an* کیمبر and *Kath-kh-an* کتھکھان (*Hind*)
Katthé-ki-ki-kar کتھکیکیکار (*Duk*) *Vodalai* വൊടലൈ,
Vodalam വൊടലാമ (*Tam*) *Podali-mánu* పొడలిమాను, *Khadí-*
ramu ఖడిరము (*Tel*) *Kadaiam* കടവേലം (*Malyal*) *Kh-air-*
gáchh — *wood of*, *Kh-air*. (*Beng*) *Khadira-viikshaha*
 (*Sans*) *Khadira* — *wood of*, *Kh-anu* (*Mah*) *Kha-*
dua — *wood of*, *Kihiri* (*Cing*) *Shází-bin* (*Bur*)

This plant is considered by some not to have any Tamil
 name or not to be a 'Tamil tree,' which means apparently that
 it does not exist in the Central and Southern Carnatic, where the
 Tamil is the prevailing language. At present, however, it is
 found in the Agri-horticultural Society's and other gardens at
 Madras, and is included in Dr Clèghorn's *Hortus Madras-*
patensis. I believe also that it is not very rare in the jungles
 near Vellore, Vonumbody and many other places, but it is not
 generally noticed by the inhabitants who are not aware of its
 yielding a *Catechu*. It is more easily recognised in this country
 by its Tamil names than any other. See the remarks on
Kadaiam or *Kadara* under *Alangium hexapetalum*.

* After I made the above remarks, I have found some more plants in Madras, and
 they all correspond with the characters of *A. catechu*. This species is much more com-
 mon in S India than I thought before.

7 ACACIA CONCINNA D C (*Pods of*)

Siki k'li سکی کالی or Siki k'li سکی کالی (*Duk*) Shik'i
 Eas (*Tam*) Shikaya ಶಿಕಯ, Chikaya ಶಿಕಯ (*Tel*)
 Chunik kaya ചിനിക്കായ (*Malayal*) Shige kayi ಶിగേಕಾಯ
 (*Can*) Koch ai (*Beng*) Shika Tola éngi (*Mah*)
 k'lenbhon ഹിൻബഹൻ Kephon ti (*Bur*)

"Reeta is the Bengali name assigned to this plant under the head *Acacia rugata* in the Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis and some other works but it is undoubtedly the Hindustani and Bengali name of the *Soapnut* (*Sapindus emarginatus*). The correct Bengali synonym of the pod of *A. concinna* is the one inserted in the text.

8 ACACIA FARNESIANA Willd

Gu babul گوبابل (*Hind*) Gu likar گو لیکر (*Duk*)
 Piy velam పియవలం Piy véi పియవలం (*Tam*) Piyi tumma
 పియి తుమ్మా kampu tumma గంపు తుమ్మా Niga tumma నిగా తుమ్మా
 (*Tel*) Pivelam పివలం (*Malayal*) Gu babul (*Beng*)
 Gu baval (*Gu*) Nanlan main (*Bur*)

The smell of the fresh bark and wood of this plant is not quite unlike that of the human urdare hence the meaning of all its native synonyms. The Telugu name *Kasturi-tumma* which is found in some books and means a *musk* *Acacia* cannot be applicable to it for obvious reasons. Two names are applied to this plant in Mission's Natural Productions of Burmah one of which (*nanlan k'hai*) means a *good smell* and the other a *bad smell* the former is objectionable for the same reason given against the Telugu name *Kasturi-tumma* and is therefore not included in the text.

The Dukhni name *Gu Hlar* is sometimes applied also to *Parkinsonia aculeata* but the name by which the latter is more commonly recognized is *Jarghi likar* (جركلی لیکر)

9 ACACIA FERRUGINEA, *D C*

Shímaí-vel-vel శీమలవెలవెల (Tam) *Vuni* వుని;
Anasandíá అనసంద్ర; *Ana-chandíá* అనచంద్ర. (Tel)

The Telugu name *Vuni* is often confounded with the *Vanni* of Tamil, which is the name of *Prosopis spicigera*

10 ACACIA LEUCOPHILÆA, *Willd.*

Suféd-kíkar سعیدکیکر (Hind) *Ujli-kíkar* اُحلی کیکر;
Patté-ki-kíkar پتہ کی کیکر; *Sharáb-ki-kíkar* شراب کی کیکر.
 (Duk) *Vel-vel* వెలవెల, *Vel-velam* వెలవెలం (Tam)
Tella-tumma తెల్లతుమ్మ (Tel) *Vel-velam* వెలవెలం.
 (Malyal) *Bilíáli-mará* బిలిజాలమరా. (Can) *Saphéd-
 bábul* (Beng) *Shvétá-barbúia-vírlshaha*. (Sans) *Pándha-
 ía-báblícha-jháda* (Mah) *Saphéd-bával* (Guz) *Nanloun-
 kíym-apluyu* (Bui)

11. ACACIA SPECIOSA *Willd*

Siris-ká-péi سرس کا پیر. (Hind) *Sirish-ká-jhár*
 سرس کا جہاز, *Suy-ká-jhá* سوح کا جہاز. (Duk) *Káttu-vágar*
 కాడ్లవొగర (Tam) *Duisana-chettu* దిసనచెట్టు, *Tella-
 duisana-chettu* తెల్లదిసనచెట్టు (Tel) *Velu-váke* వెల్లవొకె
 (Malyal) *Siris-gáchh* (Beng) *Saras-nu-jháda* (Guz)

From the similarity of its sound, the Dukhni name *Suy-
 lá-jhár* is frequently confounded with *Súy-lá-jhár* The latter
 is the name of *Helianthus annuus*, and is synonymous with *Sui-
 y-makhlí*

In some Persian works, the Arabic names *Lohayetuttis* and
asnábul-khál are incorrectly applied to *A speciosa*

12 ACETUM (*Vinegar*)

Khal حل (Arab) *Sirkah* سرکہ. (Pers) *Suká* سرکا
 (Hind and Duk) *Kàdi* కఱి (Tam) *Kàdi-níllu* కాడినీళ్లు

(Tel) Kati ಕಾತಿ (Malyal) Kadu ಕದಿ Hulirasa ಹುಲಿರಸ
(Can) Sirka (Beng) Suko (Gu) Vena kuu Kadu
(Cing) Pon ye (Bur)

There are many kinds of *Vinegar* in India indeed almost all the sweet and delicious fruits in addition to rice sugar honey &c are made to undergo the acetous fermentation and the vinegar thus produced is made use of in medicine by native practitioners particularly the Hakeems Each kind of vinegar is named after the substance from which it is produced as *Tardi la sirka* is the vinegar of Toddy &c The following are the native synonyms of some of the vinegars generally found in the bazaar

a Vinegar of Grapes or Wine vinegar—*Khullul khamar* حل الحامض, *khallul aanab* حل العنب (Arab) *Sulahe anguri* سولاه انگوری (Pers) *Anguri sirka* انگری سرکه (Hind and Duk) *Diraksha lali* ದಿರಾಕ್ಷಲಾಲಿ (Tam) *Didal sha pulla* ದಿಡಲ್ ಶಾ ಪುಲ್ಲ (Tel) *Muntirinna lali* ಮುಂತಿರಿನಲಿ (Malyal) *Drakshi ludi* ದ್ರಾಕ್ಷಿಕದಿ (Can) *Angurei sulda* (Beng) *Drakshu sirlo* (Gu)

b Vinegar of the Palm wine or the Toddy of Phoenix *Sylvestris*—*Sendhi la sirka* سندی سرکه (Hind) *Sendi la sirka* سندی سرکه (Duk) *Ishan kallu kadu* ಇಶಾನ್ ಕಲ್ಲು ಕದು (Tam) *Ita kadu* ಇತ ಕದಿ (Tel) *Inte kadu* ಇಂತೆ ಕದಿ (Malyal)

c Vinegar of Toddy or Palmyra vinegar—*Sulahe tari* سولاه تاري (Pers) *Tardi la sirka* تاري سرکه (Hind and Duk) *Panan ladi* ಪಾನಾನ್ ಲಾದಿ (Tam) *Tati ladi* ತಾತಿ ಲಾದಿ (Tel) *Pandi ladi* ಪಂದಿ ಲಾದಿ (Malyal) *Pini ladi* ಪಿನಿ ಲಾದಿ (Can) *Tal sulda* (Beng) *Tur nu sulda* (Gu) *Tal vend* (Cing) *Than pon ye* (Bur)

Of all the liquids known as vinegar none enjoys a greater reputation in India as a useful medicine than the *But ku sirka*

বোত কাশরক (Vinegar of the Bengal-gram plant), but it is not properly a vinegar, with reference to which see the remarks on *Cicer arictinum*

13 ACHYRANTHES ASPERA Linn

Atkumah اتكمه (Arab) Khāre-vá:hún خاراؤون ;
 Khāre-vá:hgúnah حاروا زگو (Pers) Chichná چرچرا ;
 Chichná چچرا (Hind) Agirá اگاڑا or Aghárá اگاڑا
 (Duk) Ná-yurivi நாயுரிவி (Tam) Utta-icéni ఉత్తరేసి, Antisha అంటిశా,
 Apá-máigamu అపామాఱము; Piatyuk-pushkpi ప్రిత్యుక్కుష్పి.
 (Tel) Kataláti കടലാടി (Malyal) Utráni-gidá ഉത്രേണിപ്പാ
 (Can.) Chichni, Opang (Beng) Apámáigaha (Sans)
 Utránicha-jháda (Mah) Jhunjavatto (Gur) Gaskai-al-
 hebbo (Cing) Kiva-lá-mou or Kune-lá-mou (Bui)

The remarks I have made under *Abelmoschus moschatus* with regard to the Arabic synonyms in the Hortus Malabaricus, are also in some degree applicable to the Mahratti synonyms in the same work. These synonyms are found under the head of 'Biam' or 'Bia' written in the Sanscrit (Devnagari or Báló-band) character, and are of such nature that more than two-thirds of them are either wrong or not in use at present. The name assigned to the plant under consideration, Káte-magaráó, is one of the examples of the former. It is the name of a species of *Jasmine*, and this corresponds with the meaning given to it in some Mahratti works (Molesworth's Dictionary, &c,) except the word *Magaráó* which is spelt there as *Mogorí*.

14 ACIDUM BENZOICUM (Benzoic Acid)

Lóbán-ká-sat لوبان كاسب , Lóbán-ká-phúl لوبان كا پھول
 (Hind) Aúd-ká-sat اود كاسب (Duk) Shámbiránp-pú
 శాంబరీంపపు (Tam) Sámbráni-puvvu సాంబరాణిపువ్వు
 (Tel)

15 ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM (*Hydrochloric or Muriatic Acid*)

Maul milh ما الملح (*Arab*) Tezabe namak ترازبه نمك, Aarqe namak سرن نمك (*Pers*) Namak lá tezáb نمك كا ترازب (*Hind and Duk*) Uppu diravakam உப்பு திராவகம் Lavana diravakam லவனாதிராவகம் (*Tam*) Lavana dravakam லவனாதிராவகம் (*Tel*) Uppa dravakam உப்பு திராவகம் (*Malyal*) Nuner tejab (*Beng*) Mithá nu tezáb (*Guz*) Saye biyan (*Bur*)

16 ACIDUM NITRICUM (*Nitric Acid*)

Maul abqar ما الاقر (*Arab*) Tezábe shorah ترازبه شور, Aarqe shorah عرن شور (*Pers*) Shoré ka tezáb شور كا ترازب (*Hind and Duk*) Potluppu diravakam பொதுப்பு திராவகம் (*Tam*) Potluppu dravakam பொதுப்பு திராவகம் (*Tel*) Vetiyuppa dravakam வெதியுப்பு திராவகம் (*Malyal*) Shorar tejab (*Beng*) Surákhhar nu tezáb (*Guz*) Yanzam yebian (*Bur*)

17 ACIDUM SULPHURICUM (*Sulphuric Acid*)

Maul kibrit ما الكبريت (*Arab*) Tezábe gogird ترازبه گوگرد, Aarqe gogird عرن گوگرد (*Pers*) Gandhak ka tezáb گندھك كا ترازب (*Hind*) Gandak ka tézáb گندك كا ترازب (*Duk*) Cendaka diravakam செந்தகதிராவகம் (*Tam*) Gendhaka dravakam செந்தகதிராவகம் (*Tel*) Gandhaka dravakam செந்தகதிராவகம் (*Malyal*) Gandhoker tejab (*Beng*) Candak nu tezáb (*Guz*) Kan si (*Bur*)

18 ACONITUM FEROX Wall (*Root of*)

Bish بس (*Arab*) Bishnág بسنگ (*Pers*) Bis بس, Singyá سینگ Singy: bis سینگاس Mitha zahar ميثا زهر, Telva bis تِلِوا Bachhnag بھناگ (*Hind*) Bach

nág نچاگ. (Dih.) Vasha-návi வசநாவி, Návi நாவி.
(Tam.) Vasanábhi வசநாபி; Nábi நாபி (Tel.) Valsa-
nábhi வல்சநாபி. (Malayal.) Vasa-nábhi வசநாபி (Can)
Bish. (Beng.) Vachhnág (Guz.) Vachanabhi. (Cing.)

The root of this very poisonous plant is found in every large bazaar of India. There are four or more varieties of it, two of which are named as *black* and *white* according to the color of their substance internally. The black variety, which is generally of a reddish brown color, is considered by native practitioners and druggists to be more violent than the other, and is well known by its Hindustani name *Kálá-bachhnág* کالابچھاگ. But, by some mistake, this name is applied in many works, including the *Materia Indica*, to *Hymenodictyon Excelsum* or *Cinchona Excelsa*.

Although the Hindustani names *Mithá-rahai* (sweet poison or *A. ferox*) and *Singyá* or *Singyá-bis* (horny *A. ferox*), are often applied to any variety of the root of *A. ferox* without much discretion, yet they are correctly applicable only to two varieties which differ in some particular points from all others. The root called *Mithá-rahai* is generally an inch or an inch and a half in length, and its circumference at the base is about the same, it is tapering, slightly compressed, and very rough from wrinkles, brown externally, and pale-brown internally, slightly but distinctly sweet in taste, and produces a kind of tingling or peculiar sensation on the tongue when chewed. The *Singyá-bis*, which is also known as *Téllyá-bis*, as its names imply, looks like a small horn of a deer or goat, being very hard, smooth, and tapering, and of dark brown color. It is generally longer than the sweet variety, but seldom more in thickness, and the color of its substance is dark brown with shining when recently broken. On chewing a very small bit of it, there is a feeling of great acidity on the tongue and lips, which is followed by a kind of numbness or altered sensation. After examining the four varieties I have mentioned, I believe the *Singyá-bis* to be the strongest of all, and the *Mithá-rahai* the weakest. Moreover, I have some doubt whether these two varieties are really the produce of *A. ferox*, as is generally considered, or of some other species closely allied to it.

The Telugu name *Ati tasa* will be found applied in some books to *A ferax* whereas it is very familiarly known in all the bazaars of Southern India to be the name of a variety of the root of *A heterophyllum* which will be described under the head of that plant. *Ati tasa* is derived from the word *ati* excess or great and *tasa* sweet flag, or the root of *Icorus calamus* it means accordingly *the greater or large sweet flag* and is applied to this root on account of some supposed resemblance of its actions to those of the former. The above derivation is according to the usage of the language among the Vaidiyyars, druggists, and other educated persons but according to some books the word appears to have been derived from *ati* because the latter is given as its meaning. *Ati tasi* is however confounded in some books (Flora Andhrica &c) with the Sanscrit name *Ati tishā* which means *a great poison* and is derived from *ati* much or great and *tishā* a poison. The word *ati* is the same in both names but *tasi* and *tishā* are two different words. *Tasa* in Flora Andhrica itself is applied to *Acorus calamus* which is correct.

The above is a serious confusion and should be carefully avoided because the *Ati tasa* is sold in the same bazaars together with the root of *A ferax* and is frequently used internally in pretty large doses in persons of all ages including children.

The Cingalese name *Viri tishā* or *Nerree weera* is often applied to the root of *A ferax* but it is not restricted to that drug. It is occasionally applied to another root according to its original meaning as explained elsewhere and thus becomes a source of confusion. I have therefore omitted it from the text. See the remarks on this as well as other names derived from the Sanscrit name *Ati tishā* under the head *Aconitum sp of (Root of—Jaduar)*. See also the remarks under *Gloriosa superba*.

19 ACONITUM HETEROPHYLLUM Hall (Root of)

Vayje turki وح برکی (Pers) Atis ايس (Hind)
 Atvikā ادركا Vayje turki وح برکی (Dul) Ati vadayam
 اتي واديام (Tam) Ati va a అతివా (Tel)

Except *Atis* and *Atul*, all other synonyms in the text are applied in the bazaars of Southern India to a root which I have

no doubt is a variety of the root of *A. heterophyllum*. It is a small tuberous root, from 1 to 2 inches in length and circumference, conical, or ovoid with a tapering point towards one end, grey externally and white internally with more or less white scars of rootlets on the surface, odorless, and bitter in taste without any acidity or astringency. I have compared this root with the specimens of *Atis* obtained from Calcutta and other place and found it to correspond with them exactly in the appearance of their substance internally and in taste, but it differed from some of them in shape and external color.

In one of the specimens, the epidermis was of a brown color, the roots were smaller and almost oblong, and in some of these the tendency to be divided into two tubers, as described in some books, was more distinctly marked than in the roots of any other specimen. In another specimen, most of the roots were thin and cylindrical with longitudinal wrinkles and with little or no point at either end. All these specimens agreed in 3 characters which were invariable, viz., the whiteness of the substance internally, the pure bitter taste, and the fuscaceous nature.

Aluká is the name in use in some Bombay districts and a few other places for this root, as is *Atis* in Calcutta and other places of Upper India. The meaning of the Persian name *Tajet-turki* is, *the Turkey-sweet-flag*, and it is accordingly applied to a variety of the root of *Acorus calamus* all over India, except in Southern India, where it is confined to the root under consideration. There is another root in the bazaars of South India, which is erroneously considered to be a variety of the above root, and is named accordingly as *Nát-kí-raye-turki* (Duk), *Náttu-ati-rálayam* தட்ட அரிவாய் (Tam), *Náttu-ati-vasa* నాట్టు అరివస (Tel), &c, which mean *the root of the country A. heterophyllum*. This is a very small root and bears more resemblance externally to the root of *Ipecacuanha* than any other I have seen. It is generally about the thickness of a small quill, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, annulated, of grey or dark-grey color externally and white internally, odorless, and *acid* in taste. It is clear from this description that it is not a variety of *A. heterophyllum*, but probably another species of *Acontium*. The Hindustani name

Atis is some times incorrectly applied to this root in Hyderabad
See the remarks on the word *Ati ras* under *A. ferox*

20 ACONITUM *Sp of (Root of—Jaduar)*

Jaduar حدار (*Arab*) Zhaduar زار or Zadi lar زوار ,
Mafarfin مافرس *Muh parvin* مادرین (*Pers*) Nir bisi
نرسی (*Hind*)

In many Dictionaries and other works the Arabic, Persian and Hindustani names *Jaduar* *Mafarfin* and *Nir bisi* are applied to the root of *Curcuma zedoaria* of Roxburgh (*Zedoary* or *Pound Zedoary*) but in almost all the bazaars of India they are used for different medicines. I have obtained these medicines from many parts and found none of them to correspond with the characters of the *Round Zedoary* which is correctly the *Anb haldi* of the bazaar and the names therefore are not applicable to it.

The roots sold under the name of *Jaduar* in most of the Indian bazaars are nearly the same and the little difference which exists between them, constitutes its varieties. Four or five varieties of it are spoken of in some Persian and other medical works but only three are generally used in medicine at present. I believe these to be the roots of some species of *Aconite* like *A. heterophyllum* which is not poisonous but whether they are really the produce of one species or of two or more is not as yet ascertained. Until this is done I shall describe them as more varieties.

a The variety of *Jaduar* which is comparatively cheap and easily procurable at Calcutta is a very small tuberous root varying in length from half to one inch tapering to a sharp point not round, but very irregularly compressed or shrunken which together with the deep wrinkles renders its surface very rough and uneven brown or dark brown internally and externally hard and cannot be cut easily with a knife slightly bitter in taste without the least acidity or tingling sensation when a bit of it is chewed and there is a more or less projection of woody substance in the centre of its base the remains of the root stalk.

b The second variety of *Jaduar* is about the same in size but round nearly smooth and conical dark brown externally and brown internally with occasional spots of grey color and

its taste is slightly but purely bitter like that of the *Abr*, to which it also bears a slight resemblance in its form. From the latter circumstances it may appear to be a variety of *Abr*, but, in addition to the color, it differs from it in not responding to the Iodine-test. It is recognized by the Hindus as one of the varieties of *Jadûr*.

c The third variety of *Jadûr* is a larger root, being generally about one or one and a quarter inches in length, and one, one and a half, or two inches in circumference at the base. It is slightly round, conical, and rough with wrinkled and scars of the rootlets, brown in color both externally and internally, slightly but distinctly sweet in taste, and somewhat soft so as to be cut easily and smoothly with a knife. When very old, this root often becomes much harder in texture, loses the sweetness, and even acquires a bitterish taste, as if the latter were covered by the former in the fresh or recent condition, and is also attacked by insects some times. The other two varieties of *Jadûr* undergo no material change in course of time.

The first and third varieties I have described, are the *Jadûr-hindi* حد و ارهندي (Indian) and *Jadûr-e-Khazôî* جد و ار خطائی (of Northern China), respectively. The latter is said to be brought from some parts of Northern China, or rather from some parts beyond the Himalayah mountains, and the former is imported into the plains of India from the mountains themselves. According to some Arabic and Persian medical works, the plant of *Jadûr* is always found growing together with *A. ferox*, to which and all other poisons, including the snake poison, &c, it is considered to be the best antidote, hence its Hindustani synonym *Ni-bisi* (ni, free or without, *bisi*, belonging to *bis* or *A. ferox*).

Jadûr is one of the best, active, and most valuable Indian medicines, and though very dear and scarce in Southern India, it is pretty cheap and easily procurable in several districts of Hindustan Proper and Northern Hindustan. At Madras, it is not sold, if genuine, below four or five Rupees a tolah, and I have known the same quantity to fetch more than ten, at one time. It is generally kept here by the druggists in oil in stopper or other bottles, to prevent, as they allege, its decay or destruction by insects. This precaution, however, is not only injurious to

the root but is also fraudulent because some other roots and even the pieces of some blackwood cut out in the shape of *Jaduar*, are kept soaking in oil for a long time which alters their natural appearance and taste so much that they cannot be easily distinguished from the real drug under the same circumstances. No particular care is necessary in preserving the root it being sufficient to keep it in a bottle in the ordinary way. *Jaduar* is very seldom attacked by insects on account of its containing a bitter principle and when it is so the circumstance may be looked upon as the best criterion to distinguish it from all poisonous roots of similar appearance.

As explained above *Air bis* and *Mahparin* are correctly the Hindustani and Persian synonyms of *Jaduar* and they should not be applied to any other drug but the root or its varieties I have just described. *Air bis* however is often confounded with the Sanscrit name *Air visha* and this is partly from the partial analogy that exists between their pronunciation and partly from their literal and general meaning being nearly the same. *Free from or without poison* is the literal meaning of *Nir visham* or *Air visha* and the meaning generally attached to it in books is *an antidote*. The only difference between the above meaning and the meaning of *Air bis* is that the Sanscrit word *Visham* or *Visha* is the common name for any poison whatever it may be while *bis* in Hindustani is the name of a particular vegetable poison viz, the root of *A. ferox*. *Air visham* is adopted with a slight alteration in some other languages such as *Airi visham* in Tamil, *Airi visha* or *Aerree weesa* in Cingalese &c and although these names appear to have been originally applied to a root which was considered to be *an antidote* yet at present they are given to different drugs in different bazaars of India. For example the *Airi visha* I have received from Ceylon is the root of *A. ferox* and the *Airi-visham* of Madras resembles the root of *Curcuma aromatica* and will be described under that head.

It is to the latter root (*Airi visham*) the Hindustani name *Air bis* is frequently misapplied at Madras but its correct name is that which is in use in Hyderabad Bombay and many other parts of India viz *Madan mast* مدرن مست. In his Illustrations of the Botany of the Himalayan mountains the late Professor Royle remarks that he found the name *Nirbis* applied to

Delphinium pauciflorum in the mountains of Sumoor and Guir. The same name, again, is incorrectly applied in the bazaar of Calcutta to a root which bears some resemblance to one of the varieties of *A. ferri*, but, a careful examination will reveal that it is not only different from the roots of all the varieties of that plant, but also from those of other species of *Aconite* included in the Catalogue.

From the above remarks, it is apparent that some precaution is necessary in selecting for medicinal purposes the drug named at the heading of this article. In it, it should be obtained under the Arabic name, *Jadior*, and all its other synonyms avoided as much as possible, being greatly involved in confusion. Secondly, as there are several species of *Aconite*, whose roots resemble each other, *Jadior* is liable to be confounded with some of them which might be poisonous in nature. To avoid this, no medicine is to be considered as a genuine *Jadior*, unless it corresponds with the characters of any of its varieties I have described, particularly in *taste* and *color*, which are the best criterions. The former ought to be either *bitter* or *sweet* without the least acidity, irritation, tingling or any other unnatural sensation, and the latter, more or less *brown* both *externally* and *internally*.

21 ACORUS CALAMUS, Linn (Root of— Sweet flag)

Vaj واج or Vaj واج (Arab) Agre-turki اگر ترکی .
(Pers) Bach باج (Hind.) Gand-ki-lakri گند کی لکڑی
or Gan-ki-lakri گئی کی لکڑی, Vach وچ (Duk) Vashambu
வசம்பு (Tam.) Vasa వస, Vadaya వడయ (Tel) Vashayya
വശയ (Malayal.) Bajé बाज (Can.) Bach, Saphéd-bach
(Beng.) Ugra-gandhaka (Sans) Vélhanda (Mah) Vaj,
Vach (Guz) Leuhe, Lene or Linhe. (Bur)

In almost all the Vernacular Dictionaries with English, the *sweet-flag* is confounded with the *Orris root*. Besides this, the Arabic name *Vaj* or *Vay* is erroneously applied to '*Gallanga*' in Richardson, Shakespear, and Forbes' Dictionaries, &c. See the remarks on the Persian name *Vaye-turki* واج ترکی under *Aconitum heterophyllum*.

22 ADANSONIA DIGITATA Linn

Hujed حجد (Arab) Gorak amli گورک املی (Hind) Hathi lhatyan هاتی حیان, Bara lhat yan برآحیان (Duk) Anai puliya marim انای پلیماریم Papparap puli پاپپاراپ پوری Puri maram پوری مارام (Tam) Górika amali (Mah) Gorak amli (Gu) Bila magi si (Bur)

23 ADENEMA (CICENDIA) HYSSOPIFOLIA

W et A

Chhóti chariyetah حوتا حراسه (Hind) Nai ká pattá نای کا پا (Duk) Vellarangu వెలలంగు (Tam) Chevukurti cheifu చెవుకుర్తి చెయ్యి, Golimidi గొలిమిడి (Tel) Chotā kiroṭā (Beng) Nai cha pala (Mah) Nanu kiryata haro kiryata నాయి (Gu)

24 ADIATODA VASICA Nees

Adalsa ادلسا, Adalsa ادلسا, Arusa اروسا, Adarsá ادارسا (Hind and Dul) Idátodai ایداتودای (Tam) Addasaram అడడసరం (Tel) -Áṣa lóṭakam అశులొకం (Malyal) Adasóge sappu అడసోగే సప్పు (Can) Bákas Árusa (Beng) Vaidyamatru vríkshaha (Sans) Ádaṭoda Pávaṣṭa (Cing) Mekan biṇ (Bur)

The above plant is also named *Batis*, or *Bansah* in some Persian works but as that name is commonly in use for the *Damboo* in many parts of India I have omitted it from the text

25 ÆGLE MARMELOS Corr (Fruit of—Bengal Quince)

Safaryale hindi معرقل هندي, Shul سل (Arab and Pers) Bel بل, Si phal سندھل, Siri phal سری پھل

(Hind) Bél-phal بیل پھل. (Dul) Vilva-pa-ham விவா-பா-ஹம் (Tam) Máirédu-pandú மா-இரேது-பந்து, Bilva-pandú பிலு-பந்து. (Tel) Kúvalap-pa-ham కువలప-పా-హం (Mal) Bilapatri-hannu பிலபத்ரி-ஹன்னு (Can) Bil. Shri-phal. (Beng) Bilva-phalam (Sans) Béla, Bala-a-phala. (Mah.) Bél-phal, Bilnu-phal (Guz) Béli, Bili-ká (Cing) Oushi-si, Úshi-si or Ushi-ti. (Bur)

The cultivated *Egle marmelos* differs in some respects from the common variety. It is generally free from spines, the leaflets are broadly and abruptly acuminate instead of oblong or broadly lanceolate, and when bruised have an agreeable aromatic smell somewhat like that of the camphor, and the fruit is much larger, globular, and edible. The plant is therefore often recognised by different names in Southern India.

This variety is apparently the *Crataea religiosa* spoken of in the *Matéria Indica* and some other books. In the first named work, again, the *Crataea marmelos* of Irvius is mentioned under a separate head as if a different plant from *Egle marmelos*, but the vernacular names applied to the former are some of those properly belong to the latter. According to all authorities, however, both plants are one and the same species. See the remarks on *C. religiosa*.*

26 AGAVE AMERICANA, Linn

Rákas-pattah راکس پٹہ; Hathi-sengar ہاتھی سنگار;
, Bará-kanvar بڑا کدوار; Jangli-kanvar جنگلی کوار. (Hind)
Rakkas-pattah رکس پٹہ. (Dul) Anak-katra h-a அனக-கத்ரா-ஹ. (Tam) Rákáshu-mattalu ராகச-மட்டலு (Tel)
Panam-katrázha പനംകട്രാഴ (Mal) Bhuttale ಭುತ್ತಲೆ.

* Since making the above remarks, Dr Bidle has pointed out that the plant I have described as a cultivated variety of *A. marmelos* is considered a distinct species and mentioned under the names of *C. religiosa* and *C. odora* in Dr Wight and Arnott's *Prodromus Florae Peninsulae Indico-Orientalis*.

(Oan) Jangli ananash or Jangli ánanas Bilatipat
(Beng) Jangli komári (Guz)

Kétgi كنگی is the name used in some Hyderabad districts for *Agave Americana* whereas the same name is employed in all other parts of India to designate a variety of *Pandanus odoratissimus*

In some works *Koyangi* or *Koyangi* is assigned as the Burmese synonym of this plant but it is the name of *Crinum Asiaticum*

27 AILANTHUS MALABARICUS D U (Bark of)

Peru marattup pattaí பெருமரத்ததுப்பட்டை (Tam)
Pedda manu patta పెద్దమానుపట్ట (Tel) Peru marat toli
പെരുമരത്തൊലി (Malyal) Kumbalu potta (Cing)

Ponnalyam പൊങ്ങല്യം is the Malyalam name found in the Hortus Malabaricus for the above plant (Vol VI Tab 15) which is at least not recognisable The dry bark of the tree which is sold in the bazaar is generally known under the name of *Peru marat toli* in the districts of Malabar

28 AILANTHUS MALABARICUS D C (Resinous juice of)

Maddi pál மட்டிபால (Tam) Maddi palu మద్దిపాలు
(Tel) Mattip pál മട്ടിപ്പാൽ (Malyal)

29 ALANGIUM DECAPETALUM Lam

Akola అకలా or Akolah అకలా (Hind and Duk)
Azhiyyi maram ఆழియిమరమ్ (Tam) Uduga chettu
ఉడుగచెట్టు, Amkolam chettu అంకోలంచెట్టు (Tel) Ayan
golam అయ్యోలం, Azhiyya maram ఆఝియతరం (Malyal)
Amhole అంకోలే (Oan) Bagh ankara (Beng) Angola
(Cing) To sh ou bip or Tou sh ou bip (Bur)

30 ALANGIUM HEXAPETALUM, Lam

Akól اكول; Kála-akólá كالاكولا or Kalá-akóláh
 اكولاكالا (Hind and Duk) Karuppu-azhiy-maiam
 கருப்பு அழிமரம் (Tam) Nalla-úḍuga-chettu నల్లఉడుగ
 చెట్టు; Nalla-amkólam-chettu నల్లఅంకోలంచెట్టు (Tel.)
 Karutta-ayangólam కరుతతరణయోలం (Malyal) Kare-
 amkóle-gidá కరేలంకొలీనిదా (Can) Kalu-angola (Cing)

Kadara 'കദര' or rather Kadaiam കടരം is the Malyalim
 name of *Acacia catechu*, but it is applied to *Alangium hexapeta-*
lum in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol IV, Tab 26) The correct
 name for the latter is *Karutta-ayangólam* కరుతతరణయోలం
 (black *Ayangólam*) in contradistinction to *Ayangólam*, which is
 the name of *Alangium decapetalum*

31 ALEURITIS TRILOBA, Forst (Fruit of—
Bengal Walnut)

Khasife-hindi خسف هندی; Jouze-barri حوربری .
 (Arab) Girdagáne-hindí گردگان هندی; Chahái-maghze-
 hindí چهارمهر هندی (Pers) Hindi-akróť हندی अकरोट;
 Jangli-akróť جنگلی اکروٹ (Hind and Duk) Nattu-
 akrótu-kottai நாட்டு அகரோடுகொட்டை. (Tam) Nattu-
 akrótu-vittu నాటు అక్రోటువెట్టు (Tel.) Nat-akródu నాట
 అక్రోడు (Can) Banglá-ákiót (Beng) Gamti-akróť
 (Guz) Kakkuna (Cing) To-sikiya-si (Bur)

The vernacular names given to this plant in every book
 which treats of it, are those properly belong to *Juglans regia*,
 (walnut), and to convert them into those of *Aleuritis triloba*,
 (*Belgaum walnut*), it is necessary the word *country, wild, Indian*,
 or *Belgaum*, should be added to them

32 ALHAGI MAURORUM *Tourn*

Háj حاح Aáqul عافول, *Sh oukul jamal* سوك الجمل
(*Arab*) *Kharc shutar* حارسر, *Ushkar khár* اسر حار,
Shutar khár سر حار (*Pers*) *Javashá* حواسا, *Javansa*
حواسا (*Hind*) *Girikarnika* गिरिकर्णिका, *Tella giniya*
cheffu తెల్లనియచెట్టు (*Tel*) *Javasha Javasa* (*Beng*)

The Hindustani names *Únt katura* and *Únt katyah* are applied to this plant in some books but they are the names of another plant probably *Echinops echinatus*

33 ALHAGI MAURORUM *Tourn* (*Manna of*)

Turanjabin ترانجنس (*Arab and Pers*)

34 ALLIUM CEPA *Linn* (*Bulb of—Onion*)

Basl بل (*Arab*) *Piyaz* پياز (*Pers Hind and Duk*)
Vengáyam வெங்காயம் *Írulli* ஈருளளி *Íra vengáyam*
ஈரவெங்காயம், *Vella vengáyam* வெள்ளவெங்காயம் (*Tam*)
Vulli gaddalu வுலிகட்டலு, *Tella vulli gaddalu* தெலுவுலிகட்டலு,
Erra vulli gaddalu ஏரவுலிகட்டலு, *Nirulli* நிருலு (*Tel*) *Ven*
gayam வெகாயம், *Chokanna ulli* சோகண்ணுலு, *Íra ven*
gáyam ஈரவெகாயம் (*Malyal*) *Írulli* ஈருலு (*Can*)
Piyaj (*Beng*) *Palanduhu* (*Sans*) *kánde* (Yah) *Dun*
galí *kanda* (*Guz*) *Lunu* (*Cing*) *Kesun ni* (*Bur*)

In some languages in the Catalogue same names are applied to both the *onion*, and *garlic* and they are distinguished from each other by the words *red* and *white* while the same distinction in some other languages will only indicate the varieties of the former. This is a source of confusion particularly with reference to the names of the white variety of *onion* which are very apt to be confounded with those of the *garlic*. To avoid this confusion I have included in the text the names of the

white and red varieties of *onion* in those languages in which the *garlic* has the same names, except the distinction of color

In Cingalese, the names of the *common salt* and *onion* are sometimes confounded with each other from the great resemblance of their sounds. The slight difference which exists between them is shown in their spelling by an accent over the letter *ú* in the latter

Kándá كاندا is properly the Hindustani name of the *Indian squill* (*Oiginea Indica*) and it should be confined to that drug, although misapplied in some books to *Onion*, probably in accordance with the usage of the Mahiatti and Guzratti languages, in which the synonyms for the latter are *Kándé* and *Kándo*, respectively

35 ALLIUM SATIVUM, Linn (*Bulb of—Garlic*)

Sóm سوم, Fóm فوم (*Arab*) Sir سير. (*Pers.*) Lahsan لاهسن (*Hind*) Lassen لس (*Duk*) Vellarp-pundu வெளர்ப்புண்டு, Vellulli வெல்லுள்ளி (*Tam*) Tellagadda తెల్లగడ్డ, Vellulli వెల్లుల్లి (*Tel*) Vellulli வெల్లుల్లి (*Malyal*) Belluli బెల్లుళ్లి (*Can*) Rasun, Lashan (*Beng*) Lasuna (*Sans*) Lasana (*Mah*) Lasan, Shunam (*Gur*) Sudu-lúnú (*Cing*) Kesún-phirú (*Bur*)

See the remarks on *Allium cepa*

36 ALOE INDICA, Roy

Nabátussibr نبات الصبر, Aalsi علسي (*Arab*) Dara-khte-sibr درخ صبر (*Pers*) Ghigavár گیمگوار, Kanvár كدوار, Kumári كماري (*Hind*) Ghi-kanvar گیمی كدوار, Kanvar-pá-tha كدوار پاتھا, Kalbandá كل بندا (*Duk*) Katázh-அகற்றாழை, Shóttu-katrazh-அ சோத்துகற்றாழை, Kumari குமரி (*Tam*)

Kalabanda కలబంద (Tel) Katru కారు హా కర్రుబంబ (Malayal)
 Lola సలా లోల (Can) Ghirta lumari Kumari Ghirta
 kanvār (Beng) Komari Kumar (Gu) Komarika (Cing)
 Tazávon le pa or Shazavn le pa (Bur)

Komarika is the Cingalese name of the above plant but is often incorrectly applied to *aloes* (the drug) in some books

37 ALOE LITORALIS Koen

Chhotá rakus paṭṭah حوترا كس Chhota kanvār
 حوترا كدوار (Hind and Duk) Shiru katrazh or சிறுகத
 றை (Tam) Chinna kalabanda చిన్న కలబంద Chinna
 rakasli maṭṭa చిన్న రాకాశి (Tel) Cheru katru vazha
 చెరు కర్రుబంబ (Malayal) Kattali కత్తలి Shime kattali
 శిమికత్తలి (Can) Chhota jangli ananash (Beng) Nani
 komari (Gu)

In one or two books *Koyingali* is found to be the name of the above plant in Burmese but it is the name of a small variety of *Crinum Alaticum*

38 ALOES (the drug)

Sibr صبر (Arab) Sibr صبر Bole siyah بول سیا (Pers)
 Musabbar مصر Ilva الوا Yalva الوا (Hind) Élvá الوا
 Musanbar مصر (Duk) kariya polam கரியபோளம் Irakta
 polam இரகதபோளம் (Tam) Mushāmbaram ముశంబరం
 (Tel) Chenna nayakam చెన్ననాయకం (Malayal) Mo
 shabbar (Beng) Musambarabóla (Mah) Yeliyo (Guz)
 Kalu bolam or Kari bolam (Cing) Mou or Mo (Bur)

See the remarks under *Aloe Indica* with regard to the Cingalese name *Komarika*

39 ALPINIA GALANGA, Su: (*Root of— Greater galangal*)

Khúlanyāne-qasbi خولنجان قصبي, *Akhúlanyāne-lānīr*
 خولنجان کسر (Arab) *Khusrāve-dān-lānīr* کسر
 خوروداروئه کلاں (Pers) *Bará-kulanjan* برآ کلاں
 (Hind) *Bará-kalyan* برآ کلین, *Bará-kulanjan*
 برآ خولنجان (Duk) *Péra-ratta* پیرا راتا
 (Tam) *Pedda-dumpa-rachitrakam* పెద్దాదుంపారాచిత్రకామ (Tel)
Péra-ratta పెరారత (Malyal) *Dumpa-rá mi* దుంపారామి
 (Can) *Barakalanján* (Beng) *Dumpara-atma* (Suz)
Padagoji or *Padegoji* (Bur)

The greater and lesser galangals are generally known and sold in the bazars of India as the roots of the *Charica Belle* (*Charica Belle*). The greater galangal is considered to be the *Pera* or *Sufid Pán-hajar* (پیرا یا سفید پان کی حجر) (root of the *Pera* or white variety of *Charica Belle*), and the lesser galangal, the *Chhí* or *Kalé Pán-hajar* (چھوٹے یا کالہ پان کی حجر) (root of the *Chhí* or black variety of *Charica Belle*). Although this is according to the popular notion among the natives, including many practitioners and druggists, and also according to many medical and other works, yet it is quite contrary to the fact. The root of *Charica Belle*, however old it may be, is neither a tuberous root, nor bears any resemblance whatever to the *Pera* or greater galangal. The greater galangal is the rhizome of *Alpinia galanga*, and I believe the lesser galangal also to be the produce of another species of the same genus, and shall describe it in another place.

From the great similarity of the Hindustani synonyms of the lesser and greater galangals to those of *Nigella Indica* (*N. sativa*) in the same language, they are generally confounded with each other. The name of the latter is *Kalónji*, not *Kulanjan*, &c, as found in several books.

40 ALSTONIA SCHOLARIS, R. Br.

Ézhulaip-pálar ஏழிலைப்பலை (Tam) *Édákula-pála*
 ఏడాకులపాల, *Pála-garuda* పాలగరుడ, *Édákula-erisi* ఏడాకుల

అడకల పొన్న *Edakula ponna* ఎడకలపొన్న (Tel) Pala పాల, Mukkan pala ఇళియాల (Valyal) *Chhatin* (Beng)

Rook attana is the Cingalese name found in some books for *A. scholaris* but it is very doubtful one and requires to be avoided because *attana* is the name of *Datura* and *Pool attana* appears therefore to be the name of one of its species

41 ALUMEN (*Alum*)

Shib س زáj زاج Zaje abyaz زاج ابيض (*Arab*)
 Zak زك Zake sufed زاج سفید Zake bilor زاج بلور
 (*Pers*) Phithari پیتھری (*Hind*) Phatakri پتھکری
 (*Duk*) Patí karam பதிகாரம் Shina káram சினகாரம்
 (*Tam*) Patí karam పతికారం (Tel) Patik karam పతికారం
 అరం, Chínik karam చీనికారం (Valyal) Patí kara పతికార
 (Can) Phithiri (Beng) Turatí Patiku
 (Mah) Phatakardí (Gu) Sina karam or Chinna káram
 (Cing) Keo khin or Kiyon khin (*Bur*)

Sahinda lunu is the Cingalese name of another salt but incorrectly applied to *alum* in some books

42 AMARANTHUS SPINOSUS Linn

Kante mat كانت مات (*Duk*) Mulluk kirai முல்லுகிரை
 கிரை (*Tam*) Mundla tota kura ముండ్లతోటకూర Nalla
 doggalu నల్లదొడ్డి (Tel) Mullan chira ఇళియలీర (Valyal)
 Mulla dantu మల్లదంతు (Can) Kanta nati Kanta maris
 (Beng) Kanta nu dant (Guz) Hinkanoe suba or Hinnoe
 suba (*Bur*)

43 AMMANNIA VESICATORIA Roxb

Dad mari داد ماری (*Hind*) Agin buti اگین بوتی
 (*Duk*) Kallurayi కలలూరియి Nirumel neruppu நீருமேல்

தெருப்பு (Tam) Agni-venda-pāku అగ్నివెండపాకు (Tel.)
Kallūr-vanchi കല്ലൂർവഞ്ചി (Malyal)

44 AMMONIÆ HYDROCHLORAS (*Hydrochlorate of Ammonia or Sal-ammoniac*)

Armīnā ارمينا , Milhunnār ملح البار . (Arab) Nōsh-
ādar نوشادر (Pers) Nōusādaī نوسايداي (Hind) Nōu-
sāgar نوساگر (Duk) Navāch-chāram நவாச்சாரம் , Navā-
chāram நவாச்சாரம் , Ghāiam சாரம் (Tam) Navā-sāgaram
நவாசாகரம் , Navā-chāram நவாச்சாரம் (Tel) Nava-sāram
നവസാരം (Malyal) Navā-sāgaiā நவாசாகாரா (Can)
Nōshāgār (Beng) Navsāgai (Guz) Navāchāram (Cing)
Zavasa (Bu).

45 AMMONIACUM (*Ammoniac or Gum Ammoniac*)

Ush-shaq أُشْشَقْ , Ush-shaq اشح (Arab) Ush-shah
أسه , Kilyānī كلياى (Pers) Gama-nāyakam கமநாயகம்
(Tam) Gama-nāyakam గమనాయకం (Tel).

46. AMOMUM *Sp of (Capsules of)*

Qāqilahe-kubār قاقلة كبار , Hēl-zakar هيل ذكر (Arab)
Qāqilahe-kalān قاقلة كلالى , Qāqilahe-zakar قاقلة ذكر (Pers)
Bari-ilachi بڑى الاچى . (Hind) Bari-ilāyechi بڑى الاچى .
(Duk) Periya-yēlak-kāy பெரியயேலககாய , Kāttu-yēlak-
kāy காட்டுயேலககாய (Tam) Pedda-yēla-kāyalu పెద్దయేల
కాయలు , Adavi-yēla-kāya అడవియేలకాయ (Tel) Péié-
lam పైరెలం ; Periya-élattari పైరియ ఎలటతారి
(Malyal) Dodḍa-yālakki దొడ్డయాలక్కి ; (Can) Bara-

ilachi (Beng) Br̥hata upakunchikā (Sans) Thora
vāh (Mah) Motto ilachi (Gu)

The meaning of almost all the above synonyms is *the larger cardamom* and they are generally applied in India to a kind of *cardamom* which is not the capsule of *the true paradise grains* (although considered to be so in many medical and other works) but may be a variety of it and it is of very inferior kind. The following is a description of this capsule and its seeds —

Capsule—Ovate or bluntly triangular with a tuft of fibres at its smaller end which is often destroyed in course of time generally 1 inch in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference ribbed coriaceous and reddish brown in color

Seeds—Small almost round or bluntly angular brown and feebly aromatic in taste and smell the latter not being distinct until they are bruised or chewed

Although all the names in the text are synonymous with each other but the *cardamom* under reference is more easily recognised in Calcutta Hyderabad Bombay and many other places under the Arabic name *Qigulat elubar* than any other. In Madras it is also easily obtained under the following names which signify *the wild cardamom*

Jangli ilachi حنكلى الاحى (Dul) Kettu ilalāy கட்டு
ஏலகாய (Tam) Adari elakuya అడరిఎలకాయ (Tel)

When other names are used the druggists generally give the *larger capsules picked out* from different varieties of the *lesser cardamom* and often they sell the same (*scilicet*) under every name in the text. *Hyderabadī ilayechī* حيدرآبادى الاىچى is the proper Hindustani name for one very large (*perhaps the largest*) variety of the *lesser cardamom* in India which differs in no other way from the capsules of *Elettaria cardamomum* except the size. See the remarks on the following article

47 AMOMUM Sp of (Seeds of)

Ilayechi dānah الاىچى دانة or Ilayechi dane الاىچى دانة
(Hind) Ilachi dānah الاىچى دانة or Ilachi dane الاىچى دانة
(Dul) Élam ஏலம் (Tam) Élakulu ఎలకలు (Tel)

The above seeds are not the produce of India, but are said to be imported from Singapore, China, and Burmah, and thus must be in great abundance, for they are always found in every large bazaar, and are much cheaper than the seeds of the common or *Malabar cardamom*. They are often confounded with the latter and sold under the same names, but can be distinguished from them by the following characters —

They are angular and very irregular seeds, generally inclining to be triangular, and sometimes compressed or flat, smaller in size than the common cardamom seeds, color pale-brown, odour strongly aromatic and agreeable, and taste aromatic and slightly pungent. Although the smell and taste of these seeds are stronger than those of the common or *Malabar cardamom* (*Elettaria cardamomum*), yet they are more agreeable, and there is the same difference between the *Tinctures* prepared from these drugs. The seeds under reference are always brought to India without their capsule or pericarp, and the reason of this I believe is, that when the fruit arrives at a certain maturity, it bursts and the seeds are either scattered or remain loosely in the capsule, which are picked up or taken out, washed, dried, and then sent out to different places for sale.

These seeds may be either a variety of the *paradise grains*, or the produce of the *Amomum xanthioides* of Wallich. The latter is more probable, because the facts of the seeds being confounded with the *Malabar cardamom* and sold without their pericarp, correspond with the remarks on that plant by Mr Daniel Hanbury in his 'Notes on Chinese Materia Medica,' published in 1862 at London. But, as I never had an opportunity of seeing myself the seeds or capsules of *A. xanthioides*, I cannot be positive on this point, and did not, therefore, place the plant at the heading of this article.

The seeds under consideration are used in India chiefly as a medicine and for preparing one kind of sweet-meat, but are neither chewed with the *betel-leaf*, nor made use of in curries, &c, as is the case with the seeds of the common cardamom.

The meaning of the Hindustani and Dukhni names in the text is simply *the cardamom seeds*, and therefore they can be

* By further examinations I find that the easiest and readiest way of distinguishing the above seeds from the common cardamom seeds is by their freshness of the bitterish taste, which is slightly but distinctly felt when the latter are well chewed.

applied to the seed of any cardamom but according to the usage of the languages they are generally restricted to the above seeds because they are as already remarked always found in the bazaar without their capsules

The Tamil and Telugu names in the text are also confined to these seeds and in contradistinction of which the following names are used for the seeds of the common cardamom

Elakuj irai ஏலகாயிறை (Tim) *Lalaya vittulu* லலையவத்துல (Tel)

48 AMYGDALA (*Almond*)

Louz لوز (*Arab*) *Badam* بادام (*Pers and Hind*)
Badam بادام (*Duk*) *Vadam kottai* வாதமகொட்டை
 (Tam) *Badam vittulu* வாதமவத்துல (Tel) *Badam* बादाम,
Vadam kotta வாதமகொட்டை (*Malayal*) *Badami* बादामी
 (Can) *Bilati badam* (Beng) *Badamitte* (Sans) *Badam* (Mah)
Badam (Gu) *Rata kotamba* (Cing) *Badan* (Bui)

If necessary the sweet and bitter varieties of almond should be distinguished as follows —

a Sweet almond—*Louzul kalb* لوز الحلو (*Arab*) *Budame shifin* بادام سفین (*Pers*) *Mitha bidim* मिठा बादाम (*Hind and Dul*) *Tittippu vadam lottai* தித்திப்புவாதமகொட்டை (Tim) *Tipu badam vittulu* திப்புவாதமவத்துல (Tel) *Madhura badam* மதுரவாதம *Madhura vadam lottai* மதுரவாதமகொட்டை (*Malayal*) *Shiyada bidimi* শিয়ারদবাদামী (Cing) *Mitha badim* মিঠা बादام (Beng) *Madhurya badamitte* (Sans) *Gulachita badam* (Mah) *Mitha badam* (Gu) *Pu rata kotamba* (Cing)

b Bitter almond—*Louzul murr* لوز المر (*Arab*) *Budame talkh* بادام تلخ (*Pers*) *Kare badam* کڑو بادام (*Hind and Dul*) *Kashappu vadam lottai* கசப்புவாதமகொட்டை (Tim) *Chedu badam vittulu* சேடுவாதமவத்துல (Tel) *Karpa bidim* கர்பவாதம, *Karpi vadam lottai* கர்பவாதமகொட்டை

(*Malyal*) *Tikta-badám* തിക്തബാദാമി (*Can*) *Tito-badám*
 (*Beng*) *Tikta-budámitle* (*Sans*) *Kadú-badám* (*Moh*)
Kadavu-badám (*Guz*) *Titta-rata-lotamba* (*Cing*)

The names in the text are often improperly applied to *Terminalia catappa*, the correct names of which will be given under its proper head

49 ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE, *Linn* (*Nut of—Cashew nut*)

Kájú-kí-gutlí كاجوكي گنلی—fruit of, Kájú كاجو .
 (*Hind and Duk*) Kottai-mundiri കൊടൈமுണ്ടിരി, Mun-
 diri-kottai முந்திரிகொடை (*Tam*) Jidi-mámidi-vittu
 జీడిమిడివిత్తు; Muntamámidi-vittu ముంతమిడివిత్తు (*Tel*)
 Paranki-mava പറങ്കിമാവ, Kappal-chérun-kuru കപ്പൽ
 ചെരുകുരു, Kappa-mávakuru കപ്പമാവകുരു (*Malyal*)
 Gérapoppu గేరపేప్పు (*Can*) Hylí-bádam, Kájú (*Beng*)
 Kájúcha-bí (*Moh*) Kájú. (*Guz*) Kaju or Kaju-atta
 (*Cing*) Šihosaye-si or Tihotiya-si (*Bur*)

The Canaiese name for *cashew-nut* and *marling-nut* is nearly the same. In some languages the same name is often applied to both the *nut* and *fruit* of *A. occidentale*

50 ANAMIRTA COCCULUS, *W et A* (*Seeds of—Cocculus Indicus seeds*)

Kakmári-ké-binj ككاری كے بىنج (*Hind and Duk*)
 Kakkáy-kolli-virai கக்காயகொல்லிவிளை, Pén-kottai பேன-
 கொடை. (*Tam*) Káka-mári కాకమారి, Kákí-champa
 కాకిచంప (*Tel*) Karanta-kattin-káya కరణ్డకత్తిగింకాయ,
 Pollak-káya పొల్లకకాయ (*Malyal*) Kákamári-bíja
 కాకమారిబిజా (*Can*) Kákà-màri (*Beng*) Tittaval
 (*Cing*)

51 ANANAS SATIVUS Mill (*Pine apple*)

Aanunnās سس‌الاس (*Arab and Pers*) Anannās
 انس Ananas اناس (*Hind*) Annannas انس
 (Dul) Anaṣṭhap pazham അനുഷ്ഠഗ്ഗമ (*Tam*) Anasa
 pandu అనాశపండు (*Tel*) kaita ṭṭakka കൈതമക്ക
 Parangi chakka പറങ്കിമക്ക (*Malyal*) Ananasu hannu
 అనాశసుదర్లు (*Can*) Ānanash Ananas (*Beng*) Anninas
 Anaras (*Guz*) Annasi (*Cing*) Nanna si (*Bur*)

52 ANDROGRAPHIS ECHIOIDES Aees

Charayetah حرايه (*Hind*) Gopuram tangi கோபுரம்
 தாங்கி (*Tam*) Chalava puri kada చలవపురిద Gorre
 chimidi గుర్రచిమిడి (*Tel*) Mala kulukka മലകുലുക്കി
 (*Malyal*)

53 ANDROGRAPHIS PANICULATA Hall (*Creat*
or *Kreat*)

Qasahuzzarirah صابزرره Qasabbuya صابوا
 (*Arab*) Nanehavandi نيناوادي (*Pers*) Charāyetah
 حرايه Mabā tita مابا كرات (*Hind*)
 Charāyetah حرايه Kalaf nath كلف ناث (*Duk*) Shīrat
 kuch chi சிரகுச்சி Nila vembu நிலவேம்பு (*Tam*) Nela
 vemu నేలవేము (*Tel*) Nila veppa നീലവെപ്പു kiryattu
 കിരിയാത്ത (*Malyal*) Nela bevmagida നിലവേമിനിദ
 (*Can*) Cherota Maha tita (*Beng*) Bhunimbaha (*Sans*)
 Chirayitā (*Mah*) kiryāta kiryato (*Guz*) Binko
 hamba or Hinbinko hamba (*Cing*)

Kara Ianniram or Cara caniram is the Malayalam name
 found in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol IX, Tab 56) which

means the black *Strychnos nuxvomica*. It is neither correct nor safe to be applied to *A. paniculatus*.

The Bengali appellation given to this plant in the Herbarium Suburbanum Calcutticum and several other works is 'Kalo mól'. It is not generally recognisable as the name of any plant. Its literal meaning is the black cloud.

'Sitta rattai' occurs as the Cingalese designation of *Andropogon* in some books, but it is properly the name of the *Isis galangal*.

54 ANDROPOGON MARTINI, Roxb. Syn. A
CALAMUS AROMATICUS, Roy (Oil of—Rousá-ká-tel)

Rousá-ká-tél روساكاتيل, Rousá-ká-aitر روساكاتير.
(Hind) Rousá-ká-antai روساكاتير, (Duk).

See the remarks on the next plant

55 ANDROPOGON MURICATUS, Retz. (Khus-
khus grass—Roots of)

Usír أُسیر (Arab) Khas حس. (Pers) Balah
البل or Bálá بلا (Hind and Duk) Vetti-vér വെട്ടിവേര,
Wēa, Vizhal-vér വിഴ്ചലവേര, Ilāmich-cham-véri ഇലാമിചേര
വേര, Vīanam വീണാമ (Tam) Vatti-vériu వట్టివేరు,
Ávvuru-gaddi-vériu అప్పురుగడ్డివేరు, Lamayyakamu-vériu లామయకము
వేరు, Vidavali-vériu విడవలివేరు, Ouru-vériu ఊరువేరు
(Tel) Vetti-véri వెట్టివేరు, Rámach-cham-véri రామచంద్రం
వేరు (Malay) Lavancha లావంച. (Can) Bála,
Shandalér-jar (Beng) Ushūam, (Sans) Vāla (Mah)
Válo (Guz) Savandia-múl (Cing) Miya-móc (Bur).

In Madras and all other parts of Southern India, the lowest part of the culms of this grass (*A. muricatus*) with or without a portion of its roots, is cut out and sold under the

Arabic name *Izkhir* اذخر while the same name is used for the roots of *A. Schœnanthus* in Hyderabad Calcutta &c I am informed by a few persons that have seen the *Izkhir* in Arabia that this grass resembles the *Pousa la ghas* of upper India, but it is not the same *Pousa la ghas* is the name of *A. Martini*

The true *Izkhir* does not exist in India and the best substitute for it is the root of *A. muricatus* which is correctly designated *Izkhire hindi* اذخر هندی (*Indian Izkhir*) in some books

The meaning of the Bengali name *Shandler jai* is the root of *sandle* and it is applied to the roots of *A. muricatus* from the resemblance of their smell to that of the *sandle wood* *Khus khus* is the English name (probably from the Persian *khas*) of the grass and its meaning in Bengali is the *poppy seeds* In some books however it is converted into *Khuskhus ghas* and applied to the grass under reference as a Bengali name which is not correct

56 ANDROPOGON NARDUS Linn (*Oil of*)

Ganjni ka utr گنجنی کا عطر (*Hind*) Ganjini ka aatar گنجنی کا عطر (*Duk*) kamālshī pullu yenney کامাळشیपुल्लु येनेय Mandap pullu yenney మాదపపుల्लు యెనెయ Mandap pullu yenney మాదపపుల्लు యెనెయ Shunnarip pullu yenney శున్నరీపపుల्लు యెనెయ (Tam) kamālshī kasuvu nuno కామాळశీకసువు నునొ kamanchi gaddi nuno కామంచిగడ్డి నునొ (Tel) kamālshī pulla enna కామాळశీ పుల్లా ఎన్నా Chóra pulla enna ചൊറാപുല്ല എണ്ണ (Malayal) Ganda hanchi khaddi yanne గండా దంచీబద్దియెన్ణె (Can) ka ma kher tail (Beng) Sing ou mia సి (Bur)

57 ANDROPOGON SCHÖENANTHUS Linn Syn A CITRATUS D C (*Oil of—Lemon grass oil*)

Róghane chae kashmíri روس حاكسمیری (Pers) Ak ya ghás ka utr اکاگاس کا عطر (Hind) Hazar masaleh ka

Pedda sadipara vittulu పెద్దపదాపరవిట్టులు, Sôyikura vittulu సోయికూరవిట్టులు (Tel) Shatakuppa ശതകുപ്പ (Mal) Sabbasagi సబ్బాసగి (Can) Skulpha Shôniya or Shôvâ (Beng) Suva Suva nu bi (Gu) Sada kuppa Sata kuppi (Cing) Samin (Bur)

The Burmese names of the seeds of *Anethum soica* and *Ptychotis ajacain* are mistaken for each other in some books in consequence of the analogy of their sounds. Sôpu is the Telugu name of *aniseed* but is incorrectly applied to the seeds of *Anethum soica* in Flora Andhrica and some other books.

59 ANISOCILIUS CARNOSUS Wall

Panjiri ka pat پنجرى کا پت Sita ki panjiri سیتا کی پنجرى (Hind) Panjiri ka pattā پنجرى کا پتہ Ajran ka pattā اجران کا پتہ (Duk) Karpura valli కర్పూరచర్మం అమము అకు (Tam) Karpura valli కర్పూరచర్మం, Ômamu aku ఒమము అకు, Rôga chettu రోగచెట్టు (Tel) Chômara చోమార, Kattu kurkha కాత్తుక్కిర, kurkha కుర్ర, Patu kurkha పాత్తుక్కిర (Mal) Dodda patri దొడ్డపత్రి (Can) Karpuri (Vah) Ajmu nu patro (Guz)

In Flora Andhrica *Karpura valli* is applied to *Coleus amboinicus* (*C. aromaticus*) and its application to *Anisochilus carnosus* is considered to be incorrect. The names given to the latter plant in that work are *Pôga chettu* and *Pindi banda*. This may be the case in some parts of the Northern Circars but if the plant figured in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol. V. Tab. 90) is *A. carnosus* (which I have no doubt it is) *Karpura valli* is more in use for that plant in most parts of Southern India both in Telugu and Tamil than any other name. The next name frequently in use in Telugu is *Ômamu aku*.

The literal meaning of the Dukhni, Telugu and Guzeratti names *Ajran ka patta*, *Ômamu-aku* and *Ajmu-nu patro* is the

leaf of *Ptychotis Anan*, and they are applied to *A canorus* simply on account of the resemblance of the smell of its leaves with that of the seeds of the former

60 ANISODUS LURIDUS, *Linl*

61 ANISOMELES MALABARICA, *R B* (*Malabar Cat-mint*)

Mogbié-kà-pattà *മുഗ്ഗിങ്കാപട്ട* (*Duk*) Péya-verutti *പേയവെരട്ടി* *പേയ* *മെരട്ടി*, Péy-marutti *പേയമരട്ട*, Iattai-péy-marutti *ഇറാടൈപേയമരട്ട* (*Tam*) Moga-bira *മുഗ്ഗഭിര*, Mabhéni *മുഭ്നീ*, China-rana-bhéni *ചിനരണഭ്നീ*, Maga-bira *മുഗ്ഗഭിര* (*Tel*) Péy-meiratti *പേയിമൈരട്ടി*; Peruntumba *പെരുന്തമ്പ*, Kaintumba *കരിന്തമ്പ* (*Malyal*)

62 ANTHEMIS (*Chamomile flowers*)

Bábúnaj *بابوناج* (*Arab*) Bábúnah *بابوناه* Gule-bábúnah *گل بابوناه* (*Pers*) Bábúné-ké-phúl *بابونے کے پھول* (*Hind and Duk*) Shímai-chámantippú *ശൈമാചാമന്തിപ്പു* (*Tam*) Sima-chámanti-pushpamu *സീമാചാമന്തിപ്പുഷ്പമു* (*Tel*) Shíma-jevanti-pushpam *ശിമജെവന്തിപ്പുഷ്പം* (*Malyal*) Shime-shyámantigé *ശിമെഷ്യാമന്തിഗേ* (*Can*)

63 ANTIARIS SACCIDORA, *Dalz*

Nettavi-maiam *നെട്ടാവിമൈ* (*Tam*) Nettávil *നെട്ടാവിൽ* (*Malyal*).

64 ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM *Syn.* ANTIMONIUM SULPHURATUM (*Sulphuret or Tersulphuret of Antimony*)

Ismad *اسماد*, Kohal *كحل* (*Arab*) Suimah *سوماه*, Sangesuimah *سنگسوماه* (*Pers*) Suimah *سوماه*, Suimé-ká-

patthar سرے کاسر (Hind) Anjan انس Anjan ka patthar
 انس کا پتھر (Dul) Anjanak kallu அஞ்சனக் கல்லு
 (Tam) Anjana riyi அஞ்சனரயி (Tel) Anjanak kalla
 അഞ്ചനകല്ല (Malyal) Anjena అంజేనా (Can) Shurma
 or Surma (Beng) Anjanam (Sans) Surmo Surmo nu
 phatre (Guz) Shurma Ihiya or Surma Ihiyo (Bur)

6. AQUA (Water)

Maa ماء (Arab) Ab آب (Pers) Pani پانی
 (Hind and Dul) Tanni தண்ணி Jalam ஜலம் Nir நீர்
 (Tam) Jalam ஜலம் Nilu நீறு (Tel) Vellam வெള്ളம்
 (Malyal) Niru ನೀறு (Can) Jal Pani (Beng)
 Jalam (Sans) Pani (Mah) Pani (Gu) Vaturu
 (Cing) Yu (Bur)

The following are the names of the rain and distilled waters
 which are often required for pharmaceutical purposes —

a Rain water—Mae matar ماء مطر (Arab) Abe
 bu an آب باران (Pers) Ménh la panى , Birsut la
 panى برسات گانی (Hind) Mithu : la panى میسون گانی (Dul)
 Mazh ait tan n மழைத் தண்ணி (Tim) Jana-nillu ചെപ്പൻ
 (Tel) Mazha vellam മഴവെള്ളം (Malyal) Mile niru
 ಮೈಲೆ ನೀರು (Can) Brishit panî Brishit jal (Beng) Megha-
 jalam (Sans) Megha panî (Mah) Birsit nu-panî (Gu)
 Iahin vaturu (Cing) Mò yu (Bur)

b Distilled water—Mae moqattar ماء معطر (Arab)
 Abe mo qattar آب معطر (Pers) Taplay : kuu panî تپاهاوانی
 (Hind) Moqattar panî معطر پانی (Dul) T-nir தீர்நீர் (Tim)

66 ARACHIS HYPOGÆA Linn (Nut of— Ground nut)

Vilayeti mung ولايتى مونگ (Hind and Dul)
 Vark kadalai வேர்க்கடலை Nilak kadalai நிலக்கடலை (Tam)

Véruṣhanaga నేరుషానాగ, Véruṣhanaga-kaya నేరుషానాగయ
 (Tel) Nelak-katala నెలకకాతల, Vel-lagala వెల్లగాలా
 (Malyal) Nelagale-kayi నెలగళైకయి (Can) Chut-
 bádám, Biláti-mung (Beng) Bhói-chani (Vah) *Bhóya-chená* (Gu.) Rata-kayu (Cing) Mibé. (Bu.)

67 ARECA CATECHU, Linn (Nut of—Betel-
 nut)

Fófal فوفال or Foufal فوفال (Arab) Gind-ahb
 گندچوب, Pópal پوپل (Pers) Supyari سپياري. (Hind)
 Supári سبھاری (Duk) Kamugu கமுகு, Pakku பக்கு,
 Kottai-pákku கட்டைபாக்கு (Tam) Póla-akka పోలా-
 యక్క, Vakka వక్క (Tel) Atakka అతక (Malyal)
 Adike అడికే (Can) Guza, Supári, Shupári (Beng)
 Púgi-phalam (Sans) Suppari (Vah) Soperi, Hoperi
 (Guz) Puvák or Puvákka (Cing) Kún-si (Bu.)

68 ARGEMONE MEXICANA, Linn

Bharbhánd بھربھند, Pilá-dhatúra پیلا دھتورا, Farangi-
 dhatúra فرنگی دھورا (Hind) Shiyal-kanta شیا ل کانتا
 (Duk) Bharamdandi بهرام دندی, Pila-dhatúra پیلا دھتورا
 (Brama-dandu பிரமதண்ட, Kurukkam-chedi குருகாம-
 சீடி (Tam) Bramha-dandi-chettu బ్రహ్మదండిచెట్టు (Tel) Brahma-
 danti బ్రహ్మదంతి (Malyal) Siel-káta, Shéaál-kántá
 (Beng) Khyaà (Bu.)

Datturí ದತ್ತರೀ or *Datturígulá* ದತ್ತರೀಗುಲಾ is the Cana-
 rese appellation under which the above plant is generally
 known in many districts of Mysore, Bangalore, and Bellary,
 but as this name is very liable to be confounded with that of
Datura alba in several other languages on account of the simila-
 rity of the word *Datturí*, I have not included it in the text

69 ARGENTUM (*Siberi—Leaf of*)

Varqul fizah ورن الفضة (*Arab*) Varqe nuqrah ورن نقره
 Varqe sim ورن سیم (*Pers*) Rupehrī varaq ورن اور
 (*Hind*) Ruperi tagat ورن برگ (*Dul*) Velli rekku
 வெள்ளிதாது (*Tam*) Vendi reku వెండిరకు (*Tel*)
 Vellit takīṭa വെളുത്തകിട (*Malayal*) Belli rekku
 ്വെളുത്തകിട (*Can*) Ruppecha varakh (*Mañ*) Ruperi
 varakh (*Guz*) Ridi tahadu Ridi tagadu (*Cing*) Noye
 saku (*Bur*)

70 ARGYREIA SPECIOSA Swt (*Leaves of*)

Samandar la pat ساندركا پت Samandar sóf
 ساندروسف Samandar sokh ساندروسك (*Hind*) Sa
 mandar la patta ساندركا پتا (*Duk*) Shamuddirap pach ch a
 சமுத்திரப்பச்சை Kadal pala கடல்பழை (*Tam*) Samu
 dra pála సముద్రపాల, Chandra poda చంద్రపాద kōkkita
 കോക്കിത, Pala samudra പാലസముദ്ര, kōkkīṭi കോക്കിട (*Tel*)
 Samudra pach cha സമുദ്രപച്ച Samudra yōgam സമുദ്ര
 യോഗം, Samudrap pala സമുദ്രപാല (*Malayal*) Bicho
 tarok (*Beng*) Samudrachha pīna (*Mañ*)

The above plant which is generally known in Hindustani and Dīkhu by the name of its leaf (*Samandar la pat* or *Saman dar la patta*) is quite different from the one named *Samandar phal* in the same languages although the literal meaning of both names is almost the same one signifying *the leaf of Saman dar* and the other *the fruit*. The latter is the name of the fruit of *Barringtonia acutangula*.

71 ARISTOLOCHIA BRACTEATA Retz

Gandan گندان, Kīrā mar كيرامار (*Hind and Duk*)
 Ádu tinna pala: കൂറ്റിത്തന്നുപാല (*Tam*) Gádide gadī

pala-áku പാലാകു, Kadapara കാടപരാ (Tel) Untintap-pala ഇന്തിന്തപ്പാല. (Malayal)

72 ARISTOLOCHIA INDICA, Linn (Root of)

Zaravande-hindi زراوند هندی (Arab and Pers) Ishaimul اشيمول, Ishaimul-kí-jar اشيمول كى جر (Hind) Ishaimúl اشيمول, Ishaimúl-lí-jar اشيمول لى جر (Dial) Ich-chua-múh ഇച്ചമുഹ്, Peru-maundu പേരുമാണ്ടു, Peru-kízhangu പേരുകിഴംഗു (Tam) Ishvara-varu ഇഷ്വരവരു, Dúla-góvêla ഡുലാഗവേല, Góvêla ഗവേല (Tel) Karalekam കരളേകം, Karukap-pulla കറുകാപ്പുള, Karilvékam കരൾവേകം, Ishvaramúli ഇശ്വരമൂലി (Malayal) Íshveri-béú ഇഷ്വരഭീമ (Can) Ishor-mul or Íshui--múl (Beng) Sassanda (Cing)

73 ARRACK (Indian Spirituous Liquor)*

Khamarul-hind خمر الهندى. (Arab.) Mau hindi مائى هندی (Pers) Sharab شراب (Hind) Dáru دارو (Duk) Sharáyam ഷാരായം (Tam) Sérayi ഷേരായ (Tel) Chaiayam ചായം, Takaiam താകരം (Malayal) Saráyí ഷേരായ (Can) Mad, Surap (Beng) Sura; Madyam (Sans) Dáru, Saraph (Mah) Daru (Guz) Arak or Aíaku. (Cing) Aye (Bur).

74 ARSENICUM ALBUM Syn ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM (Arsenious acid, White Arsenic, or White oxide of Arsenic)

Shuk شوك, Turabul-halik تراب الالك, Sammulfár سم العار. (Arab) Marge-mósh مرگت موش or Marg-mósh

* There are many varieties of this Liquor, which is familiarly known as the Country or Parish Liquor. Each variety is named after the substance from which it is distilled. See the remarks under 'Liquor Spiritum'.

مرگش (Pers) Sunbul khar سنبول کھار Sufed sunbul
 سندسنبول Sanlhyá sunbul سنبول or Salhyá sunbul
 مکھاسنبول (Hind and Dul) Vellai pash nam வெள்ளை
 பதாசனம் (Tam) Tella pashnam తెల్లపాషణం Shen
 ku pashnam శంకుపాషణం (Tel) Vellip pashnam
 വെളുത്തപ്പാഷണം (Malyal) Phashana పాషణం (Can)
 Sumbul lhar Sammal lhar (Beng) Sômal khâr (Gu)
 Sudu pasnam (Cing)

The word Sunbul سنبول by it elf is commonly applied
 in Dukhni to the *white arsenic* while the same is frequently ued
 in Arabic and Persian for *Nardostylis jatamansi* (Indian euphe-
 nard) To avoid any serious error that might result from the
 above confusion I have omitted the word from the text under
 both medicines which are well recognised by all other names
 inserted

75 ARSENICUM TERSULPHURETUM (Yellow Sulphuret of Arsenic or Yellow Orpiment)

Zarni l'he asfar زرنيخ اصفر Arsániqua ارسانيقا (Arab)
 Zarni l'he zard زرنيخ زرد (Pers) Harital حرताल (Hind
 and Dul) Taram தாரம் Ari taram அரிதாரம் Ponnari
 tarakam பொன்னரிதாரகம் Talakam தாளகம் (Tam)
 Haridalam ഹരിദളം Talakamu താലകം (Tel) Ponnari
 taram പൊന്നരിതാരം Cháliyam ചാലിയം (Malyal)
 Aridala ഹരിദളം (Can) Harital (Beng) Hari talakam.
 (Sans) Haritala (Mah) Artal (Gu)

76 ARTABOTRYS ODORATISSIMA R Br

Madmanti مدمنادی (Hind) Madan mast مدمن مس (Dul)
 Manó rāṇṇitam மனோரஞ்சிதம் (Tam) Miao

ranjitam మనోరంజితం, *Phala-sāmpenga* ఫలసంపెంగ, *Sakala-phala-sampenga* సకలఫలసంపెంగ (*Tel*) *Madura-kāmāśhvari* మధురకామేశ్వరి, *Manóranjitam* మనోరంజితం (*Malayal*).

Madan-mast and *Madan-mast-la-phúl* are the Dukhni names of the above plant and its flower, and their use is confined only in Southern India. In all other parts, such as Hyderabad, Bombay, &c, *Madan-mast* is applied to a root, which will be found described in the remarks on *Cucuma aromatica*.

The Malayali name *Mótua-ialli* മോതിരപ്പള്ളി is found applied to *A. odoratissima* in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol. vii, Tab. 46), but as it implies a creeper, which is not the case with the plant, nor is so figured in that work itself, it is a very doubtful one. See the remarks on the word *Madan-mast* under 'Aconitum sp. of (Jaduar)'.

* 77 ARTEMESIA INDICA, Willd

Afsantine-hindi اسفندي هندی (*Arab*) *Barinjásife-kohi* برنجاسف کوهی or *Balinjásife-kóhi* بلنجاسف کوهی (*Pers*) *Majtari* مجتري, *Mastáru* مستارو (*Hind*) *Machipattu* மச்சிபத்து (*Tam*) *Machi-patú* మచ్చిపర్తి (*Tel*) *Tuu-nitipach-cha* തിരുനിറ്റിപ്പച്ച (*Malayal*) *Manchapatu* మంచపర్తి, *Machi-patú* మచ్చిపర్తి (*Can*) *Mastaru* (*Beng*) *Gianthiparni* (*Sans*) *Walkotondu* (*Cing*)

78 ARTICHOKE GUM

Kankar zad ككركزاد, *Turábul-qaz* تراب العقي (*Arab*) *Kankari* ككري, *Samaghe-harshaf* صمغ حرشف, *Kankarzhad* ككركزاد. (*Pers*)

Kankar zad and *Kankarzhad* are corruptions of, and synonymous with, each other, but the latter is incorrectly applied to *Mastic* in some Dictionaries.

79 ASCLEPIAS CURASSAVICA Linn

80 ASPARAGUS ASCENDENS Roxb (Foot of)

Shaqaqule hindi سعال حندی (Arab and Pers)

Sufed mūshī سفید موسلی or Sufed mushī سفید موسلی (Hind)

Shqāqule hindi سعال حندی (Dul) Safeda musali (Mah)

Syphed mushī Ujh mu li (Guz)

There is a great confusion about the nature of the medicines known as *Sufed mushi* and *Kali mushi* in India. Among some curious notions about them there is one in some native and other medical works to the effect that both are the produce of one and the same plant, the difference being that the *Sufed mushi* is the root of it before it begins to flower and the *Kali mushi* the root after that period. The plant in question is *Pombix Malabaricus*. In a few other books the former is considered to be the root of *Asparagus sarmentosus* and the latter that of *Curculigo orchioides*.

On procuring the medicines known under the names from many places including Calcutta Bombay and Hyderabad I have found that there are two kinds of *Sufed mushi* the one obtained from almost all the Indian bazars except those in Southern India, and the other sold in the latter place.

a The *Suf d mushi* of Southern India is the dried and splitted root of *Asparagus sarmentosus*. It occurs in thin and long pieces like strings curled upon itself once or twice varies in length from three or four inches to a span or more of pale-grey or dirty white color and devoid of any particular taste or smell. When the fresh root is splitted or torn longitudinally in three or four pieces and dried it acquires the above condition. Although the dried root is often used by native practitioners it is almost useless as a medicine. But when fresh it is a nutrient and demulcent. In this state it is very fleshy and succulent about a foot or foot and a half in length generally of the thickness of a finger smooth and round tapering to a very narrow and long point at both ends of dull white or pale grey color no smell and taste slightly demulcent. When the plant is dug out with

81 ASPARAGUS RACEMOSUS Willd (Root of)

Shaqaqul سقال (Arab Pers Hind and Duk)—dry root of Shaqaqule misri سقال مصرى (Duk) Tannir muttan kizhangu தண்ணீர்முட்டாவிழைகு (Tam) Challa gaddalu చల్లగడ్డు Pili-pichara పిల్లపీచర Pili tega పిల్లతేగ Shatavari శతావరి (Tel) Shatavali ശതാവലി (Malyal) Mayyige gadde మయ్యిగెగడ్డె (Can) Sat muli (Beng) Satavari muli (Mah) Hatavari (Cing)

82 ASPARAGUS SARMENTOSUS Linn (Root of)

Shaqaqul سقال (Arab Pers Hind and Duk)—dry root of Safed mushi ساقدموصلى (Duk) Kilavari కిలవరి Tannir vittan ki hangu தண்ணீர்விட்டானிழைகு Tauni muttan kizhangu தண்ணீர்முட்டானிழைகு (Tam) Challa gaddalu చల్లగడ్డు Pili pichara పిల్లపీచర (Tel) Shatavari kizhanna శతావరికిళణ్ణ Shatavali శతావలి (Malyal) Mayyige gadde మయ్యిగెగడ్డె (Can) Sat muli (Beng) Satavari muli (Mah) Hatavari (Cing) Kanyo mi (Bur)

In several languages the same names are apphed to both the root of *A racemosus* and *A sarmentosus* See the remarks on *A ascendens*

83 ASSAFŒTIDA

Hiltit حلتيت (Arab) Angozah انگوزہ Angusht gandah انگسگنده (Pers) Hing هینگ (Hind) Hing هینگ (Duk) Kayam కాయం Perungayam పెరుణకాయం (Tam) Ingura ఇంకుర (Tel) Perun gayam

പെരുങ്കായം; Kayam കായം (*Malyal*) Ingu ഇങ്
(*Can*) Hing (Beng) Hinguhu, Rāmāṭham (*Sans*) Hing
(*Mah*) Hing, Vagāṇi (*Guz*) Perunkayam or Perunga-
yam - (*Cing*) Shīnḷḷu or Shingu (*Bur*)

84 ASTERACANTHA LONGIFOLIA, *Nees*.

Tāl-maḥhānē-ka-pēr تال مہا نہ کاپیر , Tal-maḥhārē-ka-
pēr تال مہا نہ کاپیر (*Hind*) Tal-maḥhānē-kā-jhar
تال مہا نہ کاجھار , Kōlsē-ka-jhār کولسہ کاجھار (*Duk*) Nir-
mulli நீர்முள்ளி (*Tam*) Nīugobbi నిగుబ్బి , Gobbi గుబ్బి
(*Tel*) Vayal-chulli വയൽച്ചുളി (*Malyal*) Kolava-
like ಕೊಲವಳಿಕೆ (*Can*) Kānta-kolīkā (*Beng*) Ikshu-
gandhaka (*Sans*) 'Tal-maḥhānā (*Mah*) Ikku or Ikku-
gaha (*Cing*) Sūpadān (*Bur*)

The Dukhni name of the above plant, Kōlsē-kā-jhār, is
incorrectly applied in some books to *Solanum Indicum*

85 AURUM (*Gold—Leaf of*)

Vaiquzzahab ورن الذهب (*Arab*) Vaiqe-zar ورن زر ,
Vaiqe-tilā ورن طلا (*Pers*) Sōnēri-varaq سونری ورق , Su-
nehri-varaq سہری ورق (*Hind*) Sunehi-i-tagat سہری تگت .
(*Duk*) Tanga-iēkku தங்கோசு (*Tam*) Kundanapu-
rēku కుండనపురేకు , Bangāu-iēku బంగారురేకు (*Tel*)
Tangarēkhā തങ്കരോഖാ , Soinuatakata സൊണുതാകട
(*Malyal*) Bangarada-rēkhu బంగార రేఖు (*Can*) Sōnai-
pāt , Sōnār-orak (*Beng*) Suvarna-patīam (*Sans*) Sōnē-
cha-varakh (*Mah*) Sunēri-varakh , Sunāni (*Guz*)
Ran-ta-hadu , Ran-tagadu (*Cing*) Shue-saku , Shue-
zain (*Bur*)

86 *AVERRHOA BILIMBI* Linn (*Blimbi tree—
Fruit of*)

Belambu بلبل (*Hind and Duk*) Koch chat tamaritai
கொச்சிததமர்தை Pulich chakkay புலிச்சக்காய (*Tam*)
Pulusu kayalu புலுசுகாயలు Bili bili kayalu బిలిబిలకాయలు
(*Tel*) Vilunbikka విలుంబికా Vilimbi విలింబి,
karichakka కరిచకా (*Valyal*) Blimbi (*Beng*)
Blimbu (*Guz*) Kāla zoun si Kala zoun ya si (*Bur*)

87 *AVERRHOA CARAMBOLA* Adans (*Fruit of*)

Khamrak حمرک (*Hind*) Khamraq حمر
(*Duk*) Tamarttam kay తమరతమరాయ (*Tam*) Tamarta kay
తమరతాయ (*Tel*) Tamarat tuka తమరతక (*Valyal*)
kamarak కమరక (*Can*) kamaranga kamarak (*Beng*)
* Tamarak (*Guz*) Zoun si Zoun ya si (*Bur*)

88 *AVICENNIA TOMENTOSA* Linn

Nalla mada నల్లమద Mada chettu మదచెట్టు (*Tel*)
Upputti ఉప్పతి (*Valyal*) Bina (*Beng*)

89 *AZADIRACHTA INDICA* Juss (*Neem or
Mangosa tree*)

Azad darakhite hindi آزالدرجھندی Nib سب
(*Pers*) Ninb سب Nimb سب (*Hind*) Nim
بم (*Duk*) Vembu వెంబు Vepam వెప్పం Vepa
maram వెప్పంరం (*Tam*) Vépa chettu వేపచెట్టు Nim-
bamu నింబము (*Tel*) Vepa వెప్ప Ariya vepa అరియ
వెప్ప (*Valyal*) Bónina mara బోనినామరా (*Can*)
Nim Nim gachh (*Beng*) Nimba vrikshaha (*Sans*)

Limbácha-jháda (*Noh*) Limbdánu-jháda (*Guz*) Kohumba,
Nimba-gahá (*Cing*) Tamá-lan, Thamákhá or Thámaga,
Kamákhá or Khamákha. (*Bur*)

The Burmese names of *Azadirachta Indica* and *Meloe aradarach* are often confounded with each other. For example, in Mason's Natural Productions of Burmah the names of the former will be found applied to the latter, and vice versa.

B.

90 BACCHARIS ILLINITA, *D C*

91 BALANITES ÆGYPTIACA, *Delile*.

Hingan-ká-pér هسگن کاپیز. (*Hind*) Hingan-kí-jhár .
هسگن کاجپاز (*Duk*) Nanjundán നഞ്ചുണ്ടൻ (*Tam*)
Gáia-chettu గాయచెట్టు (*Tel*) Nanchunta നഞ്ചുണ്ട. (*Mal-*
yal) Hingon (*Beng*) Ingudi-vishshaha (*Sans*) Hing-
ana (*Mah*)

92 BALSAMODENDRON AGALLOCHIA, *W et A* (*Resin of—Bdellium*)

Moql مقل , Moqle-azraq عقل ارزق , Aflátin افلاتين.
(*Arab*) Boé-jahúdán بوء جهودان (*Pers*) Gogil گوگل.
(*Hind*) Gugal گوگل (*Duk*) Mai-sákhshu మైశాక్షు ,
Gukkal గుక్కల , Gukkulu గుక్కులు (*Tam*) Mahi-sákhshu
మహిశాక్షు , Mai-sákhshu మైశాక్షు (*Tel*) Guggalá గుగ్గళా
(*Can*) Gúgul (*Beng*) Kou-shikaha (*Sans*) Guggula
(*Mah*) Gúgal (*Guz*) Gugula , Jatayu or Javáyu , Rata-
dummula (*Cing*)

93 BALSAMUM *Var of* (*Balsam of Mecca or Balm of Gilead*)

Aqovoyalásamun اوقووالاسمون Dohnul balsan حسن البلسان
(Arab) Roghane balsán روس بلسان (Pers) Balsan ka
tel بلسان كاسل (Hind and Duk)

The above are properly the synonymes of the *Balsam of Mecca* but are also applied to the oil of *Copana* in India

94 BAMBUSA ARUNDINACEA Sch (*Siliceous concretion of—Tabashir*)

Tabáshir طباشير (Arab) Tabáshir ساسر (Pers)
Bans lóchan بنس لوح Bans kápur بنس كدور (Hind and
Dul) Munga luppupungu ముంగులప్పు (Tam) Veduruppu వెదురుప్పు
(Tel) Mole uppa మోలెఉప్పు (Malyal) Bidaruppu బిదరుప్పు
Tavakshira తవక్షిర (Can) Bāns kápur
(Beng) Vēnu lavanam (Sans) Banasa lóchana Banasa
mitha (Mah) Vāns kapur Vās nu mīṭha (Guz) Una
lunu Una kapuru (Cing) Vá chhá Váthegá kyo
Vathegasá or Vádega sá Vasan or Vasan (Bur)

The two varieties of *Tabashir* found in the bazaars are distinguished by their color viz *Kabud* كبود (blue) and *Suféd* سفید (white) The first named variety is not quite blue, but *pale-blue* or *bluish-white*

95 BASSIA BUTYRACEA Roxb

Phalvara ఫలవారా (Hind)

96 BASSIA LATIFOLIA Roxb

Darakhṭe gulchakāne sahráí درخت گل حكاں صحراى
(Pers) Jangli mobá جنگلی ما Jangli mohvá جنگلی مہا
(Hind) Jangli moha جنگلی موہا (Dul) Kattu iluppar

காட்டுஇலுபை, Kattu-iuppar காட்டுஇருபை (Tam.) Adavi-
ippe-chettu அடவி இப்புச்செட்டு (Tel) Kattuippa കാട്ടിരിപ്പ
(Malyal) Kādu-ippe-giḍā கதுஇப்பேரிடை (Can) Bon-
mohuvā. (Beng) Atavi-madhūka-vṛkshaka. (Sans) Rānācha-mōhācha-ghāḍa, Rānācha-ippēcha-ghāḍa (Mah).

97 BASSIA LONGIFOLIA, Linn. (*Mowa or Mahwah tree*)

Darāzhte-gulchakān درخت گلچکان. (Pers) Mohā مہا;
Mohā مہا (Hind) Mōhā مودا. (Dul) Iuppar இலுபை,
Iuppar இருபை (Tam) Ippe-chettu இப்புச்செட்டு, Pinna-
ippa பிన్నஇப்பு, Ippa-chettu இப்புச்செட்டு. (Tel) Irippa ഇരിപ്പ
(Malyal) Ippe-giḍā இப்பேரிடை. (Can) Mohuvā (Beng)
Madhūka-vṛkshaka. (Sans) Mōhācha-ghāḍa, Ippēcha-
ghāḍa (Mah) Mohā-nu-ghāḍa (Guz.) K'insó (Bur)

See the remarks under *Liquor Spirituous*

98 BENZOINUM (*Benroin*)

Lubān لوبان; Hasī-lubān حصى لوبان. (Arab) Hasn-
lubah حسن لوبان. (Pers) Lóbán لوبان; Aúd عود.
(Hind) Aúd عود. (Dul) Shāmbṛānī சாம்பிரணீ,
Dúpam தூபம் (Tam) Sāmbrānī సాంబరాణి. (Tel) Sām-
brānī സാമ്പ്രാണി. (Malyal) Sāmbrānī సాంబరాణి (Can)
Lóbán (Beng) Déva-dhūpaka (Sans) Sāmbrāṇī. (Mah)
Lubān, Sāmbrānī (Guz) Sāmbrānī, Katakumanchal.
(Cing) Lobán, (Bur).

The above Arabic and Cingalese names *Lubān* and *Katakumanchal* are properly applicable only to *Benroin*, but are also often applied to the Resin of *Boswellia thurifera* (*Olibanum*)

The best variety of *Ben on* is known by the following names in the bazaars of Southern India

Lôhani and لوانى (Duk) *Palingi shambiran* பளிங்கி சம்பிரன் (Tam) *Palingu sambran* పళింగు సాంబ్రాణ (Tel)

The above Tamil and Telugu words *Palingi* and *Palingu* are quite different from and must not be confounded with those which will be found under *Bosuellia glabra* and *B. thurifera* viz, *Parangi* and *Parangi*.

99	BERBERIS ARISTATA	D O	} Indian Barberry
<i>Syn B</i>	TINCTORIA	Lesch	
100	BERBERIS ASIATICA	D O	
101	BERBERIS LYCIUM	Roy	

The dry berries extract and wood or root of all the above plants have the same names and they are as follows —

Berries——*Anbar baris* انبرباريس, *Ambir baris* امبرباريس (Arab) *Zarishk* زرشک (Pers and Hind) *Zarish* زرش (Duk)

Extract——*Huzu e-hindi* حوضه هندی, *Fil al ray* فیل ریح (Arab) *Fil-zahrah* فیل زهره (Pers) *Pasiat* پسیات (Hind)

Wood or Foot——*Dar hald* دار هلد (Arab) *Dar hald* دار هلد, *Dar chob* دار حوب (Pers and Hind)

The dry berries of the above and some other species of *Berberis* are a very popular medicine and found plentifully in many large bazaars of India including those of South India. They are the principal ingredients in many useful prescriptions which are frequently used by the Hakeems. They can be easily recognised by the following characters

Berries shrivelled and much compressed dark brown or black in color pleasantly acid in taste about $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of an inch long and $\frac{1}{4}$ th broad smooth soft and moist pedunculate contain a little dark brown pulp and generally contain no seeds but sometimes one small hard and oblong seed is to be found

in each. I have examined the berries chemically and found them to contain *Tartaric* and *Malic Acids*, to which they owe their acid taste.

These berries are called *Viláyati-amli* ویتیتی املی in Hyderabad, whereas the same name is applied to the legume of *Inga dulcis* in many places of Southern India. *Zarishl* is the surest name to obtain these berries from any part of India.

The meaning of *Dárhald* is *timber-wood* or *yellow-wood*, and it is therefore applied in some native and other works to several kinds of yellow root or wood, such as that of *Curcuma aromatica*, *C. longa*, and *Coscinum fenestratum*, but as it is very frequently used for the wood or root of the above species of *Berberis* in Central and Northern India, it must be restricted to them.

102. *BERTHELOTIA LANCEOLATA*, var. *INDICA*,
D. C. (Leaves of);

Rai-saná رائی سذا. (*Hind*)

103. *BEZOAR* (*A mineral variety of—Silicate of Magnesia and Iron*)

Fádaje-maadani فادج معدنی, Badzahre-maadani
Fádzahre-káni فاذر هر گانی, Fádzahre-káni فاذر هر گانی (Arab)
Fádzahre-káni فاذر هر گانی (Pers)
Káni-zahr-mohrah کانی زهر مبره. (*Hind*) Kani-páv-zahar
کانی پاؤ زهر. (*Duk*)

Two kinds of *Bezoar* are commonly sold in the native medicine-shops of India, and they are well known as *Pádzahre-káni* فاذر هر گانی (*Mineral Bezoar*), and *Pádzahre-hanáni* فاذر هر حوانی (*Animal Bezoar*). The former is not obtained from any animal, but is the natural and mineral produce of India, Persia, Tartary, and many other places. There is no medicine in this country so frequently resorted to by native practitioners, especially the Hakeems, in cholera, as the *Mineral Bezoar*, and I believe this is not without sufficient reason.

In all the English works on Native medicines, which I have access to, the term *bezoar* is confined either to a concretion

found in one of the stomachs of an animal of the goat kind, or to all the concretions produced in the body of animals. Although a great deal of information on the subject appears to have been gathered from native works and from the examination of the varieties of the drug in India and even the very word *be oar* is apparently derived from *Dad ahr* (Arab) or *Pad ahr* (Pers) yet there is no mention made at all of its mineral variety which is so commonly known in the bazaar and so frequently noticed in books. Whatever may be the cause of this it is enough for my purpose to say that the *Mineral Be oar* is more useful in medicine than the *Animal* and deserves some attention.

Besides the difference in their source they differ a great deal from one another as follows —

<i>Mineral variety</i>	<i>Animal variety</i>
1 Form not defined it occurs in very irregular and angular pieces of various shape like pieces of <i>Marble</i> or any other stone	1 Form defined and regular oval oblong ovato globular or flat and circular
2 Size unlimited often as large as a fist and some times much larger	2 Seldom of the size of an egg but generally of various sizes below that
3 Surface generally rough but smooth when covered with clay which is the case sometimes	3 Surface very smooth and glossy
4 Of various colors between white and green or yellowish green but generally pale green with one or two shades of yellow	4 Color various generally dark green marbled, or bluish brown
5 Structure amorphous	5 Structure laminated and concentric

There are several varieties of the *Mineral Be oar* but the variety I have just described is the one generally found in the bazaar and in the possession of Hakeems. The best variety sought for to be used in *Cholera* is of pale green color,

and easily ground with water on a stone. The paste thus obtained, is white and slightly odorous, the smell being often very feeble and somewhat like that of the prepared Pipe clay. This stone is a variety of *Steatite* or *Soap-stone*, and its greenish hue depends upon the presence of *Protoxide of Iron*. So, chemically, it is a *Silicate of Magnesia and Iron*. (See Townes' Chemistry, Ninth Edition, page 313.)

It is necessary to be aware that the above stone is often cut out or rubbed out into different forms, generally oblong or oval, so as to resemble the shape of the *Animal Bezoar*, and sold as rare varieties of *Bezoar* brought from foreign countries, as Arabia, Persia, &c. The price asked for them is enormous, and sometimes more than a hundred Rupees. This deception is, however, easily detected by rubbing or breaking a portion of the stone, when it will be found that it is nothing else but the same variety of *Bezoar* which I have just described, and that it is *amorphous* in structure, and *not laminated or concentric*.

Whether the stone under discussion, is properly a *Bezoar* or not, I have given it under that head as its mineral variety according to the meaning of all its native names.

With regard to the *Animal Bezoar*, its varieties are very numerous, and they are named after the animal from which it is obtained, as, *Hajrutis* حجارة المس (Goat-bezoar), *Hajrul-jamal* حجارة الجمل (Camel-bezoar), *Hajrul-hiit* حجارة الحوت (Fish-bezoar), *Hajrul-hayah* حجارة الحية (Snake-bezoar), &c. The last named *Bezoar* is supposed to be the produce of some large species of snake, and is quite different from the *Bezoar* known as *Tinyáqul-hayah* ترياق الحية (antidote to Snake), the *Snake-stone*. The list of these *Bezoars* has been much augmented since the modern writers have extended that term to all the Concretions in the body of animals. The substances of the latter kind, however, are very different in some of their essential characters from those which have been hitherto known as *Bezoars*.

104 BEZOAR (*A variety of Animal Bezoar—Gall-stone or Biliary concretion of a Cow or Bullock*)

Hajul-baqar حجارة البقر (Arab) Gáv-zahrah گاو زهره (Pers)
Gairóhan گانی روغن (Hind) Góiróhaná

گوروجا Gairon گای روں (Duk) Gorojanaí கோஜனா
சீன (Tam) Gorojanam గోరజనం (Tel) Goróchanam
ഗോരോചനം (Malyal) Góróchana గోరొచనా (Can)
Gaerun (Beng) Gorochanam (Sans) Goróchan (Mah)
Gairon (Gu) Gorocha (Cing) Goyazin (Bur)

The above medicine is not considered as a variety of *B ear* by native practitioners nor is it mentioned so in any of their works. But as all the concretions in the body of animals are now included among the varieties of *Be ear* in several recent works in the English language I have given it under that head. It is the only variety of *Animal Be ear* which deserves an attention as a medicine.

It occurs in more or less spherical form, brown externally, very smooth and glossy, varies in size from a Soap nut to a large Nutmeg, very light and easily broken with hands. When broken its structure is laminated and concentric and of deep bright or reddish yellow color. If not for the particular arrangement of its structure it would be difficult to say that it is not made of *Phubarb*. Its taste is bitterish, slightly sweetish and occasionallyromatic. See the remarks in the preceding article with regard to the *Mineral* and *Animal* varieties of *Be ear* and other facts connected with it as well as the native names of some of the latter varieties.

105 BIT LOBAN (*Black salt*)

Milhe nifti ملح نيفتى Mihe asvad ملح اسود (Arab)
Namake siyah نمک سیاه (Pers) Bid lón بد لون Kala
lon كالون Kála namak كالامك Páda lon پادالون
Pádá namak پاداسك (Hind) Bit lóbán ب او بان ,
Padrá nimak پادراسك (Duk) karuppuppu கருப்புப்பு ,
Gendaka vuppu கெந்தகவுப்பு (Tam) Nalla uppu నల్లఉప్పు ,
Gendhaka uppu గెంధకఉప్పు (Tel) karutta uppa കുരുത്ത
ഉപ്പ (Malyal) kareuppu ಕರೇಁತ್ತು (Can) kála nun
kálá nimak (Beng) Krishna lavanam (Sans) kala
mitha (Mah) kalu lunu (Cing) Sa me oi Sa me (Bur)

Some of the above names (*Milhe-misti*, *Pádú-lón*, *Pádú-namah*, *Pádú-nimah*, *Gendala-ruppu*, &c.) signify a bad smell, and are correctly applicable only to that variety of *Bitloban*, which possesses a smell something like that of rotten eggs. It is this variety which is in great vogue in India as a useful Carminative, Stomachic and Tonic medicine in Dyspepsia and some other diseases of the chylipoietic viscera.

The meaning of all other names is *black salt*, and they are generally in use for another variety, which is more common, but very inferior and chiefly consists of *Chloride of Sodium* and *Carbon*. It is said to be prepared in Nugree, a village in the central Carnatic, by melting the *Common Salt* with *Embic Myrobalan*s in a close vessel. It occurs in very rough and irregular masses of brown color, which look like the pieces of a black brick, and has a strong saline taste.

The first variety appears to be manufactured in two different ways at Azeemabad, by melting together the *Sajjálhár* of the bazaar (*Crude Carbonate of Soda*) and *Embic Myrobalan*s, and at another place, by the same process, but with an addition of other ingredients, viz, *Chloride of Sodium*, *Sulphur*, and the *Rust of Iron*. The smell of this variety, which is strong at the commencement, is lost in time in proportion to its oldness, till it becomes so feeble that it can only be felt when the salt is recently broken and a bit of it well chewed. In the bazaars of Madras, it is found in large and round masses or balls, weighing from 1 to 2 or more lbs., and when broken, it is either grey, whitish-grey, or pale-brown in color, and more or less crystalline. It is much harder and heavier than the other variety, and contains a large quantity of *Chloride of Sodium* and *Carbonate of Soda*, some *Carbon*, *Iron* and *Sulphur*, and a trace of *Hydrosulphuric acid* (*Sulphuretted Hydrogen*).

If this salt is new, the presence of *Sulphuretted Hydrogen* is easily known, but if it is old, its detection is rather difficult. In a few old specimens, however, I have found out its existence in the following way —

A large piece of the salt was broken, and a piece of paper moistened with the solution of *Acetate of Lead* was kept on a

broken surface. After a minute or two the paper was found to be slightly but distinctly blackened.

This test together with the offensive smell of the plant leaves no doubt in my mind as to the presence of the substance in ever small in quantity it may be.

100 BLUMEA AURITA D C

hamafitus كماندس (Arab) kalronda كراوند
(Hind) Jangli karai جنگلی کاسی, Janali muli
(Duk) Narak karandis ناراک کراوند
kattu mullangi ಕಟ್ಟು ಮುಲಂಗಿ (Tam) kattu mullangi
కట్టు ములంగి, Adavi mullangi అడవి ములంగి (Tel) Muvagan (Mur)

This is an annual herbaceous or somewhat shrubby plant found in every creek and corner particularly along the wall in old and ruinous buildings and in grave yards. Its appearance when young differs so much from that when old that it is considered by those that are not acquainted with this fact as two different plants in those periods and often recognized accordingly by different names. The size of the leaves is the chief cause of the difference which are comparatively very large when the plant is young and resemble the leaves of *Labiata*. From this and from the plant being generally found along the wall it is often named in Tamil *glucuru-mullangi* గ్లూచూరు ములంగి in Telugu *Goda-mullangi* గోదా ములంగి and in Hindustani and Dukhni *Dicari mull* دیکاری مولی. The names however properly belong to another plant of the same Natural Order Compositae which generally grows on the top of the walls. When *B. aurita* is in flower the leaves except a few old ones near the root become very small and quite scabrous with many auricles or leafy appendages near their base and the plant

Altho gh this Salt contains a trace of *Sulphur* and *Hydrogen* yet it is not only used by native practitioners but is also a domestic medicine all over India and frequently resorted to by women in some dyspeptic complaints.

itself is much altered from numerous branches. In this condition it is generally recognised by the names in the text, which correctly belong, and should always be applied, to it, whether young or old.

The meaning of the Dukhni, Tamil and Telugu synonyms *Jangli-múli*, *Káttu-mulláṅgi* and *Adi-mulláṅgi* is the wild Radish, and this is partly from the appearance of the leaves of the plant when young, as already explained, and partly from the occasional resemblance of its root to a small or abortive Radish.

As this plant is often known under the Telugu name *Káru-pógálu* in Madras, it is probably the same intended by that name in Flora Andhrica, to which no botanical name is assigned. Sir Walter Elliot says, that it is 'A composite plant not found in flower.' The *Káru-pógálu* of Madras is also a composite plant, and found here in flower soon after the rainy season (January, February, and March). It quite corresponds with the characters of *Conyza aurita* described in Dr. Roxburgh's Flora Indica, Vol III, page 428, and of *Blumea aurita* in Dr. Wight's Contributions to the Botany of India, page 16; except the size and color of flowers which are not mentioned in those works. The flowers are generally about the size of a large pea, and of pale white color.

107 BLUMEA GRANDIS. D. C.

Phúm-masiñ (Bui).

108 BOLUS ARMENIA RUBRA (Red Armenian bole)

Téne-armani طين ارمني, Hajare-armani حجر ارمني.
(Arab) Gile-armani گل ارمني (Pers and Hind)
Gile-armani گل ارمني, *Phúl-gérú* بول گیر. (Duk)
Shímar-kávi சமைகாவி, *Púk-kávi* பூக்காவி, *Shímar-kávi-kallu* சமைகாவிக்கல்லு (Tam) *Shíma-kávuráyi* శిమకావురాయి, *Púk-kávi* పూక్కావి, *Shíma-kávi* శిమకావి. (Tel).

109 BOLUS ARMENIA RUBRA (*Indian variety of*)

Maghrab مغرب *Tine maghar* طين مغرب (*Arab*)
 Gile surkh گل سرخ (*Pers*) Goru گرو (*Hind and Duk*)
 kávi கவி kavi kalla கவிசலா (*Tam*) kávi
 కవి kávi ráyi కవిరాయి (*Tel*)

110 BOMBAX MALABARICUM *D O* (*Red cotton tree*)

Ragat senbal رگ سبل Ragat semal رگ سبل,
 hanji senbal گنجی سبل (*Hind*) kánjón ká khatyán
 கஞ்ஞன் கவி கவிசல (*Dul*)
 Muḷ ilava maram முல் இலவமரம் Muḷ ilavu முல் இலவ
 (*Tam*) Mundla buraga cheṭṭu ముండ్లబురగచెట్టు (*Tel*)
 Puḷa maram പുളമരം Muḷ ilava മുളഇലവ (*Malyal*)
 Muḷlu buraga mará ముల్లబురగమరా (*Can*) Rokto simul
 (*Beng*) kaṭṭu imbul (Cing) Lapan biṇ or Lephānbiṇ
 (*Bur*)

There are two varieties of the gum sold in the Indian bazaars under the name of *Mocharas* موحرس Both occur in very irregular nodular smooth and shell like pieces opaque and dark brown in color the difference being one is very hard and broken with difficulty and the other is brittle and easily broken, and less astringent in taste The latter is the inferior of the two and is the produce of *Bombax Malabaricum* No gum is produced from this tree on making incisions (however deep), but occasionally a very small quantity of it is exuded spontaneously It is of a yellowish red or flesh color at the beginning for some days and then becomes deep brown After some months it gradually and occasionally acquires the form I have just described.

Kattu imbul is the Cingalese name for *B Malabaricum* and not *Imbul* as marked in some books The latter is the name of *Eriodendron anfractuosum*

See the remarks on *Asperugo coccinea* where it is stated that the roots of *B. Malabaricum* being confounded with the roots of *Asperugo* in the *Soleh* and *Kalmush* of the bazaars.

111. BORASSUS FLABELLIFORMIS, Linn. (*Palmyra-tice*)

Daralhte-tin درخت تاري (Pers), Tār-jān (Hind) Tār-kajhar தரகஜர் (Dut) Parang-shāmbirāni பரங்கசாம்பிரணி (Tam) Tōi-chettu தோச்செட்டு (Tel) Parang-shāmbirāni (Malay) Parang-shāmbirāni పరంగశాంబిరాని (Cant) Tal-gāchh (Beng) Tulā-vilāshaka (Soc) Tāl-vilāshaka (Mah) Tāl-nu-jhāda (Grz) Tal or Tāl-vāh (Cing) Thān-bin (Bur)

The Cingalese names *Tal* and *Tal* or *Tāl* are often confounded with each other from the similarity of their pronunciation. The former is the name of *B. foetida*, and the two latter of *Sesamum Indicum*.

For the names of the *tree*, *tree*, *tree*, *tree* of this plant see the remarks under *Asperugo*, *Asperugo*, *Saccharum*, and *Toddy*.

112. BOSWELLIA GLABRA, Roxb. (*Resin of—Indian Frankincense*)

Kundur كندر. (Arab Pers and Hind) Farangī-āid فرنگی عود. (Dut) Parangī-shāmbirāni பரங்கசாம்பிரணி, Kundurukam-pishan கந்தருகம்பிஷன். (Tam) Parangī-sāmbirāni పరంగశాంబిరాని, Anduga-pisunu అందూ పిసును. (Tel) Manja-kungiliyam మంజుకంగిలియం, Velanku-chāmbirāni వలకుచాంబిరాని. (Malay) Brangi-lobān (Bur).

Kundur is more properly the Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, and Dukhni name of *Olibanum*, but is also often applied to the Resin of *B. glabra*, particularly when it occurs in tears, so as to resemble the former. See the remarks under *B. thurifera*.

113 BOSWELLIA THURIFERA Roxb (*Resin of—Olibanum*)

Bastiy سدر kundur كندر Luban لبان (*Arab*)
 kundur كندر (*Pers*) Sel gond سل گوند kundur
 كندر (*Hind*) kundur كندر (*Duk*) Parangi şhambi
 rani பறங்கிசாம்பிரணி kundurukkam பிழின் குந்தருக்கம்
 பிழின் (*Tam*) Parangi sambrani పరంగిసాంబ్రాణి Anduga
 pisunu అండుపసును (*Tel*) Vella kundurukkam వెల్లడ
 కుంతిరుక్కం (*Malyal*) kundro Salai Salai gun
 (*Beng*) Salasi niryasam (*Sans*) kundrikam (*Cing*)

When the Resin of *B thurifera* and *B glabra* &c occurs in tears it is recognised as *Kundur* but when it is found in soft masses it is generally called *Gandah fero ah* گداه فرو آه The latter is however more properly the name of different varieties of *Turpentine*

The tears of *Kundur* have different names according to their shape and color If they are circular and reddish yellow they are called *Kundur zafar* كندر زعفران if yellowish white and translucent *Kundur unsa* كندرانسی and *Anial kundur* آنال كندر , and if spherical *Kundur madharay* كندر مدحرج If the Resin again occurs in flat and scaly pieces it is named *Qishar kundur* قشار كندر , and if in powder *Daqar kundur* داق كندر

See the remarks under *B n oinum* and *B glabra*

114 BRYONIA CALLOSA Rott (*Seeds of*)

Jangli kakri ko binj جنگلی ککری کے بید (*Hind*)
 Jangli kankri ke binj جنگلی ککری کے بید Buramkai
 ke binj برم کائی کے بید (*Duk*) Shukhankay virai சுக்கந
 காயவிரை Komatti virai கொட்டபவிரை (*Tam*) Nakka
 dōsakaya vittulu నక్కదోసకాయపిత్తులు Budamakāya vittulu
 బడమకాయపిత్తులు (*Tel*) karumattan vitta കരുമത്തൻ
 വിത്ത (*Malyal*) Bndamakayi bija బడమకాయ బీజ
 (*Can*)

See the remarks under *Citrullus colocynthis*

115 BRYONIA EPIGÆA, *Roll*

Ákás-gaddah آكاس گڈ , Rákas-gaddah راکس گڈ .
 (Hind) Ákas-gaddah آكس گڈ , Rakkas-gaddah راکس گڈ ;
 Garaj-phal گرجا پھل . (Duk) Gollan-kóvaik-kizhangu கொல
 லனகோவைகிழங்கு , Ákásha-garudan அகாசேருடன , Garu-
 dan அருடன (Tam) Ákásha-garuda-gaddalu அகாசேருட
 ள் , Nágadonda நாகடாண்ட , Murudonda மூருடாண்ட. (Tel)
 Kollam-kóva-kizhanna கொല്ലம் கோவகிழங்க (Malyal)
 Ákáska-garuda-gadde அகாசகருடகட்டி (Can).

116 BUTEA FRONDOSA, *Roxb*

Darálkte-palah دارحطب; Palah پالہ (Pers) Dhák
 دھاک , Dhák دھاک , Palás پلاس (Hind) Palás-
 ká-jhár پلاس کا حجاز . (Duk) Murukkan-maram முருக
 மாம , Purashu புராசு , Purashu புரசு , Palásham பலாசம்.
 (Tam) Móduga-chettu மோதுகதெட்டி , Paláshamu పలాశము ;
 Kimshukamu కింశకుము (Tel) Plásh-cha ప్లాశ్చ , Murukka-
 maram మురుకమరం (Malyal) Muttaga-mará ముత్తగమరా ,
 Muttaga-gidá ముత్తగగిదా (Can) Palásh (Beng.) Palásha-
 vrishaha (Sans) Phalásácha-jháda , Kakrácha-jháda
 (Mah) Khakar-nu-jháda (Guz) Kálhya. (Cing) Páv
 (Bur)

117. BUTEA FRONDOSA, *Roxb.* (Seeds of)

Tulhme-palah تلمحہ (Pers) Palás-ké-binj
 پلاس کے بیج . (Hind) Palás-páprá پلاس پا پرا . (Duk)
 Murukkam-virai முருக்கமவிரை (Tam) Móduga-vittulu
 మోదుగవిత్తులు , Kimshukamu కింశకుము , Palásha-vittulu పలాశ
 విత్తులు. (Tel) Pláshcham-kuru ప్లాశ్చంకూరు Murukka-vitta
 మురుకవిత్త , Pláshu ప్లాశ్చ (Malyal) Muttaga-bijá

ಮುತ್ತಗ ಬಿಜಾ (Can) Palāṣha bijam (Sans) Phalāsa
cha bi hakrácha bi (Mah) Khákar nu biyín Palás
páparo (Guz) Káliya attā (Cing) Páv sí (Bur)

- 118 BUTEA FRONDOSA Roxb } (Gum of—
119 BUTEA SUPERBA Roxb } Butea or Ben
gal Kino)

Samaghe palah ساجه (Pers) Palas ki gond
پالاس کی گوند (Hind) Chinya gond چینی گوند kinyá
gónd کینا گوند Palas ká gond پالاس کا گوند (Duk)
Murukkan piṣhin முருக்கன பிசின் Palāsha piṣhin பலாச
பிசின் (Tam) Moduga banka మొదగుబంక Palasha banka
పలాశబంక (Tel) Plach cha paṣha ప్లాచచవల Murukkin
paṣha మురుక్కినవల (Malyal) Muttaga góndu ముత్తగ
గొండు (Can) Palash gun (Beng) Palāṣha niryásam
(Sans) hakrácha gonda Phalāsacha gonda (Mah)
Khákar nu gun (Guz) Káliya melliyam (Cing) Pav sí
(Bur)

See the remarks under Kino

120 BUTEA SUPERBA Roxb

Bel palas بل پالاس (Duk) kodī murukkam கொடி
முருக்கம் kodī palasham கொடிபலாசம் (Tam) Tige
moduga తిగెమొదగు Tige palashamu తిగెపలాశము (Tel)
Valliplach cha వల్లిప్లాచచ Valli murukka వల్లిమరుక్క
(Malyal) Balli muttaga బల్లిముత్తగ (Can) Latá palāṣh
(Beng) Latá palāṣha (Sans) Vél khakar (Guz)

C.

121 CACALIA KLEINIA Linn

The leaves of *Cacalia Indica* are considered medicinal, but it is to be the *Gai zabai* of bazair, but the latter resembles the produce of that plant, nor of any other species of the Nat. Ord. to which it belongs, viz, *Compositæ*. It is the *gajaga* of *Boraginacea*. See the remarks under *111*.

122 CÆSALPINIA CORIARIA Willd (Doubtless or American Sumach)

Sumâq-amriqah سماق امریقه (Arab and Pers)
Amriq-kâ-sumâq امریقه کا سماق (Deh) Shumak شومک (Tam)

123 CÆSALPINIA (GUILANDINA) BONDUCELLA, Linn (Nut of——Bonduc-nut)

Akitmakit اکتمکت (Arab) Kh'iyah-iblis خایه ابلیس (Pers) Kathkaranj کتکرنج, Karanjو کرانجو, Karanjavā کرانجوا, Katkhiā کت کھیā, Kat-kahij کت کاهی; Sâgar-ghôlah ساگر گولہ. (Hind) Gajgā گجگا (Deh) Kazhai-shikkāy كزحاي-شككاي, Gech-chahkây كزح-چاحكاي. (Tam) Gach-chahâya گچ-چاحای (Tel) Kazhanchuk-kuru كزحانچك-كورو (Malyal) Gajaga-kâyī گجگا کای. (Can) Jhagra-gulā, Sétāngulā, Nātā, Nātū-koranjā (Beng) Kubérāshī-phalam کوبراشی-फलाम (Sans) Gajaga (Mah) Gūjgā, Gajga (Guz) Kum-buru-atta کوم-بورو-اتتا (Cing) Kalain-si or Kalén-si (Bur).

The Hindustani names *Kathkaranj*, *Karanjo*, and *Karanjavā* are confounded in some books with *Karanj* کرانج or *Karanjh* کرانج, which is the name of *Pongamia glabra*.

124 CÆSALPINIA SAPPAN Linn (*Blood of*
—Sappan wood)

Baqam بقم (*Arab*) Bakam بكم (*Pers*) Patang سنگت
 Patang kī lakri سنگت کی لکری (*Hind and Dul*)
 Vattangi வத்தங்கி Vattókkū வத்தோக்கு Vartangi வர்தங்கி
 (*Tam*) Okinu kaṭṭa ఒకకాయకట్ట Patanga kaṭṭa పంకాయకట్ట,
 Bakinu chekkam ఒకకాయచెక్క Bukkapu chekka ఒకకాయకట్ట
 (*Tel*) Chappannam ചപ്പങ്ങം (*Malyal*) Patanga chekke
 పంకాయకట్ట (*Can*) Bokom (*Beng*) Patang (*Mah*)
 Patang nu lakdo (*Guz*) Patangi (*Cing*) Tamnaya or
 Tamngiya (*Bur*)

125 CAJANUS INDICUS Spr (*Seeds of*)

Shaz ساص (*Arab*) Turvar نور Arhar ارحر (*Hind*)
 Turvar نور (*Dul*) Tuvara: துவரை (*Tam*) kandulu
 కండులు (*Tel*) Tuvara തുവര (*Malyal*) Togari టోగరి
 (*Can*) Oror Orol (*Beng*) Turi (*Mah*) Tuvéro (*Gu*)

126 CAJUPUTI OLEUM (*Cajuput Oil*)

Kai puti kī tól كاي بي كا تولى Kai buti ku tól
 كاي بوئی كا تولى (*Hind and Duk*) Kaiyap pudai tailam
 கையாபுடைதேலம் (*Tam*) Káyaputi tail (*Beng*) kay
 puti nu tel (*Gu*)

127 CALOPHYLLUM SPURIUM Choisy

128 CALOPHYLLUM INOPHYLLUM Linn
 (*Alexandrian laurel*)

Surpan سرنى Sultānah شاطئ حملا (*Hind*)
 Surfan سرنى (*Duk*) Punna: புனை Punna: maram
 புனைமரம் Punnāgam புனாகம (*Tam*) Punnāgamu
 పున్నాగము Ponna chetṭu పొన్నచెట్టు (*Tel*) Punna പുന

(*Malyal*) Suragonne-mará సురగొన్నెమరా (*Can*) Sul-
táná-champá (*Beng*) Punnága-vikshaha (*Sans*) Dom-
ba-gahá (*Cing*) Phoun-myá (*Bur*).

- 129 CALOTROPIS GIGANTEA, R. Br. }
130 CALOTROPIS PROCERA, R. Br. } *Mudan.*

Aushar عشر or Aush-shar عشر. (*Arab*) Kharrak خرك.
(*Pers*) Ák آك, Madár مدار; Akond اكوند or Alan
اكن. (*Hind*) Ák آك, Áhrá آهرا. (*Duk*) Erukku
ఁక్కు, Erukka ఁక్కు. (*Tam*) Illíḍa-chattu
ఁల్లెడుచెట్టు, Mandaiamu మందాశము (*Tel*) Erukka ఁక్కు.
(*Malyal*) Yakkeda-gida యక్కివనిదా (*Can*) Átondo,
Ák (*Beng*) Aika-vikshaha (*Sans*) Ákḍa-cha-jhāḍa
(*Mah*) Akḍa-nu-jhāḍa. (*Gur*) Vairá or Vairá-gahā (*Cing*)
Mayo-bin (*Bur*)

Sulharul aushar السكر العشر is the name of the Manna or
Saccharine substance produced by *C. procera* or some other species
allied to it, in Arabia and Persia, which was formerly imported
into India, but it is not found at all now in any bazaar, nor is
it ever produced here, as far as my knowledge extends, by any
species of *Calotropis*.

131 CALUMBÆ RADIX, (*Calumbo* or *Calumbo*
Root)

Bilke-kalambah بهك كالمده. (*Pers*) Kalambé-ki-jar
كالمه كي حزر (*Hind and Duk*) Kalamba-vér కలంబావేరు.
(*Tam*) Kalambá-véru కలంబావేరు (*Tel*)

132. CALX, (*Lime* or *Quick-lime*)

Kils كللس (*Arab*) Áhak آهك Núrah نوراد (*Pers*)
Chúná چونا, Chúnah سونا (*Hind*) Chunnah چننه.
(*Duk*) Shunnambu శున్నాంబు (*Tam*) Sunnam శున్నం.

(Tel) Nura నూర (Malayal) Sunna సున్న (Can) Chun
 Chuna (Beng) Sudha (Sans) Chunnā (Mah) Chuno
 (Gu) Hunu (Cing) Thonphiyu (Bur)

The above are the general names for *Lime* whether *staked* or *unstaked* but the former is generally meant by them. If the latter (*unstaked*) is intended it may be particularized as follows —

Kali ku chuna كالى كا حو (Hind) Kalli la chunnah
 كالى كا حد (Dul) Kar shunnambu கரகண்ணாம்பு (Tam)
 Ralla sunnamu రాళ్ల సున్నము (Tel)

133 CAMBOGIA (Gamboge)

Rubbe revand رب رب و د Ausarahe revand
 ربا ربا و د (Arab and Pers) Ghotighanba غوتیغانبا
 Gota ganba گوتا گنبا (Hind) Ausrahe revan عصاره رب و د
 (Dul) Mākhi మాకి Iréval chinip pal இரேவலசினிப்பல
 (Tam) Revalchini pal రేవల చినపల్ (Tel) Rovachinnu
 sira (Mah) Gokatu Gokatu melliya (Cing) Sanato
 si Tanato asi or Sanatho asi (Bur)

The literal meaning of the above Arabic Persian Hindu stani Dukhni Telugu, and Mahratti synonymes is *the juice or extract of Phubarb* but they are according to the usage of the languages the correct names of *Gamboje* and should be restricted to it though misapplied in some books to *Rhubarb*. In some other books again not only the names of the above drugs (*Gamboje* and *Rhubarb*) but also those of the *yellow Orpiment* are confounded with each other. Whatever may be the cause of this confusion it will be avoided by recognising those drugs by the names inserted in this Catalogue under each of their respective heads

134 CAMPHORA (Camphor)

Kafur كافور (Arab Pers and Hind) Kapur كاپور
 (Dul) Karuppuram கரப்பூரம், Karppuram கரப்பூரம்

Shúdan சூடன (*Tam*) *Karpúram* கர்ப்பரம் (*Tel*) *Karp-púram* கர்ப்பரம் (*Malyal*) *Kaipúra* ಕೈಪುರ. (*Can*) *Kápúr*, *Kaphúr* (*Beng*) *Karpúraha* (*Sans*) *Kápúra*. (*Mah*) *Kapúr*, *Karpúr*. (*Gur*) *Kapuru* (*Eng*) *Payo* or *Piyo* (*Bur*).

From their close resemblance, the words *Kapúr* كاپور and *Kapúr* كاپور are often confounded with each other in many books, and considered to be corruptions of *Kapur* كاپور. The Dukhni name *Kapur* is correctly a corruption of the latter (*Ká-fúr*), but *Kapúr* كاپور is a distinct name and only applicable to *Amber*.

The following are the names of the varieties of *Camphor* generally met with in the bazaars of Southern India —

a *Káfure-qaisur* كافيور قيسور (*Hind and Dul*) *Pach-chai-laiup-púram* பச்சைக்கருப்பூரம். (*Tam*) *Pach-chai-laiupúramu* పచ్చకర్పూరము (*Tel*)

b *Suratt-káfúr* سورتن كافيور (*Hind and Dul*) *Shúrattu-laiup-púram* சூரத்தக்கருப்பூரம் (*Tam*) *Suratu-karpúramu* సూరతుకర్పూరము. (*Tel*)

c *Chím-káfúr* چیمی كافيور (*Hind and Dul*) *Shimí-laiup-púram* சீமைக்கருப்பூரம். (*Tam*) *Chínu-laiupúramu* చీనకర్పూరము (*Tel*)

d *Batái-káfúr* باتائی كافيور (*Hind and Dul*) *Battay-laiup-púram* பத்தாய்க்கருப்பூரம். (*Tam*) *Battáy-laiupúramu* బత్తాయికర్పూరము (*Tel*)

The Dukhni, Tamil, and Telugu names, *Ras-lápúr* راس كاپور, *Rasha-laiup-púram* ரசக்கருப்பூரம் and *Rasa-laiupúramu* రసకర్పూరము, though somewhat analogous to the above names, should not be confounded with them, for they are the names of an impure *Sub-chloride of Mercury*, not of any variety of *Camphor*.

135 CAMPHORA GLANDULIFERA *Nees* (*Sassafras of Nepaul*)

136 CANARIUM COMMUNE Linn (*Elemi Tree*)

137 CANARIUM STRICTUM Roxb (*Resin of—Black dammer*)

Kala dāmar كالدامر (*Hind and Dul*) karuppu dāmar கருப்புடாமர (*Tam*) Nalla rojan నల్లరోజు (*Tel*) kala damar (*Beng*) kalo damar (*Gu*)

138 CANNABIS SATIVA Linn (*Indian Hemp plant*)

Nabatul qinnab باب التنب Nabatul qunnab باب التنب (*Arab*) Darakhte bang درجہ بنگ Da rakhte kinnab درجہ کنب (*Pers*) Ganjé ka per گانجہ کا پر (*Hind*) Gánje ka phar گانجہ کا فر (*Dul*) Ganja chedi கஞ்சாசெடி kórkkar muli கோர்க்கர்முலி (*Tam*) Ganjavi chettu గంజాచెట్టు, kalpam chettu కల్పాచెట్టు (*Tel*) kanchava cheti కంఠావచెడి (*Malyal*) Bhangí gida భంగిగిడా (*Can*) Ganjar gachh (*Beng*) Vajradru vrishala (*Sans*) Bhangacha phida (*Mah*) Bhang nu phada గంజానుఫడా (*Guz*) Ganjé gahi గంజాగాహి (*Cing*) Bhen bin Sejav bin (*Bur*)

Almost every part of the above plant is a useful medicine and there is a different name for each in India. The names are as follows —

Flowering tops

Qinnab باب or Qunnab باب (*Arab*) Kinnab کنب (*Pers*) Ganja گانجہ (*Hind and Dul*) Kórkkar muli கோர்க்கர்முலி kalpam கல்பம் Ganja கஞ்சா (*Tam*) Ganjá గంజా Bangi బంగ (*Tel*) kanchu కంఠా (*Malyal*) Bhangí భంగి (*Can*) Ganji (*Beng*) Vajradru (*Sans*) Ganja (*Mah*) Ganja (*Gu*) kansa గంజా (*Cing*) Sigiyō or Sigiyav (*Bur*)

Leaves

Hashish حشيش , Qinnab قناب or Qunnab قناب
 (Arab) Bang بنگ (Pers) Bhang بھنگ, Siddhi سدھی,
 Sabzi سبزی (Hind and Duk) Ganja-ilai கஞ்சாஇலை,
 Bangi-ilai பங்கிஇலை (Tam) Ganjá-áku గంజాఆకు, Bangi-
 áku బంగిఆకు (Tel) Kancháva-ela கஞ்ஞாவெலை (Malyal)
 Bhangí భంగి (Can) Bháng (Beng) Vajradru (Sans)
 Bhángá-cha-pána. (Mah) Bháng (Guz) Ganjá-kola,
 Kansá-kolá (Cing) Bhén (Bur)

Resin

Charas چرس (Hind and Duk) Ganjá-pál கஞ்சா
 பால, Ganjá-rasham கஞ்சாரசம் (Tam) Ganjá-rasam
 గంజారసం, Ganjá-pálu గంజాపాలు (Tel) Kanchách-chetip-
 pashá கஞ்ஞாச்செதிப்பசா, Kancháva-pála கஞ்ஞாவபால
 (Malyal) Choios (Beng) Bháng-nu-ras, Charas (Guz)
 Kansa-kiri, Ganja-látu (Cing) Ségiyá-v-así (Bur)

Seeds

Shahdánah شهدانج , Bazrul-qinnab برز القناب (Arab)
 Shahdánah شهدانج, Tukhme-kinnab تخم کنب, Tukhme-
 bang تخم بنگ (Pers) Bhang-ké-binj بھنگ کے بیج,
 Gánja-ké-binj گانج کے بیج (Hind. and Duk) Ganjá-
 virai கஞ்சாவிரை (Tam) Ganjá-vittulu గంజావిత్తులు (Tel)
 Kancháva-vitta கஞ்ஞாவவித்த (Malyal) Bhangí-bijá
 భంగిబిజా (Can.) Gánja-bij (Beng) Vajradru-bijam
 (Sans) Bhángácha-bí, (Mah) Bháng-nu-bí, Ganjá-
 nu-bí (Guz) Ganjá-atta, Kansá-atta (Cing) Bhén-sí,
 Séiá-v-sí (Bur)

Maajún مارجون is a general name for Confection or Electuary
 of any kind, but it is familiarly used for the Confection of Indian
 Hemp, which is commonly sold in the bazaar

Sab and *Bang* or *Bhang* are properly the names of the leaves of *C. sativa* but they are also often used for an intoxicating drink made from them

The Burmese names of the leaves of *Indian Hemp* (*Bhen*), and of *Opium* (*Bhain* or *Bhm*) are occasionally confounded with each other on account of the close resemblance of their pronunciation

139 CAPPARIS APHYLLA Roxb (Oil of)

Karel ka tél کرل کاندل karel ka tel کرل کاندل
(Hind) Karyal ká tel کرل کاندل (Dul)

140 CAPSICUM FASTIGIATUM Blume Syn
CAPSICUM ANNUUM Linn (Fruit of—Chillies)

Filfile ahmar فلفل اسمر (Arab) Fifele surkh فلفل سرخ,
Filpile surkh فلفل سرخ (Pers) Mirch مرچ Lal mirch
لال مرچ Gach mirch گچ مرچ (Hind) Mirchi مریچی,
Lal mirchi لال مریچی (Dul) Milagay मिलागय Mulagáy
मुलागय (Tam) Mirapa kaya மிரபாகைய (Tel) Kappal
melaka கப்பல்தொலைக (Malayal) Ménaṣṣuná káyí മിനാഷുനാ
കായി (Can) Lal morich Lanka morich (Beng) Ma
richi phalum (Sans) Mir singá (Mah) Lal mirich
Marchu (Gu) Miris (Cing) Náyú si (Bur)

141 CARBON (Charcoal)

Fahm فحم or Fahum فحم (Arab) Zughál زغال
(Pers) Koyelah كويله (Hind) Kolsá كولسا (Dul)
Kari கரி (Tam) Boggu బొగ్గు (Tel) Kari கரி (Mal-
yal) Iddallu ఇడ్డల్లు (Can) Koyalá (Beng) Angá
raha (Sans) Kolasé (Mah) Koelo Kolso (Gu)
Anguru (Cing) Misu e or Midu ye (Bur)

The wood and animal charcoals are distinguished as follows —

Wood-charcoal (Carbo Ignis) — *Fahmul-lhashab* (Arab) *Zughále-chóbí* (Pers) *Lakri-ká-hóyelah* (Hind) *Lakri-ká-hólsá* (Duk) *Aduppu-lari* (Tam) *Kattai-lari* (Tel) *Atuppa-lari* (Malyal) *Kattai-iddallu* (Can) *Kásh-tha-hóyalá* (Beng) *Káshtha-angraha* (Sans) *Laladucha-hólasé* (Mah) *Lakdu-hólo* (Guz) *Thén-mis-e* (Bur)

Animal-charcoal (Carbo Animalis) —

Fahmul-harván (Arab) *Zughále-harván* (Pers) *Hadli-ká-hóyelah* (Hind) *Had-ká-hólsá* (Duk) *Elumbu-lari* (Tam) *Emika-boogu* (Tel) *Athi-lari* (Malyal) *Eluu-iddallu* (Can) *Ash-angárah* (Sans) *Hada-hólasé* (Mah) *Ayu-mis-e* (Bur)

The Cingalese name in the text, *Anguru*, is confounded in some books, with *Inguu*, which is the name of *Ginger*

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------|------------------------|
| 142 | CARCHARIAS GLAUCUS, — | } Oil of —
Fish oil |
| 143 | CARCHARIAS VULGARIS, — | |

See the names under *Oleum Piscis*

144 CARDAMOMUM (*Cardamoms* or *Lessee*
Cardamoms)

Qáqilah (Arab) *Qaqilahe-sighár* (Pers) *Hél* (Hind) *Hél-bavá* (Hind) *Kh-au-bavá* (Hind) *Shóshmní* (Hind) *Qaqilahe-khurd* (Pers) *Iláyechí* (Hind) *Chhóti-iláyechí* (Hind) *Iláchi* (Hind) *Chhóti-iláchi* (Hind) *Éla-ká* (Hind) *Éla-káy* (Hind) *Élakáy-virai* (Tam) *Éla-káya* (Tel) *Élat-tari* (Malyal) *Yálakki* (Can)

Elachi (Beng) Upikunchiká (Sans) Vela (Mah)
 Iláchi (Gu) Ensal or Enasal (Cing) Phalá or Bhálá
 (Bur)

The above are properly the names of the Capsule but are generally used for both the capsule and seed. If necessary to indicate the former particularly the Hindustani and Dukhni names *Ilajchi doré* الحارث دورى and *Ilachi bondé* الحارث بوند are employed.

See the remarks under the heads of *Amomum Sp* of with regard to the names of *Cardamom ed &c*

145 CARICA PAPAYA Linn (Fruit of)

Aanabahe hindi عنبه هندى (Arab and Pers) Pop
 aya سا or Popaiyah ساء (Hind) Popái بائى (Dul)
 Pappayi പപായ Pappayi pa ham പപായപഴം Pappali
 pa ham പപായിപഴം (Tam) Boppayi pandu പൊപ്പായ
 പండు Madana anapakáya మదనపాకాయ Madhurnakam
 మధురకం (Tel) Pappaya pazham పప్పుయపഴం Ápap
 paya pazham అపప్పుయపഴం (Malyal) Boppayi hannu
 బొప్పాయిదణ్ణ Pharangi hannu ఫరంగిదణ్ణ (Can) Pap
 aya Popoyiaa (Beng) Popya (Mah) Papyo Papyi
 (Guz) Pepolka (Cing) Smabo si or Timbo-si (Bur)

146 CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS Linn (Seeds of)

Qurtum قرطم or Qirtum قرطم (Arab, Khasakdanah
 حسك داناه Kujrah كجره Kujrah كجره (Pers) Kar
 kar ke by کر کے بے (Hind) Kusam ke binj
 کسم کے بے (Dul) Kushumba virai కృష్ణంబా విరై (Tam)
 kusumbá vittulu కుసుంబావిత్తులు Kusumba vittulu కుసుంబ
 విత్తులు (Tel) Kusambi bija కుసంబిబిజా (Can) Ku
 sum bichi (Beng) kusamba byam (Sans) Supan or
 Subán (Bur)

147 CARUI FRUCTUS. (*Caraway fruits or Caraway seeds*)

Karóyah كرويا , Kamúne-armaní كمون ارمنى , Kamúne-rúmi كمون رومى (Arab) Karóyah كرويه , Zirahe-rúmi زيرارومى , Zirahe-armaní زيرارمنى (Pers) Viláyati-zírah ولايتى زيره (Hind) Karóyah كرويه . (Duk) Kékku-viiaa கேகுகுவீடா , Shímar-shómbu சீமைசேம்பு (Tam) Kéku-vittulu కేకువీట్లు , Shíma-sópu శీమసోపు (Tel) Bilá-ti-jírá (Beng) Rata-duru (Cing)

The English and Arabic words *Caraway* and *Karóyah* being somewhat analogous in their pronunciation, they are used synonymously in Southern India, while in many other parts of India, they are considered to be two distinct fruits. In the latter places, *Caraway seeds* are named *Viláyati zírah*, and no Arabic and Persian names assigned to it.

The Cingalese name *Mahá-duru*, which occurs in some books for *Caraway seeds*, is correctly the name of *Ani-seeds*.

148 CARUM NIGRUM,——(*Fruit of*)

Kamúne-kirmání كمون كرماني . (Arab) Zirahe-siyáh زيراسياه , Zírahe-kirmání زيراكرماني , Siyáh-zírah سيادرنده . (Pers) Sháh-zírah شادريرا or Sháh-zíráh شادريره (Hind and Duk) Shímar-shílagam சீமைசேலகம் , Pilappu-shílagam பிலப்புசேலகம் (Tam) Síma-jílakara శీమజిలకర (Tel) Shíma-jíakam ശിമജിരകം . (Malayal) Shíme-jirage ശിമേജരേ (Can) Viláyati-jiré (Mah)

149 CARUM (PTYCHOTIS) AJOWAN. D C
(*Fruit of—Ajowan fruit*)

Kamúne-mulúki كمون ملوكى (Arab) Nánlkháh نانلكاه , Zanyán زانان (Pers) Ajáyan احوان (Hind) Ajván اجوان (Duk) Ómam ஒமம் . (Tam) Ómamu

ఓమము Vāmamu వామము (Tel) Ayamodakam ఆయమోదాకం
 హోమం Hómam హొమం (Malyal) Vóma వోమ (Can)
 Ajvain Ajvan (Beng) Vova sada Vova (Mah)
 Ajwán (Guz) Assamodagun or Assamodagam Omam
 (Cing) Samhum (Bur)

The Ajowan or Ómam water (*Aqua Ptychotis*) is known in the bazaar by the following names —

Aarge-ajvan عرنجوان (Hind and Dul) Ómat ti ntr
 ఏమదత్తీర్ (Tam) Óma drudakam ఓమద్రుదాకం (Tel)

150 CARUM (PTYCHOTIS) ROXBURGHIANUM

Benth Syn APIUM INVOLUCRATUM Roxb (*Fruit of*)

Bazrul karafs برارالكرفس (Arab) Tulhme karafs
 آحمودا (Pers) Ajmud آحمو Ajmuda
 (Hind) Ajmudah آحمودا Ajmudah ajvan
 (Duk) Asham tagam ఆశమతాగమ Ashamta ómam
 ఆశమతాగమ (Tam) Ajumóda vomam అజుమోదావోమం Ashu
 madága vómam అశుమదాగవోమం (Tel) Ajamoda voma
 అజమోదావోమా (Can) Ran dhoni Ajmud (Beng)
 Ajamodá vóná (Mah)

Karafs كرفس is in use in Arabia and Persia for the com mon *Celery* but in India generally applied to the above plant

Ajmud Ajmúda and Ajmudai ajvan are the Hindustani and Dukhni synonymes of the fruit of *Carum Roxburghianum* but are misapplied to Henbane seeds and other drugs in Shakespears and other Dictionaries

151 CARYOPHYLLUM (*Cloves*)

Qaranful قرفل (Arab) Melhak ملكك (Pers)
 Lóng لوك (Hind) Lavang لوك (Duk) krambu
 కరామ్బు Navangap pu ఇలవఱకెప్ప karuváp pu కరువాప్ప

(*Tam*) Lavangálu లవంగులు, Lavanga-pú లవంగ-పూ. (*Tel*)
 Kaiámpu കരാംപു (*Malyal*) Lavangá ലവംഗ (Can)
 Lóng (*Beng*) Lavangaha (*Sans*) Lavanga. (*Mah*)
 Lavang (*Guz*) Kíábu-natí or Kíámbu-natí. (*Cing*) Le-
 mah-poén or Lengan-poén (*Bur*.)

152 CARYOTA URENS, *Linn* (*Bastard Sago Tree*)

Máí مزای (*Hind*) Máí-ká-jhai مزای کاجی (*Duk*)
 Kúndal-panai കണ്ടലപ്പന (*Tam*) Chúntap-pana ചുണ്ടപ്പന
 ജന, Ían-pana ഇററപ്പന (*Malyal*)

153 CASSIA ABSUS, *Linn* (*Seeds of*)

Tashmizaj شمرج, Chashmizaj چشمیرج (*Arab*)
 Chashmizak چشمیرك, Chashúm چشموم (*Pers*) Cháksú
 چاكسو, Chakút چاكوب (*Hind and Duk*) Karunka-
 nam കരുന്നാണമ, Káttukkol കാட்டுക്കോలు, Idikkol ഇട
 കൊలు, Mulaippál-vnai முலைப்பால்வினா (*Tam*) Channu-
 pála-vittulu చన్నపాలవీట్లు (*Tel*) Kain-kolla కరికొల్ల
 (*Malyal*) Kan-kutí (*Mah*) Chinól (*Guz*) Kolu-kollu,
 Bú-tóra (*Cing*)

The meaning of some of the above names (*Kain-kolla*,
Kalu-kollu, &c.) is *black Horse-gram*, and they are applied to
 the seeds of *C. absus*, because they are black and bear a resem-
 blance to the *Horse-gram*. But some black seeds are often found
 in the *Horse-gram* itself, and also used for medicinal purposes,
 and they are, therefore, sometimes confounded with the former

154 CASSIA ALATA, *Linn*

Dadmudan دادمدن, Dat-ka-pat داتكاپات (*Hind*)
 Dát-ká-pattá دابكاپا, Viláyati-agti ولایتی اگتی (*Duk*)
 Šhimaí-agatti శిమిమిఅగట్టి, Vaṇḍukolli వండకొలలి.

(Tam) Shima avishi chettu శిమఅవిశిచెట్టు (Tel) Shima akatti శిమఅకాట్టి (Malyal) Shime aga e శిమెఅగెసి
(Can) Dad murdan Dadmarī (Beng) Attora (Cing)
Timbó mezali or Simbo maizali Maizali gi (Bur)

155 CASSIA AURICULATA Linn

Tarrar تررر (Hind and Dul) Áviraí ஆவிరా
Ávaraí ஆவாரా (Tam) Tangedu తంగెడు (Tel) Ávara
ആവാര Ponnáviram പൊന്നാവിരം (Malyal) Tan-
gádi gida తంగడిగిడా Ávara gida ఆవరగిడా Taravada gida
తరవడగిడా (Can) Taravada (Mah) Rana vara (Cing)

156 CASSIA (CATHARTOCARPUS) FISTULA
Linn (Purging Cassia—Pod or Legume of)

Khayar shanbar حنارسر (Arab) Khayar chanbar
حارحسر (Pers) Amaltas امالتاس Amaltas kī phallī
امالتاس کی پالی Girmalah گرماله (Hind and Dul)
Konraik kay கொனரைக்காய Sharak konraik kay శరక
కొనరైక్కాయ (Tam) Rela kayalu రేలకాయలు Suvarnam
సువర్నం (Tel) Konnak kaya కొన్నక్కాయ (Malyal)
hakke kayi ಹಕ್ಕಕಾಯ (Can) Honalu Shonalu Banor-
lati (Beng) Suvarnaka (Sans) Bhavāchi senge (Mah)
Gar malu (Guz) Áhalla or Ahilla (Cing) Nusi (Bur)

The following are the names of the *Cassia pulp* (*Cassia pulpa*) which is often sold in the bazaars of S India separately —

Magh e khayar shanbar معرحارسر (Arab and Pers)
Magh e amaltas معرامالتاس (Hind and Dul) Shara konrai
puli శరకకొనరైపులి (Tam) Rela go u రేలగొంజు, Réla
gon u రేలగొంజు (Tel)

157 CASSIA LIGNEA *Syn* CORTEX CASSIÆ
(*Cassia-bark*)

Qufah قرفه (*Arab*) Salihlah سليحله . (*Pers*)
Taj تاج (*Hind*) Mótí-dar-chini موٹی دارچینی . (*Duk*)
Periya-lavanga-pattai பெரியலவங்கப்பட்டு (*Tam*) Moddu-
lavanga-patta మొద్దులవంకపట్టు (*Tel*) Élavannip-pattā എല
വண்ணപ്പട്ടം (*Malyal*) Taj (*Gur.*)

158 CASSIA LANCEOLATA, *Forsk* } *Is an of—*
159 CASSIA OBOVATA, *Colladon* } *Country, Indian,*
or *Tinnurily*
Senna

Sanae-hindi سنا هندی . (*Arab and Pers*) Hindi-
sana هندی سنا , Hindi-saná-ká-pát هندی ساگاپات (*Hind*)
Nát kí-sana ناط کی سنا , Nat-kí-sana-ká-patta ناط کی ساگاپتا .
(*Duk*) Nattu-níla-vírai நாட்டுநிலாவிரை , Nilávírai நிலா
விரை , Níla-vákai நிலவாகை (*Tam*) Néla-tangédu నేలఁ
తఁగు (*Tel*) Níla-vaka നിലവാകാ (*Malyal*) Nelavaike
നിലവടിക (*Can*) Shón-pat or Són-pat (*Beng*) Bhúti-
taiavaḍa , Mulkacha-shóna-malkí. (*Mah*) Sana-kola ,
Nilávari or Nelávari (*Cing*) Puve-kain-yoe (*Bur*)

From the prefixes *nil*, *níl*, *nel*, and *nél*, in the Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malyalam, and Cingalese names of *Senna leaves* (*country or otherwise*) they are misapplied sometimes to the *Indigo plant*, and occasionally to *Indigo* itself. The proper names for the latter are given under its respective head.

160 CASSIA OCCIDENTALIS, *Linn*

Kasóndi كسوندى , Bari-kasóndi برى كسوندى (*Hind.*
and *Duk*) Náttam-takaraai நாத்தமதகரை (*Tam*) Kasindha
కసింధ (*Tel*) Nátram-takara നാട്രംതകര (*Malyal*)
Peni-tóra (*Cing*) Mezah or Maizah (*Bur*)

161 CASSIA SOPHORA Linn

Bas kī kasóndī باس کی کسوندی (Hind) Sarī kasóndī سرى کسودى (Duk) Ponna virai பொன்னாவினா Periya takarai பெரியதகரை Perī virai பேரவினா (Tam) Kasa mardhakamu కాశమర్దకము Tagara chettu తగరచెట్టు Paidi tangedu పైడితండ్లు Nuti kashindha నూతికాశింధ (Tel) Pon nam takara పొన్నానాంతకర (Malyal) Kāl kosandī (Beng) Uru tora (Cing)

162 CASSIA TORA Linn

Sanjaboyah سنجسبويه (Arab) Sangsabayah سنگسبويه (Pers) Chakónda حكوندا Chakónd حكوند Chakonr حكونر Panvár پانوار (Hind) Tarótá تاروتا or Tarotah تاروتا (Duk) Ushit tagarai உசித்தகரை Tagarai தகரை (Tam) Tantepu chettu తంపెచుచెట్టు Tagirisha chettu తగిరిశాచెట్టు (Tel) Takara തകര (Malyal) Chakonda (Beng) Tankhī (Vah) Tōra (Cing) Kiyē e (Bur)

Qilqil قیل قیل or Qulqul قلال and Dajrul akbar دحر الاكبر are found in some books (*Materia Indica* &c) among the synonyms of the above seeds but they are correctly the names of two other drugs

163 CASTOREUM (Castor)

Jund حند Jande bedastar حند بدستر Qusyatul kalbul bahr نصب الكلب البحر (Arab) Kunde bedastar كند بدستر Āshbachagān آس بچگان Ahayahe sage abī حادسگ آبی (Pers) Jund حند (Hind) Jun حن (Duk) Junnu జున్ను Nir nay virai நீநாயவினா (Tam) Zunnu జున్ను Niru lukka bijam నిరుకుక్కబీజం (Tel)

161 CASUARINA MURICATA, Roxb (*Casuarina* or *Pinian Pine*)

Jangli-sarو جنگلی سرو (Hind) Jangli-jhāl جہاؤ جنگلی سرو (Duk) Shavuku-mai um சவகும்பை (Tam) Ghavuku-mannu చవుకుమాను (Tel) Chavala-maiam ചവലമരം (Malyal)

Jangli-sar is misapplied to *Adiantum crinale* in some Dictionaries, &c

165 CATECHU (*the drug*)

Kat ك , Kāt كات , Kath كته , Katthā كٹا (Hind) Katthah كته (Duk) Kashu কাশু , Kattakambu கட்டகம்பு , Kāshukatti காசுகட்டி (Tam) Kānchu — కంచు (Tel) Kāshukatti കാശുകട്ടി , Katta കാത്ത (Malyal) Kachu কাচু (Can) Kat , Kāt (Beng) Kat , Kancha (Mah) Kath-tho (Gur) Kaipu (Cing) Sheri (Bur)

Besides the three usual varieties of Catechu, *black*, *red* and *pale*, there is another in the bazaars of Southern India, which is called *Sufed-katthah* سفید کتہ (white catechu). It occurs in round masses of various size, grey or pale-brown externally and white internally, and astringent in taste. It is not the produce of any particular plant, but is supposed to be prepared from the Decoction of several astringent barks. It is brought here from Hyderabad, and therefore known also as *Hyderabad-katthah* حیدرآبادی کتہ (Hyderabad catechu).

166 CAVALLIUM URENS, Schott

Kavile కవిలె , Erapuniki-chettu ఎరపునికెచ్చెట్టు , Tabasi తబసి , Tanuku-mānu తానుకుమాను (Tel)

167 CEDRELA TOONA, Roxb

Tún-ká-jhai تون کا حہا (Hind) Tūnu-maram తుణుమరం (Tam) Nandi-chettu నందిచ్చెట్టు (Tel) Araua-maiam ఆరౌమరం (Malyal) Tún (Beng)

168 CELASTRUS PANICULATA Willd (Seeds of)

Mál kangni مال کنگی Mál kangni ke binj
 مال کنگی کے بیج (Hind) Valuluvaz வாளுவைய
 Atiparich cham அதிபரிச்சை (Tam) Malkanguni vittulu
 మాంకాంగుని వీట్లు Gundumeda గుండుమెడ (Tel) Valu huya
 വാല്യുഴയാ (Malyal) Málkangni (Beng) Malkangoni
 (Mah)

169 CELSIA COROMANDELIANA Vahl

kukshima (Beng)

170 CERA (Wax)

Shama شامع (Arab) Mom موم (Pers Hind
 and Duk) Mozukku மொழுக்கு (Tam) Mainam మైనం
 (Tel) Mezhuha മെഴുക (Malyal) Mena మేన (Can)
 Móm (Beng) Madhujam (Sans) Mena (Mah)
 Min (Gu) Iṭṭi (Cing) Phayoun (Bur)

171 CETACEUM (Spermaceti)

Shahmu samak سحم السمك (Arab) Payyahe mahi
 پیاہی ماهی (Pers) Machhli ki charbi مچھلی کی حرب
 (Hind) Mach chli ki charbi مچھلی کی حرب (Duk)
 Min kozhuppu மீனெண்ணெய் (Tam) Chepa kovvu చేప
 కొవ్వు (Tel)

172 CHAVICA (PIPER) BETLE Miq (Leaf of—
 Betel leaf)

Tanból تانبول (Arab) Barge tanbol برگ تانبول
 Tambol تانبول (Pers) Pan پان (Hind and Duk)
 Vettilar வெட்டிலை (Tam) Tamalapiku తమలపాకు Nāga
 valli నాగవల్లి (Tel) Vetrila വെറ്റില (Malyal) Vile

dele ವಿಜ್ಜೆವೆಲೆ (Can.) Pán. (Beng) Nágavallí. (Sans.)
Videcha-pána (Mah) Pán (Guz) Balat (Cing) Kún-
yoe (Bur)

See the remarks on *Alpina galanga*, with reference to the
Greater and *Lesser Galangals* being erroneously considered to be
the roots of *Chavica Belle*

173 CHAVICA OFFICINARUM, *Miq Syn.* PIPER
CHABA, *Hemter*

Cháb چاب — fruit of, Gay-phal پهل چاب (Hind)

174 CHAVICA ROXBURGHII, *Miq Syn* PIPER
LONGUM, *Linn.* (Berries of—Long-pepper)

Dár-filfil دار فلفل (Arab) Filfile-daráz .
(Pers) Pipli پپلی or Pipliyaں پپلیاں (Hind and Duk)
Tippili திப்பிலி (Tam) Pippallu పిప్పళ్లు (Tel) Tippili
തിപ്പിലി. (Malyal) Yippali ಯಿಪ್ಪಲಿ (Can) Pipli.
(Beng) Pippali (Sans) Pimpili (Mah) Pipli, Pipér.
(Guz) Tippili (Cing) Paikhin or Paikhén, Peziñ-
ng-ouñ (Bur).

Krishna means *black* in Sanscrit, but by some mistake it is
given as the name of *Long Pepper* in some books

Instead of *Tippili*, *Kút-tippili* is found in the *Hortus Mala-
baricus* The latter means the *wild Long Pepper*

In a few books, the *Long Pepper* is confounded with *Cubebæ*;
and in a few more, the Hindustani names *Pipli* and *Pippal* are
used synonymously The latter is, however, the name of *Ficus
religiosa*

175 CHAVICA ROXBURGHII, *Miq* (Root of)

Filfile-móyah فلفل مويه (Arab. and Pers) Piplá-
mór پپلا موز (Hind) Piplá-mól . (Duk.)
Tippili-kattar திப்பிலிகட்டை, Tippili-vér திப்பிலிவேர், Tippili-

mulam திப்பிலிமுலம் (Tam) Mōdi మొడి Pippili katta
 పిప్పిలకట్ట (Tel) Tippili ver തിപ്പിലിവെര Kāṭṭa tippili
 കാട്ടുതിപ്പിലി (Malyal) Pipili mul (Beng) Pimṛi mula
 (Mah) Pipili mul (Guz) Tippili mul (Cing)

176 CHICORIA ENDIVIA, Linn (Endive—Seeds
 of)

Bazrul hindabā بررا الهندا (Arab) Tukhme kāsni
 بھم کاسی (Pers) kāsni ke huj کاسی کے بھج (Hind.
 and Duk) Kāśhini virai காகிணிவிரை (Tam) Kāsni
 vittulu కపిపిట్టలు (Tel) Kāchani (Mah)

177 CHIRONIA CENTAURIODES Roxb Syn
 ERYTHREA ROXBURGHII G Don

Okarāyatah حرا (Hind) Gimā (Beng)

178 CHRYSANTHEMUM ROXBURGHII Desv
 (Flowers of)

Gule daudi گل داؤدی (Pers) Gul chini گل حنی
 Gul chini-kā phul گل حنی کا بول (Hind and Duk)
 Shāmantip-pu శాంతిపిట్ట (Tam) Chāmanti చామంతి
 Chemanti శేమంతి (Tel) Jévanti puva జెవంతిపువ
 (Malyal) Shyavantige havu శ్యావంగేగెహవు (Can) Gul
 dāudi (Beng) Shévantikā pushpam (Sans) Shévanti
 cha phula (Mah) Guldaudi (Guz)

Gul chini or Gule chini is applied to the above plant in
 South India but in Calcutta and many other places to *Plumiera
 acuminata*

179 CICER ARIETINUM Linn (Acidulated water
 or Exudation of)

Khallul himmas حل الحمص (Arab) Sirkahe
 nakhud سرکه بخود (Pers) Ohane ká sirkah چنه کا سرکه

Búnt-ká-sukah بونت كاسركه (Hind) Bút-lá-suká
 هر برے کاسرکا , Haibare-ká-suká بوت کاسرکا (Duk)
 Kadalai-pulippu கடலைபுலிப்பு, kadalai-kádi கடலை-காடி
 (Tam) Shanaga-pulusu శానగాపలుసు, Shanaga-ládi శానగా-
 కాడి (Tel) Kadale-kádi కడలైకాడి (Malayal) K. dale-
 kádi কদলৈকাডি (Can.) Chanér-suka. (Beng) Búnt-nu-
 suko (Gur)

The above liquid, as I have already remarked under *4. 4m*, is held in the highest repute as a useful vinegar amongst the natives, and used by them frequently in many diseases. It is very cheap in those places where it is produced, such as, Mysore, Bangalore, Bugun Pully, but in great many parts of India, including Madras, its price is generally 3 or 4 times more than that of the Wine or Grape Vinegar.

Although it is commonly called a vinegar, and considered to be really so by the native practitioners and druggists, yet it is not a vinegar in the strictest sense of that word, for the following reasons —

First, it is not a product of *acetic fermentation* or *destructive distillation*, which is the case with all the liquids known as vinegars. Secondly, it consists almost wholly of Water, *Oxalic Acid*, and *Acid Oxalates*. Thirdly, if *genuine*, it does not contain *Acetic Acid*, at least, to any appreciable extent. I say, *genuine*, because on account of its high price and scarcity, it is generally adulterated with the common Vinegar, and this adulteration, if slight, cannot be detected, except by testing for Acetic Acid.

The specimens I have examined for *Acetic Acid*, were of undoubted genuineness, from Bugun Pully and Bangalore, and the usual tests for that acid were applied after the *Oxalic Acid* was completely removed by *Lime*, and the liquid filtered.

The article under examination is a secretion or exudation of the *Bengal-gram* plant (*Cicer arietinum*), and is collected from it during the season of dew, when it becomes mixed with the latter, is easily taken up or absorbed by cloth, and wrung out in a

ves el The following are the two ways adopted for this purpose —

1 In great many parts of India where *Cicer arietinum* is cultivated a piece of thin and clean cloth is tied to one of the ends of a stick and the plants are touched with it early in the morning so as to absorb the dew on them, which is squeezed out in a vessel

2 In a few places particularly in Southern India the plants are covered with a thin and clean cloth during the whole or last part of the night which becomes quite wet in the morning and is wrung out or rinsed out in a vessel

The latter is not only the more expensive and troublesome plan but also the liquid produced by it is much weaker therefore it is not extensively employed

It will be seen from the above explanation that our present article is simply an *acidulated water or dew* whose acidity almost wholly depends upon the presence of *Oxalic Acid* and *Acid Oxalates*. It is the best cheapest, and readiest *natural* source of *Oxalic Acid* and as it is is quite fit to be administered internally in all cases where the use of that acid is indicated. This liquid varies in color from pale brown to reddish brown and has an intense and sharp acid taste the characteristic of *Oxalic Acid* and a slight and peculiar odour which is different from that of vinegar. Its specific gravity is generally between 1.008 and 1.020

180 CINCHONA CALISAYA H edd

181 CINCHONA CONDAMINEA D C

182 CINCHONA SUCCIRUBA Paron

and other Sp of Quinine yielding CINCHONA

} Bark of

Barak بارک (Duk) Shurap patta శురపపట్టె

(Tam) Jvarap patta జ్వరపట్టె (Tel)

Quinine is known amongst the native druggists practitioners and other educated persons in India as follows —

Kinalin کینالین (Hind and Dul) Shurap-pattai shattai

శురపపట్టెశాతై (Tam) Jvarap patta satlu జ్వరపట్టెసల్లు (Tel)

183. CINNAMOMUM AROMATICUM, *Nees. Syn.*C CASSIA, *Blume.* (*Bark of—Cassia?*)See the names under *Cassia Inguera*

184 CINNAMOMUM EUCALYPTOIDES, *Nees Syn* C NITIDUM, *Hooker.* } *Leaves of*
 185 CINNAMOMUM TAMALA, *Nees* }

Zainab زرنب . (*Arab*) Talispatar تاليسپتر ;
 Talispatri تاليسپتری , Barahmi برهمي . (*Hind*) Taj-pát
 تاج پات , Barmi برمي (*Duk*) Talisha-pattiri தலிஷாபட்டரி
 தலிஷாபட்டரி (*Tam*) Talisha-patri తాలిషాపాత్రీ (*Tel*)

Taj-pát means *Cassia-leaves*, and it is applied to the above leaves, for they were once considered to be the leaves of the plant which produced the *Cassia-bark*. The name is, however, incorrectly used in some books synonymously with *Taj*, which is the name of *Cassia-bark*, and not of any leaves

186 CINNAMOMUM INERS, *Rein* (*Bark of?—Wild Cinnamon*)

Jangli-dár-chini جنگلی دارچینی . (*Hind*) Jangli-dál-chini جنگلی دال چینی . (*Duk*) Kattu-karuváp-pattai கட்டுகருவாப்பட்டை (*Tam*) Adavi-lavanga-patta అడవిలవంగ పట్ట (*Tel*) Kattu-karuvátoli കാട്ടുകരുവാതൊലി (*Malayal*) Adavi-lavanga-patte అడవి లవంగ పట్టె (*Can*) Ránácha-dála-chinni (Mah) Sikiyabo or Tikyobo (*Bur*).

The bark known by the above names, which is generally supposed to be the produce of *C. iners*, is frequently substituted in the bazaars for *Cassia Inguera*. The distinction, however, between them is very great, though it has almost the same color. It is a much larger and thicker bark, generally curved, but seldom completely quilled, and above all its smell and taste are slightly aromatic, but quite different from those of *Cassia* or *Cinna-*

tion So any one acquainted with *Cassia bark* will not easily confound the one with the other

167 CINNAMOMUM PARTHENOXILO\ Meissner
kayo gadis (Malays)

188 CINNAMOMUM ZEYLANICUM Nees (Bark
of—Cinnamon)

Qirfahe saïlaniyah دار سنې Dar sni (Arab)
Salilhahe saïlaniyah دار چینی Dar chini
(Pers) Qalami dar-chini قلمي دارچینی
(Hind) Qalami dal chini املی دال چینی,
Dāl chini دال چینی (Duk) Lavangap patṭa: ലവംഗപട്ട
പട്ടം haruvāp patṭa: ഹരുവപപട്ടം (Tam) Lavanga
patṭa ലവംഗപട്ട Sanna lavangapattā సన్నలవంజపత్త (Tel)
Oheriya ela vanna toli ചെരിയയിലാ വെള്ളക്കൊലി Lavan
ga patṭa ലവങ്കപട്ട (Malyal) Lavanga patte ലവങ്‌പട്ട,
Dala chinni দালা চিনি (Can) Dal chinni (Beng) Dala
chinni (Mah) Dālchini (Guz) hurundu (Cing)
Simbo-sikiyabo or Timbo tikyobo (Bur)

Sikiyabo or *Tikyabo* is the Burmese name generally found in books for *Cinnamon*. It is not however the name of *true Cinnamon* but of that produced by *Cinnamomum n. ners*. To distinguish the former (*Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*) the prefix *Simbo* or *Timbo* should always be added to that name

189 CISSAMPELAS HERNANDIFOLIA Wall
Nimúka (Beng)

190 CITRULLUS COLOCYNTHIS S hrad (Fruit
of—Colocynth)

Hanzal حنظل Aulqam اقم (Arab) Hindavánahe
talkh هندوانه كالح Kharbuzah talkh خربزه كالح, Kabiste

talkh کسب بلخ, Khai-buzah-e-rúbáh خربزه رواس ;
 (Pers) Indaráyan اندران (Hind) Indarávan
 اندراوان (Duk) Péy-komatti பேயகொமட்டி, Tumatti
 துமட்டி, Pcyt-tumatti பேயததுமட்டி, Varit-tumatti வரிதது
 மட்டி (Tam) Éti-puch-cha ఏటిపుచ్చ, Veiit-puch-cha వె
 టిపుచ్చ, Chitti-pápara చిట్టిపాపర (Tel) Háva-mekke-káya
 హావమెక్కికాయి (Can) Indiávan, Mákhál (Beng) Indra-
 varuni (Sans) Indiavana (Mah) Yakkamadu (Cing)
 Kiyá-sí, Khíá-sí or Khíá-tí (Bur)

In Madras and a few other places, *Colocynth* is generally named in Tamil *Komatti* while the same name in many other parts of South India is applied to the fruit of *Bryonia callosa*

191 CITRUS AURANTIUM, Linn. (Fruit of—Orange)

Náianj نارنج (Arab) Nárang نارنگ (Pers) Náiangí
 نارنگی (Hind and Duk) Kich-chilip-pa ham కిశకిలిప
 పాము, Kozhuniy-pa.ham கொழுஞ்சిப்பாము (Tam) Kich-
 chali-pandu కిచ్చిలిపండు Náija-pandu నాజిపండు, Kittali-pandu
 కిత్తలిపండు, Náranga-pandu నారంజపండు (Tel) Madhura-
 náranní మధురనారంజా, Kólánji-nárakam കൊളాంజിനారంకం
 (Malayal) Kittale-hannu కిత్తలేహణ్ణు (Can) Komolá-
 nébu, Náiangí (Beng) Nágaraṅga-phalam (Sans) Ná-
 ringa (Mah) Nárangí. (Guz) Dodang, Náiang-ká
 (Cing) Sh-on-sí (Bur)

192 CITRUS BERGAMIA, Risso (Fruit of—Lime)

Límúe-hámiz لموئے حامض, Límú لمو (Arab.)
 Límúe-tursk لموئے ترش, Límú لمو (Pers) Límúñ
 لمون, Nibú نبدو, Ninbú نبدو, Límú لمو (Hind and
 Duk) Elumich-cham-pazham எலுமிச்சம்பழம் (Tam)

Nimma pandu నిమ్మపండు (Tel) Cheru narannā ചെറു നാരങ്ങ (Malyal) Jonakam nāranna ജോനകംനാരങ്ങ (Malyal) Nimbe hannu ನಿಂಬೆಹಣ್ಣು (Can) Nebu (Beng) Jambira phalam (Sans) Limbu (Mah) Imbu Nimbu (Gu) Delu (Cing) Sāmyā si or Tāmbyā si (Bur)

There are numerous varieties of the fruit known as Nimbu (*Lime*) in India and except the *Mīṭhā nīmbu* (*Sweet lime*) all others which are more or less sour in taste are a perfect substitute for each other. The best and more juicy *Lime* which is generally sought for by the Malcees when *Citron* is not to be obtained has the following names —

Kughā nīmbu كغھانيمبو Patti nīmbu پاتي نيمبو (Hind and Dul) Kuggi nebu Pāti nību (Beng)

The meaning of the above names is *Paper lime* and *Leaf lime* because its rind is very thin like a paper or leaf

193 CITRUS LIMONUM *Risco* (Fruit of— *Lemon*)

Qalambak قالمباك (Arab) Kalambak كالمباك (Pers) Bara nīmbu برانيمبو (Hind and Dul) Periya elumich cham pa lam பெரியகுடி மச்சுபழம் (Tam) Pedda nimma pardu పెద్దనిమ్మపండు (Tel) Valiya cheru nārannā വലിയചെറുനാരങ്ങ (Malyal) Doddā nimbe hannu ದೊಡ್ಡನಿಂಬೆಹಣ್ಣು (Can) Bara nōlu karna nōlu (Beng) Maha jambira phalam (Sans) Thora limbu (Mah) Motu limbu Motu nīmbu (Gu) Lokka delu (Cing) Kīgi sāmyā si (Bur)

The natives of India do not recognise *Lemon* as a distinct fruit but consider it a mere variety of *Lime*. It is therefore generally known by the same names or with an addition of the word *large* as *Bara nīmbu* &c. In Hyderabad and few other places however *Qalambak* or *Kalambak* seems to be a more familiar name for it than any other

There is a species of *Citrus* in the garden of Madras, but I consider as a variety of *C. Limonum*, it has the following characters —

A large shrub or small tree, much branched, leaves oval or oblong-oval, alternate in young branches and opposite in young shoots, margin slightly toothed, petioles very short and broadly margined, spine axillary, solitary and short, flowers terminal and single, white and middle of lobes a deep yellow more and formed into four bundle, anther oblong and yellow, petals generally 5 and purely white, calyx deeply lobed with 4 or 5 indistinct lobes, fruit about the size of a small Citron, ovate with a more or less knob at the end, pale yellow when quite ripe, and thin with numerous vesicles of oil, and pulp red.

This plant and fruit correspond so much with the *Limon* in Royle and Headland's *Materna Medica*, page 25 that the latter looks as if it were originally taken from them. On comparing the above description with that of *C. Limonum* in Wright and Arnott's *Prodromus Florae Penninsulæ Indiæ Orientalis*, page 98, I find the plant under examination is deficient only in red tinge of flowers, which I believe is not sufficient to consider it a distinct species instead of a variety.

Besides the above variety of *Limon*, the fruits generally known as *Lemons* in other parts of India, are also sometimes, though very rarely, met with in the market of Madras. I have obtained them twice from the market, but was not able to trace out their source. On one occasion (20th September 1867) I shewed them to Dr H. King, and he immediately recognised them to be the fruits known as *Lemons* in Europe.

These fruits were about the size of a small orange, obovate, of a greenish yellow colour, dotted with numerous vesicles of oil, terminated in an obtuse elevation or indistinct knob, and marked with 9 or 10 longitudinal depressions, which corresponded with the division of the cells inside.

194 CITRUS MEDICA, Linn (*Fruit of—Citron*)

Utraj اترج. (*Arab*) Turanj ترنج (*Pers Hind and Duk*) Nārttam-parham نارتتم پارهم (*Tam*) Nāra-

dabba నారదబ్బ Dabba దబ్బ Madhāpala pandu మాధీపలపండు,
 Bija pura బీజపూర Pulla dabba పుల్లదబ్బ Lungamu లంగము
 (Tel) Ganapati narannā గణపతి నారణ్ణ (Malyal)
 Mada lada hannu మాదలదబ్బ (Can) Turanj Honsā
 nābu (Beng) Phalapurā (Sans) Turanj Bijora
 Bālak (Guz) Sh onsalhava or Sh on talhava (Bur)

195 CLAY (*A variety of—Pipe clay*)

Kadī كدى (Pers) Khari كرى (Hind and Duk)
 Nāmam நாமம் (Tam) Namam నామం (Tel) Namam
 നാമം (Malyal) Nāma నామ (Can)

The above Hindustani and Dukhni name *Khari* should not be confounded with *Khari mitti*, which is the name of *Chall* in the same languages

The prepared *Pipe clay* fit to be used medicinally, is sold under the names of *Kadiye-shustal* كدى سستال (Pers) and *Dhōi hui-khari* دھوی ہوی کھری (Hind and Duk)

The following are the names of a few other varieties of Clay used frequently in medicine by the native practitioners and these are in addition to *Armenian Bole* and its *Indian variety*, which are already given under different heads

a *Salajit* سلاجیت (Hind) Shalajittu శాలజిత్తు (Tam) Salajittu శాలజిత్తు (Tel)

b *Gile-muttanī* گل ملتانى (Pers and Hind) Gōpi గోపి (Tam) G pi గోపి (Tel)

c *Pakun bēd* پکان بد (Hind)

Salajit is the *Alum Earth* of *Nepal* *Gile-muttan*, a clay supposed to be exported from *Mooltan* at one time and it is of different color and consistence generally yellow or pale yellow and *Pakun bed* occurs in heavy lumps of brown or brownish blue color and ferruginous in nature

In some Indian bazaars the last name *Pakun bed* is also applied with a slight alteration (*Pakhan bed*) to a root (*Gentian*)

196 CLERODENDRON INERME, *Gerda*

Sang-kuppi سَنگ کُپی, Sang lupi سَنگ کُپی -
 (Hind) Isamdhāri اسدھاری. (Duk.) Shengam-kuppi
 செங்கம்குப்பி, Pinā-shengam-kuppi பிளாசெங்கம்குப்பி. (Tam)
 Pishinika పిషిక, Ūti-chettu యిచ్చెట్టు, Pisangi పిసంగ, Tak-
 kólapu-chettu తక్కలపుచ్చెట్టు (Tel.) Shangam-luppi శాం-
 అమ్మలప్పి (Malyal) Bon-joi (Beng) Kundali. (Sans.).

Nir-noch-chi is the Tamil and Malayalam name of *Vibex trifolia*, but it is erroneously applied to *C. inerme* in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol V, Tab 49)

197. CLERODENDRON INFORTUNATUM, *Linn.*

Ghantú, *Bhánt* (Beng).

198 CLERODENDRON SERRATUM, *Blume*
(Root of)

Gant-bahārangī گنت باریگی (Hind) Gand-bahā-
 rangī گند باریگی (Duk.) Shiruték శిరుతేక (Tam)
 Gandu-bhārangī గండుభారంగి, Bharangī భారంగి (Tel) Cheru-
 tékka చెరుతెక, Nápálu నాపాల, Kanta bhāranni
 కంటాభారన్ని (Malyal) Barbará (Sans.) Bharanga-
 mula (Mah)

199 CLITOREA TERNATEA, *Linn.*

Mázariyūne-hundi مازریون هندی (Arab) Nabate-
 bikhe-hayát ناب بیخ حیات, Daralhte-bíkhe-hayat
 درخت بیخ حیات (Pers) Aprājita اپراجتا, Kava-ṭhénthi
 کواٹھنڈی (Hind) Phiki-kí-jar-ká-jhái
 گیتی کی جز کا جتا (Hind and
 Duk) Kákkanan-kodī కక్కననకొడి. (Tam) Dintana
 డింటన (Tel) Shanga-pushpam శాంపషపం, Kákkānam-

Loti കാരണക്കൊടി kākā valli കാരവളളി (Malyal)
Aprajitā (Beng) kattarodu (Cing)

The two varieties of this plant are distinguished by the color of their flowers *white* and *blue* in most of the languages in the Catalogue. In some such as Malyalam each variety has a distinct name. According to this the name of the blue variety in the last named language is *Kala valli* which means the *Crow creeper* in allusion to the resemblance of the color of its flowers to that of a crow. But this name is applied to *Mucuna gigantea* in the Hortus Malabaricus and some other works.

The meaning of the Arabic name *Mu ariyune hindi* is *Indian Mezereon* and this name is in use at Madras for *C. ternatea* from the supposed resemblance of the action of its root with that of *Mezereon* root.

The Dukhni names *Kali zirī* کالی زرکی or *Kali zirī kē binj* کالی زرکی کے بیدج and *Sufī zirī* سفید زرکی or *Sufī zirī kē binj* سفید زرکی کے بیدج are occasionally applied to the seeds of *C. ternatea* not only in some books, but also in some bazaars but these are undoubtedly the correct names of the seeds of *Pharbitis nil* and its *red variety* to which they should be confined.

The Tamil names *Kakkānan* காககன or *Kakkāṇ* காககாṇ are as frequently used for *C. ternatea* as for *Pharbitis nil* but they are more properly the names of the former and should be restricted to it. The seeds of *Pharbitis nil* are easily distinguished by other names given under that head.

200 CLITOREA TERNATEA Linn (Seeds of)

Bazrul mazariyune hindi برالمارریوں ہندی (Arab)
Tukhmo bīkhe hayat بجم دج حیات (Pers) Aprajitā kē-
binj کواٹسٹنی کے بیدج Kavāṭhēnṭhī kē binj ابراحیہ کے بیدج
(Hind) Phikī kī jar kē binj بیککی کی جر کے بیدج Ghutti
kī jar kē binj گھٹی کی جر کے بیدج (Dul) kakkānanṭhōḍi virai
காககனன்தொட்டிவிரை (Tam) Dintana vittulu దంతనవిత్తులు
(Tel) Shanga vitta ശങ്കവിത്ത kakkānam vitta കാരണ

വിത്ത, Kāka-vitta കകവിത്ത (*Malayal*) Aṭṭāṭār-bij.
(*Beng*) Kattarodu-bija (*Cing*).

See the remarks in the preceding No with regard to the correct application of some Dulhim and Tamil synonyms to the above seeds and to the seeds of *Pharbitis*.

201. CNIDIUM DIFFUSUM, D C. (Seeds of)

Kuminji-ajvān كرمسبي اجوان (*Dul*) Kūminji-vōmam
കുമിളക്കോമം (*Tam*) Kūinji-vōmamam കുഈപ്പുവേടം.
(*Tel*) Ban-ajvān (*Beng*)

See the remarks on *Hypocyanus auranti*

202 COCCINIA INDICA, W et A.

Kabare-hindī كرهندي (*Arab and Pers*) Kan-
duri-ki-bél كدري کی بیل (*Hind*) Kandūri-ki-bél
دندا پد و کی بیل, Dundā-pandū-ki-bél , كدوری کی بیل.
(*Duk*) Kóvaṛ കോവര. (*Tam*) Donda ടോങ്, Kāki-
donda കാക്കിടോങ്, Bimbá മംഗ, Bimbiká മംഗി (Tel)
Kóva കോവ (*Malayal*) Tonḍe-baḷli തോട്ടേబല്ല. (*Can*)
Gorap-phal-lata, Tilā-ṣhūrā; Tilā-kūcha. (*Beng*) Bimbi-
ka (*Sans*) Gluru, Galédu (*Gur*) Kóvaka. (*Cing*)
Kenbē-oun-bin (*Bur*)

In the bazaars of Southern India, the root of the above plant is sold as *Bilhe-laba* بیلج کبر which is correctly the name of the root of *Capparis spinosa*

203 COCCULUS VILLOSUS, D C.

Jamti-ki-bél جمتی کی بیل, Jamti-kā-pattā جمتي کاپتا.
(*Hind and Duk*) Kāttuk-kodi കാട്ടുകടവേലം (*Tam*)
Dúsari-tige దూసరితిగె, Chīpuru-tige చీపురుతిగె, Katle-tige
కట్లతిగె (*Tel*) Haēi (*Beng*).

Fard bī tī فرد بی تی is properly the name of *Petalium murex* which was so named in remembrance of the fact that 'Shah I azeed Shakar gunj' had lived for a long period solely upon the water rendered thick and mucilaginous by shaking its leaves in it. But the name is applied in some books to *Cocculus villosus* probably from it possessing also the same property when its leaves are bruised in water.

204 COCCUS CACTI Linn (Cochineal)

Qirmiz قرمز Dudassabbaghin دودالصباغین (Arab)
 Qirmiz dānah قرمز دانه Qirmize farangi قرمز فرنگی Kırme
 rangrēzān قرمز رنگ بران (Pers) Qirmiz dīnsh قرمز دینش
 (Hind) Kīramiñchi pu kuvu கிரமிஞ்சிபு கவுவு Chappatti
 pu kuvu சப்பட்டிபு கவுவு (Tam) Kīramiñchi purugu கிர
 மிஞ்சிபு ருగు Chappatti purugu சப்பட்டிபு ருగు (Tel)

205 COCHLOSPERMUM GOSSYPIUM, D C (Yellow flowered Cotton tree)

Pīlī kapās پیلی کپاس Pīlī apīskār hur
 پیلی آپیسکار خور (Hind and Duk) Tanaku தனகு
 (Tam) Kōnda gōgu கொண்டுகு (Tel) Skīma pañju maram
 சகிமாபஞ்சு மரம் (Malayal)

206 COCHLOSPERMUM GOSSYPIUM D C (Gum of—Indian Tragacanth)

Kasérac hindi کسرائے ہندی Samaghul qatāde hindi
 صمغ البان ہندی (Arab) Katerāc hindi کترایہ ہندی
 (Pers) Hindi katera gōnd ہندی کترایہ گوند (Hind and
 Duk)

Although the above gum is generally known in the Indian bazaars by the same names which are applied to the true *Tragacanth* yet to render them applicable correctly to the former,

the prefix *Indian* or *Country* should be added to them, as is the case in the text

By some mistake, the *Trapaconth* gum is considered in some bazaars of Southern India to be the produce of the *Almond Tree*, and named accordingly in Tamil and Telugu, *Bádam-pushun* பாதம்பிசுன, and *Bádam-pusunu* బాదంపసును These names are, however, not in much use, being generally superseded by the Hindustani name *Katúú*

207 COCOS NUCIFERA, Linn (*Coconut Tree*)

Shajratun-nárijil شجرة النارجيل , *Shajratul-jouze-hindí* شجرة الجوز هندي . (*Arab.*) *Darálhte-nárijil* درخت نارگیل , *Darálhte-bádmj* درخت بادامج (*Pers*) *Nariyal-ka-pér* ناریل کا پتر . (*Hind*) *Náriel-ká-jhár* ناریل کا حقیر . (*Duk*) *Tennan-chedi* தென்னஞ்செடி , *Tenna-maram* தென்னமரம் (*Tam*) *Tenkáya-chettu* పెంకాయ చెట్టు . (*Tel*) *Ténna-maram* తెన్నెమరం . (*Malyal*) *Tenginá-gidá* తేంఱినాగిడా (*Can*) *Nári-kél-gáchh* , *Nárijal-gáchh* (*Beng*) *Nárikéla-vrikshaha* (*Sans*) *Náralícha-jháda* (*Mah*) *Nárijal-jháda* (*Guz*) *Pol-gahá* (*Cing*) *Onsi-pin*, *On-ti-pin* or *On-di-pin* (*Bur*)

208 COCOS NUCIFERA, Linn. (*Fruit of—Coconut*)

Nárijil نارگیل , *Jouze-hindí* جوز هندي (*Arab*) *Nárgil* نارگیل , *Bádmj* بادامج (*Pers*) *Nárijal* ناریل . (*Hind*) *Náriel* ناریل (*Duk*) *Téngáy* தேங்காய (*Tam*) *Tenkáya* పెంకాయ (*Tel*) *Ténna* తెన్నె (*Malyal*) *Tenginá-káyi* తేంఱినాకాయ (*Can*) *Nárikél* , *Nárijal* (*Beng*) *Nárikéla-phalam* (*Sans*) *Náral* (*Mah*) *Nárijal* . (*Guz*) *Pol* (*Cing*) *On-si*, *On-ti* or *On-di* (*Bur*) .

The names of Cocoanut Oil Dry Kernel of Cocoanut and Cocoanut Toddy are as follows —

Cocoanut Oil

Dhonun nargil دهن النارجل *Dhonul jouze hundi* روغن نارگل (Arab) *Róghane nargil* روغن نارگل (Pers) *Khópare ka tel* نارل کا تیل (Hind and Duk) *Ténga yennney* தேவகாயெண்ணெய் (Tam) *Tenkaya nune* தேவகாயெண்ணெய் (Tel) *Tenná enna* തെങ്ങാണെണ്ണ (Mal) *yal)* *Tengina yinne* தீர்நெய் (Can) *Narikel tail* ناریکل تیل (Beng) *Nárikela tailam* (Sans) *Nárali cha tela* கொச்சை தலை (Mah) *Naryal nu tel* (Guz) *Pol tel* (Cing) *Ón si oi Ón si* (Bui)

Dry Kernel of Cocoanut

Khopra کھوپرا (Hind) *Khopra* کھوپرا *Khopre* کھوپری (Duk) *Kobbarait tengay* கொப்பரைத் தேவகாய் (Tam) *kobbera* ಕೊಬ್ಬರ ಕೊಬ್ಬರ-tenkaya ಕೊಬ್ಬರ-ತೆಂಕಾಯ್ (Tel) *koppara* കൊപ്പര (Malyal) *kobari* ಕೊಬರಿ *kobbari* ಕೊಬ್ಬರಿ (Can) *Khópru* (Gu)

Cocoanut Toddy

Tariye nargil تاري نارگل (Pers) *Náreh* نارلی (Hind) *Narol ki serdi* نارل کی سدی (Duk) *Téngá kallu* தேவகாய்க்கள்ளு *Tennan kallu* தென்னகாய்க்கள்ளு (Tam) *Tenkaya kallu* தேவகாய்க்கள்ளு (Tel)

The names of the Arrack and Jaggery of the above Toddy will be found under *Laquer Spirituous* and *Saccharum*

209 COFFEA ARABICA Linn (Seeds of—
Coffee)

Bun بن Qahva قهوة (Arab and Pers) *Bun* بن *Bun* بن (Hind) *Bun* بن *Bund* بوند (Dul) *Kapi kottai*

காபிகொட்டை. (Tam) Kápi-vittulu ಕಾಪಿವಿತ್ತಲು. (Tel)
 Káppi-kuru ಕಾಪ್ಪಿಕುರು. (Malyal) Bonda-bijá ಬಂಡಬಿಜಾ;
 Kápi-bijá ಕಾಪಿಬಿಜಾ. (Can) Kapi. (Beng) Cáphi. (Gr.)
 Kópi-atta (Cing) Kaphi-si. (Bur)

210 COLEUS AROMATICUS, Benth

Pátér-chú (Beng).

211 COLOCASIA ANTIQUORUM, Schott (Root of)

Qulqás قلعاس (Arab) Arvi اروى, Kachú كچو .
 (Hind) Arvi اروى, Chamkúic-ká-gaddah چمکریک گدگدہ .
 (Duk) Shámak-kizhangu சாம-சிழங்கு (Tam) Cháma-
 gadda చామగడ్డ (Tel) Chémpa-ká.hanna చెമ്പకాకిన్నా.
 (Malyal) Sháme-gadde శామెగడ్డె, Kesh'avaná-gadde కేశవనా
 గడ్డె. (Can) Guri-kochu (Beng)

212 COPTIS TEETA, Wall. (Coptis, or Mishmi Tita)

Pita-karosana (Cing)

213. CORCHORUS OLITORIUS, Linn.

Peratti-kíaz பெரட்டிக்கிழா, (Tam.) Parinta పరింట ;
 Périnta-kúra పేరింటకూర (Tel) Pát. (Beng).

214 CORDIA LATIFOLIA, Roxb (Fruit of—
 Small Sebestens)

Mokhátah موكهاتاه, Mokhátah مخيطه (Arab) Sapis-
 tán سپستان, Sabist سبستان, Sagpistán سگپستان .
 (Pers) Chhótá-lasórá چھوٹا لاسورا, Chhótá-laslasá
 چھوٹا لاسلسا. (Hind) Chhóti-góndni چھوٹی گوندنی. (Duk)
 Shru-naruvili சிறுநறுவிளி. (Tam) Chinna-nakkeia-chettu

చిన్ననక్కరచెట్టు Chinna botuku చిన్నబొటుకు Kichavirigi
 chettu కీచవరిగిచెట్టు (Tel) Cheru vanich chi చెరు
 వనిచ్చి Cheru viri చెరువీరి kotta కొత్తా (Malyal)
 Chhoto bohuzari (Beng) Nanu gundi (Guz) Tana
 Tana si or Sana si (Bur)

215 CORDIA MYXA Linn (Fruit of—Large
 Sebestens)

Molhatahe kabir محلاطه كابر (Arab) Sapistane kalan
 سسپستان كلان (Pers) Bará lasorá برالسرور (Hind) Bari
 góndni بریگرندی (Duk) Periya naruvili பெரியநறுவிளி
 (Tam) Pedda nakkera chettu పెద్దనక్కరచెట్టు Iril ఇరి,
 Vura nakkeru వూరనక్కరు Pedda botnku పెద్దబొటుకు Nak
 keru నక్కరు Nakkera chettu నక్కరచెట్టు (Tel) Valiya
 vanich chi వలియవనిచ్చి Periya viri పేరియవీరి
 (Malyal) Bara bohuzari (Beng) Mutti gundi (Guz)
 Sana gi or Tana gi మాయా or Tana mayá (Bur)

216 CORIANDRUM SATIVUM Linn (Fruits
 of—Coriander Fruits or Seeds)

Kuzbarah كزبره (Arab) Kashniz كشنيز (Pers)
 Dhanyaa धन्या (Hind) Dhanyán دھنیاں (Duk)
 Kottamalli కొత్తామలలి (Tam) Danyalu దానియలు,
 Kotimiri కొతిమిరి (Tel) kottam palari కొత్తామలలి,
 kotta malli కొత్తామలలి (Malyal) kottamari బియా చేత్త
 మరిబియా (Can) Dhanya a (Beng) kustumbaru Dhán
 yáham (Sans) Dhana (Mah) Dhána (Guz) Dhinalu
 Kottamalli atta (Cing) Nana zi (Bur)

Kottamalli or Kothimiri are the names of the plant in some
 of the above languages and Dhanya or Danyalu the names of
 its fruits (seed) but they are all used often indiscriminately for
 either or both

217 CORNU CERVI (*Hart's Horn*)

Qainul-él قرن الابل. (*Arab*) Shál he-gavazn ساج گورن
 (*Pers*) Bára-singé-ki-sing ناراسنگے کی سنگے (*Hind*)
 Bára-singí ناراسنگی (*Dul*) Kalaimán-kombu கலையமன்
 கொம்பு (*Tam*) Duppi-kommu దుప్పి కొమ్ము (*Tel*) Kale-
 yan-konpa കലെയൻകൊമ്പ (*Malayal*) Duppi-kombu ಪಟ್ಟಿ
 ಕೊಂಬ (*Can*) Gou-soi-shing (*Beng*) Cha-gio or Ságiyo.
 (*Bur*)

218 CORVINUS COITOR, *Blyth* (*Indian Whiting*)

Na-pou-tin—smaller variety, Nabye (*Bur*)

For the names of the *Sounds* of this fish, see *Irthyocollu*

219 CORYDALIS GOVANIANA, *Wall*

Bhút-kush بوت کش (*Hind*) Bhút-kas (*Beng*).

220 CORYPHA UMBRACULIFERA, *Linn* (*Tali-
pot palm*)

Bajai-battú-ka-ghái سحر توكا حياز. (*Dul*) Kottai-
 panai கொட்டைப்பனை, Talip-panai தாளிப்பனை (*Tam*)
 Shritálam శ్రీతాలం (*Tel*) Kotap-pana കൊട്ടപ്പന. (*Mal-
 yal*) Shritale-maia శ్రీతాలమర. (*Can*) Tali, Bajar-
 battuléi-gáchh (*Beng*) Bajai-battu-nu-gháda (*Gur*) Táli-
 pat (*Cing*) Pé-bin (*Bur*)

221 COSCINIUM FENESTRATUM, *Cobb.* (*Wood
of*)

Jhár-kí-haldí جہاز کی ہلدی (*Dul*) Maia-mayjal
 மாமஞ்சள (*Tam*) Mánú-pasupu మానుపసుపు. (*Tel*) Maia-
 maunal మొదలెంత (*Malayal*) Maada-arishimá మరద

உடுவா (Can) Dāru haridrakam (Sans) Thādi halede
(Mah) Venivel (Cing)

See the remarks under the species of *Perberis* with respect to the name *Dar hild* which is occasionally misapplied to the wood of *C. fenestrata*.

222 COTYLEDON IACINIATA Linn

Zalhm hayat kā pattā رحم حبابك (Dul) Lla
marunna എലമരുന്ന Murikutigutiki (Malayal) Tonnā
hadakunā gidā பன்னாடகசாறு (Can) kop patā (Beng)
Loc hiyā pin ba (Bur)

223 CRATAEVA RELIGIOSA Forst (Leaf of)

Bél patri بس بیری Bēl la pāt بلکات (Hind)
Vilvap pattiri விவப்பதிரி Bilva ila: பிலவிலை (Tam)
Vilva patri విష్వక్ర Bilva ālu విష్వక్సు (Tel) Vilva
patram விவ்வப்பத்ரம் (Malayal) Bīla patri బిలపత్ర
(Can) Bilva patram (Sans)

The meaning of all the above names is *the leaf of Bael* or *the fruit of Ayle marmelos* accordingly the medicine I have obtained under these names from several places was the dry leaves of the latter plant or its cultivated variety.

224 CRETA (Chalk)

Tine abyaz طين ابيض (Arab) Gile suped گل سید
(Pers) Khari mitti کری می (Hind) Vilayati chunnā
حنا (Duk) Shīma: śhunnāmbu சீமைக்கண்ணாம்பு
(Tam) Shīma sunnam శీమశృంగం (Tel) Shīma nura
ശിമന്നൂര (Malayal) Shīma sunnā శీమశృంగం (Can)
Khari mati (Beng) Dvipa sudhā (Sans) Vilayati
chuna (Mah) Ohak Vilati chunno (Gu) Rata hunu
(Cing) Mie phiu or Me biyu Thombiyu (Bur)

See the remarks under *Clay*

225 CRINUM ASIATICUM, var TOXICARIUM,
Herbert.

Sukhdarsan سுகپدرسن ; Bará-kañvai نرّا كڙوار (Hind)
Nágin-ká-pattá नाग का पता . (Duh) Visha-múngil விஷ
மங்கில. (Tam) Visha-mungali విషమంజరి , Lakshmi-
naráyana-chettu లక్ష్మీనారాయణచెట్టు , Késara-chettu కేశరచెట్టు
(Tel) Kánténna കാനന്തങ്ങ , Visha-múla വിഷമൂല ;
Polattáli പൊളത്താളി (Malyal) Bara-kañvár, Gaer-
hónár-pátá (Beng) Tolabo or Hín-tolabo (Cing) Kó-
yánji (Bur).

The Malayalam name *Polattáli* is from the Hortus Mala-
baricus, which is not generally recognisable

Kánbalu is given in some books as a Burmese name of
C. Asiaticum, but it is the name of another plant, which is
odoriferous and generally found in Siam

226 CROCUS. (*Saffron*) .

Zaafaráñ زعفران . (Arab and Pers) Kumkum كم كم ;
Késar كيسر (Hind) Késar-ké-phúl كسر كے پھول . (Duh)
Kungum-pú குங்குமபூ . (Tam) Kumkuma-puvvu కుంకుమ
పువ్వు , Kumkuma-késaramu కుంకుమకేశరము (Tel) Kum-
kuma-puvva കുങ്കുമപ്പൂ (Malyal) Kumkuma-késari
కుంకుమకేశరి , Kumkumada-huvú కుంకుమదరువు , Késari
కేశరి (Can) Késur, Japhráñ (Beng) Késara (Sans)
Késaré (Mah) Késar (Guz) Kum-kuma-pu , Kungama-
mal (Cing)

Kurkum كم كركم is the Arabic name of *Turmeric* (*Curcuma
longa*), but applied in many Persian and other works to *Saffron*,
apparently from confounding it with Kumkum كم كم Likewise
the Arabic name *Adbir* عذير is misapplied to the same (*Saffron*),
but it is the name of a compound odoriferous powder *Késar*
is correctly the name of *Saffron* but it is misapplied to *Rottleria
tinctoria* in some books

227 CROTALARIA JUNCEA, Linn (Seeds of—
Sun hemp Seeds)

San ke binj س کے سنج (Hind) Janab ke binj
ح کے سنج (Duk) Jenappa virai ஜெனப்பவிரை (Tam)
Jenapa vittulu జెనపపిట్టలు (Tel) Janapa vera ജനപവൈര,
Pulivanji vitta പുളിവഞ്ചിവിത്ത വക്കാ വിത്ത
Chana vitta ചണവിത്ത (Malyal) Shana biná
byá ശനബിനാ Pundi byá పుండిబా (Can) Shon
bichi or Son bichi (Beng) San nu bij (Guz) Paisán si
(Bur)

The Malyalum name assigned to this plant in the Hortus
Malabaricus (Vol IX Tab 26) viz *Takkali kodi* is incorrect
The names that are generally in use are those that I have given
above in the text

228 CROTALARIA JUNCEA Linn (Fibre of—
Sun hemp)

San س (Hind) Janab ح Janab ka nár
ح کا نار (Duk) Jenappa nar ஜெனப்பநார் (Tam)
Jenapa nára జెనపనార Janumu జనుము (Tel) Janapa nara
ജനപനാര Pulivanji nára പുളിവഞ്ചിനാര Vakkavanji
വക്കാവഞ്ചി Chanam ചണം (Malyal) Shanabiná nárú
ശനബിനാ Pundi naru పుండినారు (Can) Shon or Shon
pát Son or Son pat (Beng) San (Guz) Paisán
(Bur)

Pán or Pan' is the Burmese name found in some books
for the above fibre but properly it is the name of another fibre
common in Thavoy and not of the *Sun hemp*

229 CROTON POLYANDRUM Roxb Syn C
ROXBURGHII Wall

Habbussalátine sahráí ح السلطنة صحراى (Arab)
Habbussalatine barrí ح السلطنة برى (Pers) Jangli

jamálgótá جمال گوتا . (Hind.) Jangli-jamal-ghuttah
 جنگلي جمال عده . (Duk.) Káttámanakku கட்டாமனக்கு ,
 Shimar-ámanakku சிமைமனக்கு (Tam.) Konda-ámudam
 కొండఆముదం , Erra-dundiga-chettu ఎర్రదుండిగచెట్టు , Adavi-
 ámudam అడవిఆముదం (Tel.) Shíma-ámanal ku శిమ
 ఆదానాకొ , Kata-lávanakku కటాలవనాకొ (Malyal)
 Káda-haralu కాద హరలు (Can.) Hakiu, Danti. (Beng)
 Jangli jamálgota (Guz.) To-kanakho-സി or To-lhanakho-
 si (Bur.)

The native names of *Croton polyandrum* and *Jatropha curcas* are very often confounded with each other. The reason of this is, that in some places as well as in some languages the first plant is considered and named as the wild variety of the *Croton-oil plant*, and the second the wild variety of the *Castor-oil plant*, while it is just the reverse in some other places and languages. The names inscribed under the head of each of the above plants in this Catalogue, are those that are in use in most parts of India.

230 CROTON TIGLIUM, Linn (*Croton-oil plant—Seeds of*)

Habbussalátin حب السلطن , Dand دند , Datún دابون .
 (Arab.) Béd-anjire-khataí بیدانجیرخطائی , Habbe-khataí
 حب خطائی . (Pers.) Jépál جیپال , Jépál-góta جیپال گوتا ;
 Jamál-gótá جمال گوتا (Hind.) Jamál-guttah جمال گتہ ;
 Jamál-ghuttah جمال عتہ (Duk.) Néiválam நோவாளம்
 (Tam.) Népála-vittulu నేపాలవీతులు (Tel.) Niválam
 - నీరవాలం (Malyal) Jápálada-bijá జాపాలదబిజా (Can)
 Jépál, Jamálgotá (Beng) Népalacha-bi. (Mah.) Jamálgoto.
 (Guz.) Jápála or Jaipála (Cing.) Kanakho-സി or Khana-
 kho-സി , Sa-díva or Tadíva (Bur.)

231 CUBEBA OFFICINALIS Miquel (Fruit of—
Cubebs)

Kababah كبا (Arab) Kabab chini كبا حنى
(Pers Hind and Duk) Valmilaku வாமிலாகு (Tam)
Tóka miriyálu தோகமிரியாலு Chhalava mirivalu చ్చలవా
మిరియలు (Tel) Val mulaka വാൽമുളക (Malyal) Bala
menasu బాలమేనసు (Can) Kabab chini (Beng) Kababa
chini Himsi mire (Mah) Kabab chini Tada miri (Guz)
Valmolagu or Val molavu (Cing)

In Southern India and other places Sital chini سیٹل حنى
is the name in use for Cubebs and Kabab chini كبا حنى
for the berries of *Eugenia Pimenta* (Allspice) but it is the reverse
in Calcutta and many other places where the former (Sital
chini) is applied to Allspice and the latter (Kabab chini) to
Cubebs I have adopted the latter because it is by this name
that Cubebs are generally recognised in most of the Government
Hospitals and Dispensaries in India

There is also another confusion about the name of Kabab
chini in some bazaars particularly those at Madras where it
is often applied to the buds of *Mesua ferrea* This is incorrect
for the proper name of the latter is Nagé ar ناگسر

232 CUCUMIS HARDWICKII Roy (Fruit of)

Pahari indarayan پاری اندرایں (Hind) Malatt tu
matti மலத்ததுமட்டி (Tam) Honda puch cha హండాపుచ్చ
(Tel) Varik kumatti വരികുമാട്ടി (Malyal)

233 CUCUMIS TRIGONUS Roxb Syn C PSEUDO
COLOCYNTHIS Roy (Fruit of)

Bislombi بسلومبی Bislambhi بسلامبی Jangli inda
rayan جنگلی اندرایں (Hind) Kattut tumatti கட்டத்ததுமட்டி
(Tam) Adavi puch cha అడవిపుచ్చ (Tel)

234 CUCUMIS UTILISSIMUS, *Roxb.* (*Seeds of*)

Bazrul-qisáa بررا لقا (Arab) Tukhme-khiyare-daráz تخم خا ر د را , Tukhme-khiyárah تخم حا ر ر ; Tukhme-khiyár بحم خا ر (Pers) Kakri-ké-bij ككڑي کے بيج (Hind) Kankri-ké-bij ككڑي کے بيج (Duk) Kak-karik-káy-virai ககரிக்காயவிரை , Mul-velluk-káy-virai முளவெள்ளிரிக்காயவிரை. (Tam) Mullu-dósakáya-vittulu ముల్లుదోసకాయవిత్తులు (Tel) Kakkarikka-vitta കക്കരിക്കിത്ത (Malyal) Mullu-savate-bijá ముల్లుసవతేబిజా. (Can) Khirái-bij (Beng) Takhva-qi. (Bur)

235 CUCURBITA MAXIMA, *Duch* (*Fruit of*)

Mitha-kaddú میٹھا کدو (Duk) Púshnik-káy ప్రశనికాయ (Tam) Gummaḍi-kaya గుమ్మడికాయ (Tel) Mattanga దంతంజ (Malyal) Kumbala-kayi కుంబళకాయ , Kumbala-hannu కుంబళదణ్ణ (Can). Saphúri-komra (Beng)

See the remarks under the next plant

236 CUCURBITA PEPO, *Roxb* (*Fruit of*)

Majdabah ما جداب. (Arab and Pers) Kudimah كودما , Péthá پتھا , Kóndha كوندھا. (Hind) Péthah پتھا (Duk) Kaliyána-púshnik-kay కలియానాప్రశనికాయ. (Tam) Búḍide-gummaḍi బుడిదెగుమ్మడి , Pendli-gummaḍi-káya పెండ్లిగుమ్మడికాయ. (Tel) Kumpalanna కుంపళంజ; Kumpalam కుంపళం (Malyal) Búde-kumbala-kayi బుడెకుంబళకాయ (Can) Kumrá , Chál-kumrá (Beng) Kúsh-pandaha (Sans) Kohala (Mah) Kólu , Kátá-bhúro-kólu (Guz)

In some books the above fruit is confounded with *Mithá Laddh* میٹھا کدو, which is the name of the fruit of *C. marima*.

237 CUMINUM CYMINUM Linn (*Fruit of Cumin Fruits or Seeds*)

Kamun كمن (Arab) Zira زيرا or Zirah زيره
(Pers and Hind) Jira حبرا (Duk) Shiragam شیرام
(Tam) Jilakara ஜிலகரா Jiraka ஜிரகா Jirana ஜிரனா (Tel)
Jirakam ஜிரகம் (Malyal) Jirage ಜಿರಗೇ (Can) Jira
Zira (Beng) Jirakaha (Sans) Jiré (Mah) Ziro
(Gu) Duru Sudu-duru (Cing) Ziya (Bur)

238 CUPRUM (*Copper*)

Nohas نحاس (Arab) Mis مس (Pers) Tanbah
تانبه or Tanba تانبا (Hind and Duk) Shembu செம்பு
(Tam) Ragi ரகி Tamramu தாமிரம் (Tel) Shenba
சென்பா (Malyal) Tambra தாம்பிர (Can) Tamra Tauba
(Beng) Tamram (Sans) Tambra (Mah) Trámbu
(Guz) Kaiye ni (Bur)

239 CUPRI SUBACETAS (*Subacetate of Copper or Verdigris*)

Zanjar زنجار (Arab) Zangár زنگار (Pers) Zangar
زنگار Pitrai پترائی (Hind) Zangal زنگال (Duk)
Shangal pach-ch shangal pach-ch (Tam) Jengalu pach cha
ஜெங்கலுபாச்சா (Tel) Chengala pach cha செங்கலுபாச்சா
Pach cha nilam பச்சாநிலம் (Malyal) Jengala pach che
ஜெங்கலுபாச்சா (Can) Tamar jhangar (Beng) Jengala-
pacha (Sans) Jangar (Gu) Kihun or Kihun (Bur)

240 CUPRI SULPHAS (*Sulphate of Copper or Blue stone*)

Zájul akhzar زاج الاخضر Zaje akhzar زاج اخضر Qalqand
قلقند (Arab) Zake sabz زاک سبز (Pers) Nila-

thútha نیلا توتا , *Nilá-tútá* نیلا توتا (Hind) *Mór-tuttá* مور توتا , *Mhór-tuttah* مورتوتا . (Duk) *Mayil-tuttam* மயில்துத்தம் , *Tuttam-turichí* துத்தம்துரிசி (Tam) *Mayilu-tuttam* மயிலுதுத்தம் (Tel) *Mayil-tutta* മയിൽതുത്ത ; *Turiṣha* തുരിശ . (Malyal) *Mail-tutyá* మైల్ తుత్య . (Can) *Tútiyá* (Beng) *Tuth-thanjanam*. (Sans) *Mórtúta* (Gur) *Palmánikam* (Cing) *Douthá* or *Douthá* (Bur)

241. *CURCULIGO ORCHIDIODES*, Gaertn (*Root of*)

Kali-múslí كالى موسىلى , *Siyáhi-múslí* سيا ديموسلى . (Hind) *Kali-múslí* كالى موسىلى (Duk) *Nilap-panaik-kizhangu* நிலப்பனைக்கிழங்கு (Tam) *Néla-táti-gaddalu* నేలతాటిగడ్డలు (Tel) *Nelappana-kizhanna* നെല്പന്നക്കിഴങ്ങ . (Malyal) *Nela-táti-gadde* నేలతాటిగడ్డ (Can) *Tállura* , *Sáda-mushli* , *Shaphéd-mushli* (Beng) *Tálamúliká* (Sans) *Káli-musli* (Guz)

See the remarks under *Asparagus ascendens*

242 *CURCUMA AMADA*, Roxb (*Root of—Mango Ginger*)

Ám-haldi آم هلدی (Hind) *Ám-kí-bó-kí-adrak* آم کی بو کی ادراک (Duk) *Árukamlaka-chóram* ఆరుకంజకొరం , *Mámiḍi-allam* మమిడిఅల్లం (Tel) *Phóhiyá* (Beng)

Although the Malayalam name *Kúra* కుర is correctly applicable only to *Curcuma angustifolia* and *C. leucoirhiza*, it is often used in Malabar for *C. Amada*, because the tuberous root of this plant also yields a kind of *Arrowroot*

243 *CURCUMA ANGUSTIFOLIA*, Roxb (*Root of*)

Tikhar تیکھر , *Tikhar* تیکھر (Hind) *Vilayatí-até-ké-gaddé* ولايتی آتے کے گڈے , *Kuvé-ké-nashásté-ké-gaddé*

آراروت کے گدے {Ararut ke gadde} کو کے ساسے کے گدے
 (Duk) kuvamavu kizhangu कवामावुकिழங்கு Ararut-
 kizhangu அரரூட் கிழங்கு (Tam) Ararut gaddalu అరరూట్
 గడ్డలు (Tel) kuva కువ kuva ki hanqa కువకిసా
 (Malyal) Aroruṭer mul (Beng)

See the remarks under *Curcuma Amada*

244 CURCUMA AROMATICA *Salisb Syn CURCUMA ZEDOARIA Roxb (Root of—Round Zedoary)*

Ánbe halad آنبه حلدی Ánbé haldi آنبه حلدی Jangli-
 haldi جنگلی حلدی (Hind) Ánbé haldi آنبه حلدی Ambé
 haldi امد حلدی (Duk) hasturi mayyal ಹಸ್ಟುರಿಮಯ್ಯಾಳ
 (Tam) hasturi pasupu హస్తూరిపసుపు (Tel) haṭṭu mayyaḷ
 ಹಾಡ್ಡಮಯ್ಯಾಳ hasturi mayyaḷ ಹಸ್ಟುರಿಮಯ್ಯಾಳ Anakuva
 ಅನುಕುವ (Malyal) hasturi ariṣkina ಹಸ್ಟುರಿರಿಷಿನಾ (Can)
 Jangli haldi Ban holodi Ámbe holodi (Beng) Ámbi
 haleda (Mah) Ámba halad Haradal (Guz) Iyasanoṇ
 (Bur)

In a great many works (Richardson Shakespear Forbes and other Dictionaries *Materia Indica* &c) the Arabic name *Jadiar* حذوار and its Persian and Hindustani synonymes *Mah parin* مه پروس and *Nirbasi* نربسی are applied to *Round Zedoary* which is incorrect as I have already explained under the head of *Aconitum* page 31 *Round Zedoary* is undoubtedly the *Anbé haldi* of the bazaar which is very different from *Jadiar*. The cause of this error is attributable to the slight similarity that exists between the sounds of the words *Jadiar* or *Zadiar* and the English name *Zedoary*.

There is a root in the Indian bazaars which bears a resemblance to the *Round Zedoary* except the yellow color and aromatic smell of the latter. It occurs in segments (quarters and halves) which show that it is originally a round tuberous root. It is of dirty white or pale grey color possesses no smell

and has a bitter taste. It is recognised at Madras under the Sanscrit, Tamil, and Telugu names 'Nir-isha' and 'Nir-isham', and for the reason already explained, the Hindustani name *Nirasi* is also misapplied to it. According to some Telugu practitioners it is the white variety of *Round Zedary*, and this view is also countenanced by some works (Flora Andhrica,) in which *Tilla-kasturi-pasupu* తెల్లకస్తూరిపసుపు is given as its Telugu name. How far this is correct I cannot say, because I have not as yet traced out the plant which produces the root, nor do I know any white variety of *C. aromatica* to exist.

The root under question is a strong and active medicine, and is supposed to be poisonous in large doses.

The Hindustani name *Ánbe-halí* is used synonymously with *Dár-halí* دار هلد in some Persian works, but the latter is more correctly the name of the wood of several species of *Berberis*.

See the remarks under '*Aconitum Sp of (Root of—Jaduar)*' and under *Berberis*.

245 CURCUMA LEUCORRHIZA, Roxb (*Root of*)

See the remarks under *Curcuma Amada*.

246 CURCUMA LONGA, Linn (*Root of—Turmeric or Curcuma*)

Kurkum كركم, Aurúqussufr عروق الصعر, Auruqussabbághín عروق الصدائين, Zarsúd زرسود (*Arab*) Zard-chóbah زردچوبه, Zard-chób زردچوب, Dár-zard دارزرده. (*Pers*) Halad هلد, Haldí هلدی. (*Hind and Duk*) Mappal மஞ்சள. (*Tam*) Pasupu పసుపు. (*Tel*) Mannal മഞ്ഞൾ; Marinnala മരിങ്ങള (*Malayal*) Arishná അരിശ്ശ (*Can*) Holodí (*Beng*) Haridrakam (*Sans*) Haléde (*Mah*) Halad (*Guz*) Kaha (*Cing*) Sanóe or Tanún. (*Bur*)

In many books *Kurkum* is incorrectly applied to *Saffron*, with reference to which see the remarks on *Crocus*.

The Sanscrit word *Haridra* which is also used for *Turmeric* is erroneously applied to the *Yellow Orpiment* in some books the name of the latter is *Haritalalan*

247 CURCUMA RUBESCENS Roxb

248 CURCUMA ZEDOARIA Roscoe Syn C ZERUM
RET Roxb (Root of—Long Zedoary)

Zuranbad زورانباد Aurngul kafur ارنقول كافور (Arab)
ka hur كورhur Zhuranbād زورانباد (Pers) kachur كچ
(Hind and Duk) kich chilik kizhangu கிச்சிலிகிழங்கு
Pulan kizhangu புலங்கிழங்கு (Tam) kich chili giddalu
கிச்சிலி கிடலு kachoram கச்சரம் (Tel) kach cholam கச்ச
லம் kach churi kizhanna கச்சுலிகிழங்கு Pula kizhanna
புலகிழங்கு (Malyal) kachorā কচুরা (Can) kochur
Shori (Beng) kachkuraha (Sans) kachora (Mah)
káchur (Guz)

In some Arabic Persian and other medical works *Aargul*
lafur ارنقول كافور is the Arabic name assigned to the above
root which means the Spirit or Liqueur of Camphor It should be
Aurugul kafur ارنقول كافور (the root of Camphor) and the
Long Zedoary is so named in allusion to its aromatic smell

249 CYBIUM COMMERSONII Guv et Val (Sier Fish—Oil of)

See the names under *O'leum P sci*

250 CYCAS CIRCINALIS Linn

Jangli madan mast ka jhar جنگلی مدن مسک کا جھار
Pahari madan mast ka jhar پہاڑی مدن مسک کا جھار (Dul)
Ura: உரையா kama maram காமமரம் (Tam) Varaguna வரக
Ranagurva ரனகஸ்வ (Tel) Uranbu உரண்பு (Malyal)
Mudain or Mudang (Bur)

251 CYCAS CIRCINALIS, Linn. (Cone of the male variety of)

Jangli-madan-mast-ká-phúl جَنْجَلِي مَدَن مَسْت كَا پُول ;
 Pahari-madan-mast-ká-phúl پَاهَرِي مَدَن مَسْت كَا پُول (Dul)
 Madana-kameshkuap-pú மதனகாமசுபு , Madana-lánu-
 pú மதனலாமுபு , Kamappú காமப்பு (Tana) Madana-
 mastu మదనమస్తు , Madana-kamákhá మదనకామాఖా (Tel)
 Rimbadam రింబడం (Malyal)

The scales of the above cone is one of the most useful narcotic medicines in India, and are commonly sold in the bazaars of Southern India. I showed the cone to Dr. Baidjé some time ago, and he kindly examined and identified it to be the produce of the male variety of *C. circinalis*. We have not frequently found it produced by a male plant of that species in the Agri-horticultural Society's garden at Madras.

I believe that the male variety of another species (*C. rotundus*) of the genus *Cyperus* also produces a similar cone, which possesses the same medicinal properties.

252 CYPERUS ROTUNDUS, Linn (Root of)

Motha موْتَا , Bará-nágar-mothá بَارَا نَاگَر مَوْتَا (Hind)
 Kóiré-kí-jai كَوْرِي كِي جَي (Dul) Koirai கேரையி (Tam)
 Bhadra-tunga-muste భద్రచుంకముస్తై , Bhadramuste భద్రముస్తై ,
 Tunga-muste తుంకముస్తై , Mustakamu మస్తకము , Shákha-
 tunga-véru శాఖచుంకవేరు , Kavantaka-muste కెవంతకముస్తై
 (Tel) Mothá (Beng)

253. CYPERUS PERTENUIS, Roze (Root of)

Soade-kúfi سَوَاد كُوْفِي , Soad سَوَاد (Arab) Mushek-
 zamin مَشَك زَمِيْن (Pers) Nágai-móthá نَاگَر مَوْتَا .
 (Hind) Nágai-mótah نَاگَر مَوْتَا (Dul) Kórai-kirhangu
 கோரைகிறங்கு , Mutta-kách மத்தகாச. (Tam) Tunga-

gaddala veru ಕೂಗ್ಗಡ್ಡಲವರು, kolatunga muste ಕೊಲತುಂಗಮುಪ್ಪೆ
 (Tel) kóra ki hanna ಕೊರಕಿಳಾಣ (Malyal) kónnari
 gadde ಕೆನ್ನರಿಗಡ್ಡೆ (Can) Nagor móthá (Beng) Mustá
 (Sans) Nágar móta (Mah) Jatamakuñu (Cing)
 Vomou ୟು ୋ Vo mou ng io (Bui)

See the remarks under *Nar lastachys Jatamansi*.

D

254 DÆMIA EXTENSA R B.

Utran اتران Utran ki bál اتران کی بدل (Hind) Utran
 اتران Jufuk حنك Jutup حب (Duk) Velip parutti
 വേലിപറട്ടി Uttamani உதமணி (Tam) Jittupaku
 జిత్తుపాకు Dushtupu chettu దుష్టుపుచెట్టు Guruti chettu గురుతి
 చెట్టు (Tel) Velip parutti വെലിപറട്ടി (Malyal)
 Hala kóratige ಹಾಲಕೊರತಿಗೆ (Can) Chhagul báti (Beng)

255 DALBERGIA SISSOO (Wood of)

Sasam ساسم or Sasim ساسم (Arab) Shisham سسّم
 Sisam سسم Sisu سسو (Hind) Shisham ki lakri
 ششّم کی لکری Shisham سسّم (Duk) Nukku kaṭṭai
 நுகுகட்டை (Tam) Sissu karra సిస్సుకర్ర (Tel) Shishu
 kat (Beng) Sisam (Guz)

In Dukhni the word *Shisham* is used for any wood which is black or reddish black and heavy whatever tree may produce it *Shishu kát* is the Bengali name for the above wood not *Shishu* or *Sissoo* by itself, which means a young boy

256 *DATURA ALBA*, Linn (*White flowered Dhatuna*)

Jouz-másal حورما تل , Jouz-másale-abyaz
 . حورما تل ابص , Jouz-másame-abyaz (Arab) Kouz-másale-supéd
 , Tátúrahe-supéd كورما تل سپيد , Kouz-kunác-supéd
 . كورما تل سپيد (Pers) Suféd-dhatúra سفيده داتورا , Sádah-dhatúra
 (Duk) . اجد داتورا Ujlá-dhatúrah (Hind) Sádah-dhatúra
 Úmattar உமத்தை (Tam) Ummetta உమ్மெட்டை , Duttáramu
 దుత్తరము (Tel) Ummatta ఉమ్మత, Ummam ఉమ్మ.
 (Malyal) Ummatte-gidá ఉమ్మട്ടేനി (Can) Dhútúra;
 Sádá-dhútúra (Beng) Ummatta-viṣṣhaha (Sans) Dha-
 túro (Guz) Attana, Sudu-attana (Cing) Padáym-phú.
 (Bur)

See the remarks in the following No

257 *DATURA FASTUOSA*, Willd (*Purple flowered Dhatuna*)

Jouz-másale-asvad حورما تل اسود , Jouz-másame-
 asvad حورما تل اسود (Arab) Kouz-másale-siyáh
 , Tátúrahe-siyáh كورما تل سياه , Kouz-kunác-
 siyah كورما تل سياه (Pers) Kálá-dhatúra
 . كالادھتورا , Kálá-dhatúrah كالادھتور
 (Hind and Duk) Kari-vúmmatta கரிவம்மத்தை (Tam)
 Nalla-ummetta నల్లఉమ్మెట్ట (Tel) Kari-ummetta కరిఉమ్మెత్త
 (Malyal) Kare-vummatte కరివమ్మత్తే (Can) Kálá-
 dhútúra (Beng) Kála-hémiká, Kṛishna-datúra (Sans)
 Kálo-dhatúro (Guz) Kalu-attana (Cing) Padáym-
 lhatta (Bur)

The imperfect flowers or buds of both the above species of *Datura* (*D. alba* and *D. fastuosa*) are sold in the bazaars of Madras under the following names —

Ghar bhulī گربولی (*Duk*) Ūmattai pu மட்டைதழை
(*Tam*) Umatta purru ఉమ్మత్తుపుర్రు (*Tel*)

Forgetfulness of *l o u e* is the meaning of Gharbhulī which is one of the results of the intoxication of the drug and this name is occasionally applied to the plants themselves

The buds of *Datura* appear to be sold in some bazaars of South India under the name of *Maruti-moggu* with reference to which see the remarks under *Eriodendron anfractuosum*

The Burmese names pa-daing phoo pa daing khate' and pa daing ame are used synonymously and applied to either of the above species in some books but according to their meaning the first should be confined to *D. alba* and the two last to *D. fastuosa*.

258 DAUCUS CAROTA Linn (*Root of—Carrot*)

Jazar زجر (*Arab*) Gazar گزر Zardak زردك
(*Pers*) Gajar گج (*Hind and Duk*) Manjal mullāṅgi
மஞ்சளமுள்ளி karṭtu kiṭṭangu கர்ட்டுகிழங்கு (*Tam*)
Pach cha mullāṅgi పచ్చకుల్లం Pita kanda పీతకండ Shukha
mulamu పసుపులము (*Tel*) Gajjari గజ్జరి (*Can*) Gājar
(*Beng*) Garjaram Shukhā mulam (*Sans*) Gāzara
(*Vah*) Gājar (*Guz*)

The Sanscrit name *Garjaram* is confounded in some books with *Griyjanam*

259 DAUCUS CAROTA Linn (*Seeds of*)

Bazrul jazar زجرالجزر (*Arab*) Tukhme gazar
تخم زردك Tukhme zardak تخم زردك (*Pers*) Gujar
گج بجن گج بجن (*Hind and Duk*) kārṭtu kiṭṭangu
కర்ட்டు కిట్టంగు (*Tam*) Gijjara gaddala గిజ్జర గడ్డల
గిజ్జర గడ్డల (*Tel*) Gijjara gaddala గిజ్జర గడ్డల

కజ్జరగడ్డలవిత్తులు (Tel) Kempu-mullangi-bíjś శంపముల్లంగి
 బిఱా (Can) Gájai-bíehi. (Beng) Gaijara-bíjam, Shikhá-
 múla-bíjam (Sans) Gázarácha-bí (Mah) Gajar-nu-bij
 (Guz)

260 DIOSPYROS EMBRYOPTERIS, Pers. Syn E
 GLUTINIFERA, Rorb

Ábnúse-hindi آبنوس هندی (Arab. and Pers)
 Téndú, سد , Gáb گاب (Hind) Téndú, تيد (Duk)
 Tumbilik-káy தும்பிலிக்காய (Tam) Tumiki శుమికి, Tinduki
 తింకుకి, Tubiki శుమికి (Tel) Pamch-chi పచ్చి, Vananchik-
 ká-maram పచ్చినికామరం (Malyal.) Gáb (Beng) Tin-
 dukaha (Sans) Timbiri (Cing).

Ábnús is the name of *D Ebinaster* (Ebony), but often
 applied in books to *D embryopteris* Ábnúse-hindi would be a
 proper name for the latter

261 DIPTEROCARPUS LÆVIS, Ham (Exudation
 of—Wood Oil or Guajun Balsam)

Garjan-ká-tél گرجن کا تیل (Hind) Gorjon-tail
 (Beng) Hoa-tel (Cing) Kapin-si or Kanyen-si (Bur).

262 DRACOCEPHALUM ROYLEANUM, Wall.
 (Seeds of)

Bálanko بالانكو or Bazrul-bálanko بررا بالانكو (Arab)
 Bálango بالانگو or Tukhme-bálango تھم بالانگو (Pers)
 Balango بالانگو (Hind.) Balanká بالانكا (Duk)

E

263 ECHIUM Sp of

Lasánnsour لسان التور (Arab) Gá, zabán گاو زبان
(Pers Hind and Duk)

As I have remarked under *Cacalia kleinia*, the *Gow aban* of bazaar is neither the produce of that plant nor of any other species of *Compositae*. On examining the dry leaves sold under that name in many Indian bazaars together with the seeds or nuts often found in them I considered them to be the produce of one of the species of *Boraginacæ* and to make myself certain on this point I raised a few plants from the seeds and sent one of them to Dr Waring at London. It had been submitted by him to Drs Wight and Hooker and pronounced by them to belong to one of the genera of the same Natural Order viz *Echium*. The species was not determined by them from want of flowers.

Some of the plants I raised were more than 2 years old but did not flower nor did they appear to thrive well in this country.

The medicine sold in many Indian bazaars under the Persian name of *Gule-gai aban* گل گاو زبان are dry flowers of a pink color and the meaning of the name is *flowers of Gau aban* or *Echium*. I cannot say however whether they are the flowers of *Gau aban* or not because I have never found them with it when it is newly brought in large quantities to Madras though I have found every other part of the plant *

264 ECLIPTA PROSTATA Linn

Bharangraj بهرنگراج Bhangra بهنگرا (Hind)
Bhangrá بهنگرا (Duk) Karishha kángannu கரிசலாங்கண்ணு,

* So making the above remarks I have found *Gau aban* mentioned and the name of *Onosma bracteatum* in Royle's Illustrations of the Botany of the Himalayan Mountains page 301

Karkésu കേരേടി , Kaivíshu-ilai കൈവീശിമலை (Tam)
 Gunta-galyéru గుంటగలిజేరు , Galagara-chettu గలగరచెట్టు,
 Gunta-kalagara గుంటకలగర (Tel) Kaishkánganni കരിശാ
 കണ്ണി , Mukutri മുക്തരി , Kalenpiyam കലഞ്ഞിയം ;
 Kannunni കഞ്ഞുന്നി (Malyal) Garagada-sappu గరగద
 సప్పు , Bara-garagada-గిద్ద బరగరగదగిద్ద , Kádiggga-gaiagá
 కాదిగ్గగరగా (Can)

265. EHRETIA BUXIFOLIA, Roxb (Root of)

266 ELEODENDRON ROXBURGHII, W et A

Cheluppar-maram శెలుపపైపమరం (Tam) Niriya నిరీయ,
 Bira బీర , Nerasi నెరసి (Tel)

267 ELETTARIA CARDAMOMUM, Maton (Cap-
 sules of—Official or Malabar Cardamoms)

See the names and remarks under *Cardamomum*, and also
 the remarks under *Anomum*

268 EMBELIA RIBES, Bunn. (Berries of)

Birange-kábalí بیرنج کابلی . (Arab and Pers) Bába-
 rang بکیر ل (Hind) Báí-barang بای برانج . (Dul)
 Váyu-vilangam వాయువిలాంగమ (Tam) Váyu-vilangam-
 chettu వాయువిలాంగచెట్టు (Tel) Váyí-valānnam വായി
 വളങ്ങ. (Malyal) Váyí-vulanga വായിവുളം (Can.)
 Bábrang (Beng) Bávadānga (Mah) Vayí-valāng (Guz)

These berries are supposed to be used in some places for
 adulteration with *Black Pepper*. If so, they can be easily dis-
 tinguished from the following characters —

The berries of *E ribes* are much smaller than *Black-pepper* ,
 very smooth; almost always have a thin peduncle or stalk
 attached to them with a persistent calyx, and possess a very

slight pungent taste which is different from that of *Black-pepper*. With regard to their color there are 2 varieties of them sold in the bazaar one is grey or reddish grey and the other dull brown

269 ERIODENDRON ANFRACUOSUM D C

Sufed semal سدف سمل Sufed senbal سدف سنبل

Tula per تولا پر (Hind) Ahatyān احاتیان Ahatyān kī

ghar احار گار (Duk) Ilava maram இலவமரம்

(Tam) Buraga chettu బురగచెట్టు (Tel) Panju maram

పంజుమరం Mullillā pūla ముల్లీలపూల (Malyal) Bura

mara బురమరా (Can) Tula g'ichh Shemal gachh

(Beng) Shalmanī vrīśhaha (Sans) Imbul (Cing)

Timbo le bip (Bur)

There is much confusion about the Tamil and Telugu name *Maruthimoggu* మరూథిమొగ్గు in the bazaars of Southern India. What is sold in Madras under that name are very young fruits of *Eriodendron anfractuosum*. They are about 1 or 1½ inches in length and about 2 lines in thickness attached to a portion of the peduncle with the brim of the calyx and of brown color. If the young fruits of this plant when about 1½ or 2 inches long are dried in the sun and a portion of the calyx removed they assume the appearance I have just described. When not old they are demulcent and astringent and are used as such in *Diarrhoea* and *Dysentery*. In some other places however the buds of *Datura alba* and *D. fastuosa* appear to be sold under the same name and in a few others again the buds of *Artabotrys odoratissima* which is a narcotic medicine used occasionally by the natives in the manner described in the *Materia Indica* Vol II page 180 under the article *Maratha Mooghoo*. The fact is that the drug to which that name was originally applied or ought to be applied now is not known and therefore it is unsafe to buy any medicine under that name. Any medicine which is really intended by that name can be obtained by other and more sure names. The confusion about the name is still great when we know that other names used synonymously with

Maráti-moggu in the above work (*Jangli-lóng* حندلی لونت, &c.), are the names of drugs which are totally different from one another. If the dry buds of *Datura* are sold under the above name, they can be distinguished by the following characters —

They are conical, of greenish brown color, and consists of two envelopes and one bundle. The first or outer envelope is the *calyx*, when this is torn, the second or inner one (*corolla*) will be exposed, which is oblong in form and encloses the bundle of 5 *stamens* and 1 *style*. See the remarks under *Go-aypium*.

270 ERYTHRINA INDICA, Linn

Pángerá پانگرا (*Hind and Duk*) Kalyána-murukku కల్యాణముర్రుక్కు (*Tam*) Baḍidapu-chettu బాడిపాచెట్టు, Baḍchupa-chettu బాడిచుపాచెట్టు (*Tel*) Karu-murukku-maram కరుమర్రుక్కుమరం, Murukka మర్రుక్కు, Kalyána-murukku-maram కల్యాణముర్రుక్కుమరం (*Malayal*) Páraválada-maí pára wá d m á ra (*Can*) Pányaá-mandár, Pálitá-mandár (*Beng*) Erabadu-gahá (*Cing*) Kasi (*Bur*)

Mahámeda occurs as one of the Telugu names of this plant in some Dictionaries and other works, but it is properly the name of another plant.

271. EUGENIA ACRIS, Wight. (Berries of— Indian Allspice)

Sítal-chíní سیتل چینی (*Hind and Duk*)

Allspice is known in Southern India and some other places as *Kabáb-chíní* کباب چینی, with reference to which and some other points connected with that name, see the remarks under *Cubeba officinalis*.

272 EUPATORIUM AYAPANA, Vent

Ayappanar அயப்பனா (*Tam*)

273 EUPHORBIA ANTIQUORUM, Linn

Zaqqúme-hmdí زقوم هدی (*Arab*) Zaqúníyáe hmdí زقونایه دی (*Pers*) Tídhára تد هارا, Tídhára-

sehd سحر دھارا *Tidhārā sehn* دھارا سحر (Hind)
Tidhārī sénd دھاری سند *Tin dhārī send* دھاری سند
 (Duk) *Shadurak kalli* శదూరకలలి *Tirikkalli* திரிக்கலளி
 (Tam) *Bonta jemudu* బొంతజెముడు *Bomma jemudu* బొమ్మ
 జెముడు *Mudu mula jemudu* ముడుములజెముడు (Tel)
katak kalli కడకలలి *Chaturak kalli* చతురకలలి (Mal
 yal) *Tekāta shij* টেকাতা শিজ *Lanya daona* (Beng) *Vajra kantaka*
 (Sans) *Tandhārī send* (Gu) *Daluk* (Ing) *Shazavni*
 or *Shazān ji* (Bur)

274 EUPHORBIA CATTIMANDO *W Elliot*

katti mandu కత్తిమండు (Tel)

275 EUPHORBIA NIVULIA *Ham*

Shij (Beng)

276 EUPHORBIA NERIFOLIA *Linn Syn E*

LIGULARIA Roxb

Sij سحر *Pattōn ki sénd* پٹون کی سند *Thohar*
 دھارا (Hind) *kutte ki jibh ki sénd* کتے کی جیبھ کی سند
kutté ki jibh ká pattá کتے کی جیبھ کا پٹا (Duk) *Ilai*
kalli இலைகலளி (Tam) *Ālu jemudu* అలజెముడు (Tel)
Elakkalli ఎలకలలి (Mal) *Yalekalli* యలకల్లి
 (Can) *Patá shij* పటా శిజ *Muosa shij* మూసా శిజ *Ilj daoná* (Beng)
Shazān mina (Bur)

277 EUPHORBIA TIRUCALLI *Linn (Mill*

hedge plant)

Zaqqume hindi زاقوم ہندی (Arab) *Zaqui*
 زاقی *hindi* زاقی ہندی (Pers) *Sehn* سحر *Sehd*
 سحر *kónpāl sehd* کونپال سحر (Hind) *Sénd* سند

Káí-kí-súnd كزى كى سىد , Bár-kí-súnd بار كى سىد (Duh)
 Kallí കണി, Kallí-kombu കണ്ണി കമ്പു (Tam) Jemudu
 జెముడు, Jemudu-káḍalu జెముడు కాడలు, Káda-jemudu కాడ
 జెముడు. (Tel) Kól-kallí കൊൽക്കള, Tiruk-kallí
 തിരുക്കള, Kallí കള (Malay) Bonta-kallí బంటకల్
 (Can) Látá-daoná, Lauká-shíj (Beng) Vajraduhú
 (Mah) Thóvā Navahandú (Cing).

278 EURYCOMA LONGIFOLIA, Jacq

Penvar-pét (Malay)

279 EXACUM BICOLOR, Roxb (Country Kariyat)

Bará-charáyatah بڑا چرایتہ , Habsí-charáyatah
 حبشی چرایتہ (Hind)

280 EXACUM PEDUNCULATUM, Linn

281 EXACUM TETRAGONUM, Roxb (Purple
 Chiretta)

Udah-charáyatah اودا چرایتہ (Hind and Duh)
 Kúchoi (Beng)

I.

282 FAGRÆA FRAGRANS, Roxb.

283 FEL BOVINUM (Or Gall or Or Bile)

Şafiául-baqai صفا اللقر (Arab) Zahrahe-gáv
 زهرا گاو (Pers) Bar-ká-safiá بار کاسفیا (Hind) Bar-
 ká-pit بار کاپت (Duh)

284 LEPONTIA ELEPHANTUM Cori (Fruit of—
Wood apple)

Habit كنب (Arab and Pers) katbel كنب
(Hind) Kavut كوت (Dul) Vilam pa ham விளம்பரம்
(Tam) Velaga pandu వెలగ పండు kapidh dhamu కపిధం
(Tel) Vilam pazham విలంపాళం (Malayal) Byalada
bannu బయలదబ్బణ (Can) koth bel kat bel (Beng)
kapidtha phalam (Sans) kavita (Mah) kavut kothu
(Gu) Divul (Ging) Si si or Ti di (Bui)

Muh or 'Hman is the name of a fruit only found in
Burmah which bears some resemblance to Wood-apple but it is
incorrectly applied to the latter itself in some works including
Mason's Natural Productions of Burmah

From its great abundance and cheapness the Wood apple
is occasionally substituted for the Bael fruit (*Eyle marmelos*)
when the latter is sold in large quantities but they can be easily
distinguished from each other by the following characters —

Bael fruit

Wood apple

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Generally round and slightly obovate and often oblong | 1 Almost always round or apherical |
| 2 Generally about the size of an orange and often as big as a pomegranate or larger | 2 Generally about the size of an orange and some times as large as a pomegranate |
| 3 Greenish yellow in color smooth and slightly shining | 3 Dull white or greenish white in color and not smooth |
| 4 Rind very hard and woody | 4 Rind hard and woody, but more easily broken |
| 5 In the centre of the pulp there are from 5 to 18 cell each of which contains from 1 to 12 or more seeds and mucous | 5 No cells at all and the seeds are embedded in the pulp |

Bael-fruit

6 The seeds are oblong, flat or compressed, woolly, and about the size of a lime-seed

7 The mucus is thick, very tenacious, transparent, and terbinthinate in smell and taste

8 When the fruit is quite ripe, the pulp is of brownish red color, with a strong balsamic odour and taste

9. When very ripe or dry, the pulp is very adherent to the rind

Wood-apple

6 The seeds are small, round, and smooth

7 Contains no mucus

8 In the same condition, the pulp is of reddish grey color, with a very sweet and agreeable taste and smell

9 In the same condition, the pulp and seeds are more or less loose from the rind

See the remarks under the next plant and also under *Gummi Acacie*

285 FERONIA ELEPHANTUM, Corr. (*The small variety of*)

Bhūn-kat-bél بېئس کت بیل (Hind) Bhūn-kavit
 कुत्त-विलम कुलम विरगम, Nila-vilām
 நிலவிலம் (Tam) Néla-velaga நெலவலக (Tel) Bhū-
 kapidtha-phalam (Sans).

From the very small size of this plant, which is often not more than a foot, it is some times considered to be a different species from *F. Elephantum* (*Wood-apple tree*). The difference in size, however, is only enough to constitute a variety, and as the plant does not differ in any other respect, it may be considered to be the same species

286. FERRI OXIDUM MAGNETICUM (*Magnetic Oxide of Iron, Magnet, or Load-stone*)

Miqnātīs معناتيس, Mighnātīs معناتيس, Hajrul-
 mighnātīs حجر المعناتيس. (Arab) Sange-āhamubā
 سنگ چمک Sange-chamak سنگ آه ربا (Pers)
 Chamak-kā-patthar چمک کاپتھر, Chamak چمک. (Hind)
 Chamak-patthar چمک پتھر (Dul)

287 FERRI PEROXIDUM (*Rust or Impure Red Oxide of Iron*)

Akabsul hadid حب الحديد Zaafaranul hadid
 Zanzarul hadid زنجار الحديد (Arab)
 Lange ahan رگت آهن Ohirke ahan حرک آهن Rime
 ahan ریم آهن Zangare ahan زنگار آهن (Pers) Loheka
 zang لوہکار گت Lohe ka gu لوہکاگو, Mandór
 (Hind and Duk) Ayach chenduram அயச்செந்தூரம்
 Irumbu chittam இரும்புசிட்டம் (Tam) Inapa chittam ఇనాప
 చిట్టం Aya shinduramu అయశింధూరము (Tel) Irumbuk
 kitam ഇരുമ്പുകിടം (Malyal) Khabbanada kitta খব্ব
 নাদা কিতা (Can) Lohar gu Lohar jhang'ir (Beng)
 M'anduram (Sans) Lokhan dhacha katai (Mah) Loha
 nu zang (Guz) Yakkada kittam మల్లొకడా (Cing)
 Sanpiyá or Tambiya Sankhi or Tankhi (Bur)

288 FERRI SULPHAS (*Sulphate of Iron or Green Vitriol*)

Laje asfar راج اسفر (Arab) Zake zard زاک زرد
 (Pers) kasis كسيس Hirá kasis حیرا کسيس (Hind)
 kashish كسش Hira kashish حیرا کسش (Duk) Anna bedi
 అన్నబేది (Tam) Anna bhédi అన్నభేది (Tel) Anna bhedi
 అన్నబేది (Malyal) Anna bhedi అన్నభేది (Can) Hirá
 kos or Hira kosis (Beng) Hira kasis (Guz)

289 FERRUM (*Iron*)

Hadid حدید (Arab) Áhan آهن (Pers) Loha लोह
 or Lohah लोह (Hind and Duk) Irumbu இரும்பு (Tam)
 Inumu ఇనుము (Tel) Irumba ഇരുമ്പ് (Malyal) Kabbina
 కబ్బినా (Can) Loha or Lahá (Beng) Ayam Loham
 (Sans) Lokhanda (Mah) Levu (Gu) Dan (Bur)

290 FICUS BENGALENSIS, Linn. Syn F. INDICA, Roxb. (*Banyan-tree*—*Milk of*)

Bar-ká-dúdh بركا دودھ (Hind and Duk) Álam-pál ஆலமபால (Tam) Maii-pálu మర్రీపాలు (Tel) Féra-lin-pála പേരാലിൻപാല (Malyal) Álada-hálu లాలద హాలు (Can) Batei-khu (Beng) Vata-kshíam (Sans) Vadecha-dúda (Mah) Nuga-kiri (Cing) Nán-kí-dáv or Niyáv-kí-dáv (Bur)

Nugu or *Nugu-gaha* is the Cingalese name of *F. Indica*, but in some books *Kui-palla* is given. It means *milk-plant*, and may therefore be applied to several plants which abound in milk, without any particular distinction.

291 FICUS CARICA, Linn (*Fruit of*—*Fig*) .

Tin تين (Arab) Anjír انجیر (Pers Hind and Duk) Shímar-attu శీమలత్తు, Tén-attu తేనెత్తు, (Tam) Shíma-attu శీమలత్తు, Téne-attu తేనెలత్తు, Anjúru అంజూరు (Tel) Shíma-attu శీమలరాత్తి (Malyal) Shíme-attu శీమేలత్తు (Can) Dumur (Beng) Anjir (Guz) Rata-attu-ká (Cing) Sa-phán-sí, Timbo-thán-di or Simbo-Saphán-sí (Bur).

292 FICUS ELASTICA, Roxb (*Indian Caout-chouc-tree*)

Viláyati-bar-ká-ghár ولايتى بر كا حجاز. (Duk) Shímar-álai-maram శీమలైమరము (Tam) Shíma-marri-chettu శీమమర్రీచెట్టు (Tel) Shíme-álada-mará శీమేలాలద మరా. (Can) Viláyati-vadécha-gháda (Mah)

293 FICUS GLOMERATA, Roxb (*Fruit of*)

Jammuz حمز , Tinul-ahmaq تين الا حمى (Arab) Samac-pash-shah سمر پشه Anjiie-ahmaq انجیر احمى. (Pers) Gúlai گولر (Hind) Gullai گولر, Gulléi گولر.

(*Duk*) Atti pa ham அதிபஹம் (*Tam*) Atti pandu
 உறுபந்து Medi pandu மீடிபந்து Boda mamidi போதமமிடி,
 Bramha médi ஸ்ரஹ்மீடி Bodda pandu பஹ்நந்து Paidi
 pandu பீடிபந்து (*Tel*) Atti yilum അത്തിയാലും (*Malyal*)
 Atti hannu ഉള്ളൂ (*Can*) Jogiaí dumur Guller (*Beng*)
 Udumbara phalam (*Sans*) Umdechha phal (*Mah*) Gullar
 (*Guz*) Atti ki (*Cing*) Saphun si oi Saphun ti (*Bur*)

294 FICUS OPPOSITIFOLIA Roxb (*Fruit of*)

Tine barri سنرى (*Arab*) Anjire dashi انجیردستی
 (*Pers*) Jangli anjir جنگلی انجیر Jangli guller جنگلی گالر
 (*Duk*) Pe attip pazham பேஅதிபஹம் (*Tam*) Verru
 atti pandu வெருதிபந்து (*Tel*) Pe yatti பேயத்தி
 Paraka pazham பராகபழம் (*Malyal*) Adavi atti அடவிதி
 (*Can*) Kaku dumur (*Beng*) Ummattó dumbara phalam
 (*Sans*) Jangli anjir (*Guz*) Veda umdechha phada (*Mah*)

295 FICUS POLICARPA Roxb (*Fruit of*)

Chhotá jangli anjir حوتا جنگلی انجیر Ohhoti jangli
 guller حوتا جنگلی گالر (*Duk*) Churiya pé atti சிறியபே
 அதி (*Tam*) Chinna verru atti pandu சிந்துவெருதிபந்து
 (*Tel*) Cheriya kaṭṭatti ചെറിയകാട്ടത്ത (*Cheru*) paraka
 pazham ചെറുപരകപഴം (*Malyal*)

296 FLACOURTIA CATAPHRACTA Roxb

(*Leaves of*)

Zarnab زرناب (*Arab*) Talispatar تاليسپاتر Talis
 patri تاليسپتری Barabma برهمی (*Hind*) Taj pat
 بجمبات Barmā برمی (*Duk*) Talisha pattiri தாளிசபத்திரி
 (*Tam*) Talisa patri తాలిషపత్ర (*Tel*) Talisa patri

తాళిపత్ర (Can) Tālishpatrī, Pāmāla (Beng) Tāliha
(Sans) Talis-patari (Mah.) Talis-patturu (Cing).

The vernacular names of the above plant, and of *Cinnamomum eucalyptoides* and *C. Tamala*, are generally the same.

See the remarks under the latter plants

297 FLUGGEE LEUCOPYRUS, Willd

Sufid-madh-kā-pēr سید مد کا پیر (Hind) Sufid-
madh-kā-jhār سید مد کا جہار (Duk) Vellai-pillāyji
வெள்ளைபிலவாகுசி (Tam) Tella-purugudu తెల్లపరగడ
(Tel).

The names of this plant in Tamil, Hindustani, and some other languages inserted in several books (Materia Indica, Shakespears' and other Dictionaries, &c,) are incorrect

The Syrup prepared from the fruits of this plant is considered to be equal to honey (*vegetable honey*), hence the name *Sufid-madh* سید مد (white honey) The word *white* distinguishes the plant from *Kala-madh* کال مد (black honey), a name given to *Phyllanthus multiflorus*, for a similar reason

298 FENICULUM DULCE, D C (Fruit of— Sweet Fennel)

Sweet fennel is not to be found in India, at least, I was not able to procure it from any bazaar It has no native name, but the names generally applied to it in books (Materia Indica, &c,) are those belong to *Aniseeds* See the remarks under *Pimpinella anisum*

299 FENICULUM PANMORIUM, D C. (Fruits of)

Pānmohuri (Beng)

The names of *Aniseeds* are often confounded with those of the above fruits See the remarks under *Pimpinella anisum*

G

300 GALBANUM

Qinnah قيننا (Arab) Bārazd بارزد Bāra hd باررد
 Borazd سرزد (Pers) Barijā بریجا Barijā gōnd
 بریجا گوند (Hind and Duk)

301 GALLA (*Galls or Oak Galls*)

Aafs عصف (Arab) Mazu ما (Pers) Mazu phal
 ماروئل Maphal مائل (Hind) Máju phal ماحوئل
 Mai phal ماییل (Duk) Maṣhik káy மாசிகைய (Tam)
 Maṣhi kaya మాశికాయ (Tel) Máshik káya മാശിക്കായ
 (Malayal) Machi káy മച്ചികയ (Can) Máju phal
 (Beng) Mayuhu (Sans) Mái phala Maṣhi ká (Mah)
 Máyi phal (Guz) Masa ká (Cing) Pinzakáni si or
 Pinz gani di (Bur)

302 GARCINIA MANGOSTANA Linn (*Fruit of*)

Mangústan منگوسان (Hind) Mangustan (Beng)
 Mango si or Mengo ti (Bur)

303 GARCINIA MORELLA Desv var G PEDI
CELLATA (*Gum Resin of—Gamboge*)

See the names and remarks under *Cambogia*

304 GARCINIA PICTORIA Roxb

Mukki maram முக்கிமரம் (Tam) Kochi goraka
 (Cing) Sanoto pin Tanato bin or Sanatho bin (Bur)

305 GARCINIA PICTORIA, Roxb. (*Gum Resin of—Gamboge*)

See the names and remarks under *Cambogia*

306 GARCINIA PURPUREA, Roxb (*Concrete Oil of—Kokum-butter*)

Kokam-ká-tál كوكم کا تیل (*Hind*).

307. GARDENIA CAMPANULATA, Roxb.

308 GARDENIA LUCIDA, Roxb

309 GARDENIA GUMMIFERA, Linn

} Resin
of

Dikmalí دیکملی (*Hind*) Dikámali دیکاملی (*Duk*)
Kumbar கும்பை, Diká-mallí டிகாமலலி (*Tam*) Tella-
manga తెల్లమంగా, Chinaká-linguva చినకాకింకువ (*Tel*)
Dikke-mallí దిక్కిమల్లి (*Can*) Kola-lákāḍa (*Cing*)

310 GENIOSPORUM PROSTRATUM, Benth.

311. GENTIANA KURROO, Roy Syn PNEUMANTHE KURROO, Don

312 GENTIANÆ RADIX. (*Gentian Root*)

Jintiyáná جنتيانا (*Arab*) Kou-shád كوساد .
(*Pers*) Pakhán-béd پکھان بید (*Hind*) Juntiyánah
جنتيانا (*Duk*)

See the remarks under *Clay* with regard to the above Hindustani name, *Pakhánbéd*, being applied to a mineral *Clay*, with a slight alteration, viz, *Pakán-béd* پکھان بید

313 GISEKIA PHARNACIOIDES, Linn

Bálú-ká-ság بالوکا ساگ , Bálú-kí-bhají بالوکی بیاجی .
(*Duk*) Manal-kírar மணலகிறார் (*Tam*) Isaka-dásari-
kúra ఇసకాదాసరికూర (*Tel*) Attmulla-pála (*Cing*).

314 GLORIOSA SUPERBA Linn (Root of)

Nāt ka bachhnig நீலகந்த (Dul) kalaippaik
 kizhangu கலப்பைகிழங்கு karttikāik kizhangu கார்த்திகை
 கிழங்கு (Tam) Adavi nabhi அடவிநாபி Potti dampa పొత్తి
 డంపా Agni shikha అగ్నిశిఖా kalappa gadda కలప్పగడ్డ
 (Tel) Ventōni വെൻതോണി (Valyal) Olot chandal
 (Beng) Śūma dou or Śimmi dāy (Bur)

The above root is considered by the native practitioners and druggists in Southern India to possess nearly the same medicinal properties as the root of *Aconitum ferox* hence its names *Nāt ka bachhnig* (Country Aconite) *Idavi nabhi* (Wild Aconite) &c For the same reason it is some times fully substituted for or adulterated with the true *Aconite* root though there is a great difference between their physical characters

The root of *Gloriosa Superba* is tuberous cylindrical bent at a right angle near one end knotty at the angle and occasionally much pointed at both ends varies in length from 3 to 5 or more inches generally about the size of a finger or thumb and some times much larger when the plant grows in the sandy and wet soil The knot bears a mark of the stem on the upper surface and gives an attachment to many thin rootlets by the lower The root is covered with a thin loose and wrinkled epidermis which is of brownish grey or pale brown color and the surface underneath the latter is brown or dark brown if it is a well dried root The substance internally is of white color Its taste is faintly bitter not acid and it is *farinaceous* in structure It is not poisonous in 12 grain doses which I have taken myself and then given to others but on the contrary it is an alterative tonic and antiperiodic It might be poisonous in a much larger quantity, but as far as I was able to examine it contains no *Aconitia* *

The root I have examined was sent me by Mr. J. H. B. and I doubt whether

315. GLYCYRRHIZÆ RADIX. (*Liquorice Root or Liquorice*)

Aslussús اصل السوس (Arab) Bikh-mahak بیک مہک .
 (Pers) Jéthi-madh جیتی مدد , Jathi-madh حنبی مدد ;
 Mulatthi ملاتی . (Hind) Mitthi-lakri متی لکڑی
 (Duk) Ati-maduram அதிமதுரம். (Tam) Yashti-madhukam
 యష్టిమధుకం , Ati-madhuramu అతిమధురము (Tel)
 Yashti-madhukam యష్టిమధుకం , Ati-madhuram అతిమధురం ,
 Iratti-madhuram ఇరత్తిమధురం (Malyal) Yashti-madhukā
 యష్టిమధుకా ; Ati-madhurā అతిమధురా (Can) Jai-shtomodhu
 (Beng) Madhu-yashtikam , Yashti-madhukam (Sans) Jēshta-madha
 (Mah) Jethi-madh (Gu.) Ati-maduram , Velmi (Cing)
 Noe-lhayu , Noe-lhayu-ami ; No-e-giyu or Simbo-noegiyu (Bur)

See the remarks under *Abrus precatorius* with reference to the above names being misapplied to the root of this plant, &c

316 GLYCYRRHIZA (*Extract of—Extract of Liquorice*)

Rubbussús رب السوس (Arab) Ausarahe-mahak
 عصاره مہک (Pers) Jathimadh-kā-ras حنبی مددگار س
 Mulatthi-kā-ras ملاتی گارس . (Hind) Mitthi-lakri-kā-ras
 متی لکڑی گارس (Duk) Ati-maduram-pāl அதிமதுரம்
 పాల (Tam) Yashti-madhuam-pālu యష్టిమధురంపాలు ;
 Ati-madhuram-pālu అతిమధురంపాలు. (Tel.) Iratti-madhu
 ram-pāl ఇరత్తిమధురంపాలు (Malyal)

317 GMEIINA ASIATICA, *Linn*

318 GMEIINA PARVIFOLIA, *Roxb*

Nilak-kumizh నీలకకుమిత్. (Tam) Challa-gummuḍu
 చల్లగుమ్మడు , Kavva-gummuḍu కవ్వగుమ్మడు. (Tel.) Nilak-
 kumazh నీలకకడప. (Malyal)

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|------|----------------|
| 319 | GOSSYPIUM HERBACEUM | Linn | } Cotton-plant |
| 320 | GOSSYPIUM ARBOREUM | Linn | |
| 321 | GOSSYPIUM BARBADENSE | Linn | |

Nabátul qutn نبات القطن *Shajratul qutn* شجرة القطن
 (Arab) Darakhte punbah درخت پنبه (Pers) Kapás-
 ká per كپاس کا پیر (Hind) Kapás ká
 jhár كپاس کا حار (Duk) Parutti chedi പറുതളിരേടി
 (Tam) Patti chettu పత్తిచెట్టు Karpásamu కర్పాశము
 (Tel) Parittich cheti പരിതളിച്ചെടി (Malyal) Hatti-
 gida ഹട്ടിഗിടാ (Can) Karpásh gáchh Shuter gáchh
 (Beng) kárpása vrikshaha (Sans) kapusá cha jhāda
 (Mah) Ru nu jhāda kapas nu jhāda (Guz) kapu
 gahá (Cing) Wa bin (Bur)

The following are the names of Cotton seeds which are frequently used in medicine by the Hakeems —

Habbul qutn حب القطن (Arab) Punbah-danah پنبه داناه
 (Pers) Bandla بندا or Bandlah بندا (Hind and Duk) Pa-
 rutti urai പറുതളിരൈ (Tam) Patti vittulu పత్తివిత్తులు
 Karpa a vittulu కర్పాశవిత్తులు (Tel) Paritti vitta പരിതളി
 വിത്ത (Malyal) Hatti biya ഹട്ടിബിയാ (Can) Karpásh bíj
 Karpa h bíchi (Beng) karpasa bijana (Sans) Kupusá cha bí
 (Mah) Pu-nu bíj Kopas nu bíj (Guz) Kapu atta (Cing)
 Wa si (Bur)

322 GOSSYPIUM (Cotton)

Qutn قطن or Qutum قطن (Arab) Punbah پنبه
 (Pers) Rú روى (Hind and Duk) Parutti പറുതളി
 (Tam) Patti పత్తి Pratti పరత్తి (Tel) Parutti പരിതളി
 (Malyal) Hatti ഹട്ടി (Can) Ru Phuta karpásh or
 Kapás (Beng) karpásaha (Sans) kapus (Mah)
 Ru (Guz) kapu (Cing) Gun or Gon Wa (Bur)

In some Bengali and Sanscrit Dictionaries, *Kapur* or *Kárpása* and *Tílá* or *Tíla*, are used synonymously, but the former is the name of the common *Cotton* and the latter of that produced by *Thiodendron anfractuosum*

- 323 GRACILARIA LICHENOIDES, *Greville* }
 324 GRACILARIS CONFERVOIDES, *do* } *Ceylon*
Me

Daryá-kí-páchi داریا کی پاجی, *Mós* (Dul.)
 Kadal-pách-chi கடல்பாச்சி (*Tam*) Samudrapu-píchi
 సముద్రపుపాచి (*Tel*) Kiyá-poén (*Bur*)

The above Burmese name is also often applied to *Persea perolata* and *P. perolata*

325 GUMMI ACACIÆ (*Gum Arabic*)

Samaghe-aarabbi سمع عربي (*Arab and Pers*)
 Babúl-kí-gónd ببول کی گوند (*Hind*) Kíkar-ké-gónd
 کیکر کا گوند (*Dul*) Vélam-pishin வேலம்பிசின் , Karu-
 vélam-pishin கருவேலம்பிசின் (*Tam*) Nalla-tumma-banka
 నల్లతుమ్మబంక , Tumma-banka తుమ్మబంక. (*Tel*) Vélakam-
 pasha వేలకంపశా , Karu-vélakam-pasha కరువేలకం
 పశా (*Malyal*) Gobbalí-góndu గొబ్బళ్ళ గొండు , Karé-gobbalí-
 góndu కరే గొబ్బళ్ళ గొండు (*Can.*) Bábúlér-gun. (*Beng*)
 Kála-baibúra-niriyasam. (*Sans*) Kála-báblí-cha-gonda.
 (*Mah*) Kálo-bával-nu-gúndar (*Guz*)

Though in many works, the Arabic name *Samaghe-aarabbi* as well as its English synonyms *Gum Arabic* or *Indian Gum Arabic* are applied to the gum of *Elephantia Elephantum*, they are not correctly applicable to any other gum but that of *Acacia Arabica* and other species of *Acacia*. It is the latter which is most abundantly produced in India and found in every bazaar, and although there are several other gums, including that of *F. Elephantum*, which resemble the true *Gum Arabic*, they are

comparatively very scarce *Samaghe aarabbi* is more properly the name of the true *Gum Arabic* (*Acacia vera* &c) but as the latter is quite identical with the gum of *A. Arabica*, the same name is applied to both gums in India

The names in the text are those properly belong to the gum of *A. Arabica* and those of the gum of *F. Elephantum* are as follows —

Samaghe lab t صمغ کنب (Arab and Pers) *Ka'bel la gond* کب ل کی گوند (Hind) *Kavit ka gond* کوب کا گوند (Dul) *Vilum pishin* விளம்பிசின் (Tam) *Velaga banla* வேகவள (Tel) *Vilum pasha* വിളമ്പശ (Malyal) *Byalaila góndu* బ్యాలిల గొండ (Can) *Koth bel gun* *Kat bel gun* (Beng) *Kapidtha mryasam* (Sans) *Kavita gónda* (Mah) *Kavit gón* (Guz) *Duul melliyam* (Cing) *Ti-si* (Bur)

It will be seen from the above names that the Tamil synonyme for the gum of *Acacia Arabica* *Vilum pishin* sounds very much like the synonyme in the same language for the gum of *Teroma Elephantum* *Vilum-pishin* and it is not improbable therefore that this was originally the cause of confounding those gums with each other

326 GYMNELMA SILVESTRE R B.

Parpatrah پربتراه (Dul) *Sharu kurayjā* சிறுகுறுஞ்சா (Tam) *Chhota dudhi lata* (Beng) *Binnug* (Cing)

327 GYNANDROPSIS PENTAPHYLLA D C

Hurhur هرهر *Hurhur ka per* هرهر کا پر (Hind) *Hulhul* هلهل *Hulhul ka jhār* هلهل کا چار (Dul) *Velai* வேலை (Tam) *Vaminta* వామింట (Tel) *Tai vela* తై వేల (Malyal) *Kara velā* కరవేల, *Vela* వేల (Beng)

328 GYNOCARDIA ODORATA R Br Syn

HYDNOCARPUS ODORATUS Lindly (Seeds of)

Chal mogré ke binj حال موگرے کے بےج or *Chhal mogré ke binj* حال موگرے کے بےج (Hind)

II.

329 HELIANTHUS ANNUUS, *Linna* (*Seed of*)

Հայնն Վարդախ (Arab) Vardāḥ, Tul hinc-
 gule-áftáb-parast , Tul hinc-áftáb-
 parast , Tul hinc-áftáb-parast (Pers) Surij-makhlí
 or Surij-mukhlí (Hind) Surij-ké-jhár-lé-
 bínj (Duk) Shúnya-kanti-vuar
 (Tam) Surya-kánti-vittulu
 (Tel) Surya-kantam-vitta
 (Malyal) Surya-kánti-bijá
 (Can) Súrya-kánti-bi (Muh) Négíya-si
 or Négíyá-si (Bur)

See the remarks under *Acacia speciosa*330 HEMIDESMUS INDICUS, *R Br* (*Hemi-*
desmus or Country Sarsaparilla)

Հայնն Աշխատնար (Arab) Aushbatunnar
 Aushbahe-hindi (Pers) Jangli-chañbéli
 (Hind) Sugandí-pála (Duk) Naunau
 (Tam) Sugandhi pala
 (Tel) Nanná-kizhanna
 (Malyal) Sugandha-palad-gidá

సుగంధపాలదగ్గిరా (Can) Ananto mul Ananto (Beng)
Sugandhi Gópi mulam (Sans) Irimusu (Cing)

From the close resemblance of the sound of the Bengali names *Ananto mul* and *Antomul* they are some times confounded with each other. The former is the name of the Country *Sarsaparilla* and the latter of the Country *Ipeca uana* (*Tylophora asthmatica*)

In some Persian works there is a much confusion about the above names in the text and they are misapplied to more than one plant and in a few others again the Hindustani name *Maló* مكو or *Malóe* مكوئی is given to *H Indica* while it is correctly a synonyme of *Solanum nigrum* of Blume and *S rubrum*. See the remarks under *Sarsa Radix*

331 HERMODACTYLUS (*Hermodactyl*)

Loabate barbari لعب ترری Surinján سورجیان ,
Aaknah كنه (Arab) Surinján سورجیان (Pers
Hind and Duk) Shurinyán శురీన్యన్ (Tam) Shurinyán
శురీన్యన్ (Tel)

The *Surinyan* is of two kinds named according to its taste as *Surinyane shirin* شیرین سورجیان (sweet *Surinyan*) and *Surinyane talkh* تلخ سورجیان (bitter *Surinyan*)

332 HERPESTIS MONNIERA II B et K

Sufed chamni سفید حمی (Hind) Nir bramí நிரப்ரமி
(Tam) Sámbráni áku సాంబ్రానిఅకు Sámbráni chellu
సాంబ్రానిచెల్లు (Tel) Dhóp chamni Adha birni (Beng)
Jala prinni (Sans) Sunu vila (Cing)

333 HIBISCUS ROSA SINENSIS Linn (*Flowers of*)

Angharác hindi انغرا حدی (Arab and Pers)
Jásun حاسون Javá حوا (Hind) Jásut حاسوب

Gudhól گدھیل , Kudhal கட் (Duk) Shappáttup-pŭ
 சப்பாத்தூபு (Tam) Dásani-puvvu దాసానిపువ్వు , Japá-
 pushpam జపపుష్పం , Java-pushpamu జవపుష్పము (Tel)
 Chemparattip-púva ചെമ്പരത്തിപ്പൂവ , Ayim-paratti
 അയിമ്പരത്തി (Malyal) Dásválada-huvu दासवाढादहवु.
 (Can) Ór-phúl , Jobá-phúl (Beng.) Japá-pushpam
 (Sans) Dásinda-cha-phúla (Mah) Jásút-nu-phúl
 (Guz) Kh-ounyan (Bur)

334 HIBISCUS SABDARIFFA, Linn (Roselle or Red Sorrel)

Lál-anbári لال انبازی (Hind) Lál-anbára لال انبازا .
 (Duk) Shivappu-káshuruk-kñar சிவப்புகாசுருகினை ;
 Shímar-káshuruk kñar சிமைகாசுருகினை (Tam) Erra-
 gómgúia ఎర్రగోంజూర , Shíma-gómgúra శిమగోంజూర (Tel)
 Lál-mistá (Beng) Ténbo-khénboun (Bur)

335 HIPTAGE MADABLOTA, Gaertn

Kuindar குறிந்தை , Shiru-kumjā சிருகுறிஞ்சா (Tam)
 MádHAVI-tíge మాధవీతీగ , Vadla-yáràla వడ్లయారాల , Pótu-
 vadla పోతువడ్ల (Tel) Mádhubi, Madhubi-latá, Bos-antí
 (Beng)

336 HIRUDO. (Leech)

Aalaq على , Zaló رلو (Arab) Záló رلو , Zalók
 رلو . (Pers.) Jók حوك (Hind.) Jónk حوك .
 (Duk) Attar அட்டை (Tam) Jelagalu జెలగలు , Attalu
 అట్టలు (Tel) Atta അട്ട (Malyal) Jigani ജിനടി (Can)
 Jonk (Beng) Jalúkaha (Sans) Jala (Guz) Kudallu,
 Púndal (Cing) Míyon or Mínyon (Bur)

337 HIRUDO GRANULOSA Sav (*Indian Leech*)See the names under *Hirudo*

- 338 HOLARRHENA ANTIDISENTERI } *Seeds*
 CA R Br } *of*
 339 HOLARRHENA PUBESCLNS Wall }

Lasanul aasafirul murr لسان العصار المر (*Arab*)
 Indar jave talkh اندر جو باج Zabane kunjashke talkh
 زبانه کونجاشکه باج Tulhme abare talkh تولهमे اباره باج
 (Pers) harvā indarjou کروا اندر جو (*Hind and Duk*)
 Kashappu vetpā larishā കശപ്പുവെട്ടപാലരിശി kulap pālai
 குலப்பலாலரிசா (*Tam*) Chedu kodisha vittulu చెడు
 కోడిశావట్టులు Anikudu vittulu అనికుడువట్టులు (*Tel*) karpā
 kotakap pāla vitta കൈപകൊടകപ്പാലവിത്ത (*Malayal*)
 Titā indarjou (*Beng*) kadu indra jou (*Mah*) kadvo
 indarjou (*Gu*)

See the remarks under *Wrightia tinctoria* with regard to
 the sweet and bitter varieties of *Indarjou* اندر جو &c

340 HOPEA ODERATA Roxb

341 HORDI^r SEMINA (*Barley*)

Shaar سحر (*Arab*) Jou جو (*Pers Hind and*
Duk) Bārālī arishā பாரலி அரிசி (*Tam*) Barālī biyyam
 பாரலி பய்யம் (*Tel*) Jōo (*Beng*) Jav (*Guz*) Muyo
 (*Bur*)

342 HOYA VIRIDIFLORA R Br

Nah chhikni نک حنکی (*Hind*)

343 HYDROCARPUS INEBRIANS, *Vahl.* (*Nut of*)

Jangli-bádam حنگلی بادام (*Hind and Duk*)
 Nñadi-muttu நீடிமுத்து (*Tam*) Nñadi-vittulu నీడవిత్తులు.
 (*Tel*) Rata-kekuna (*Cing*)

344 HYDRARGYRI BISULPHURETUM (*Impure Bisulphuret of Mercury, or Cinnabar*)

Shanjarf شنجرف, Zanjafr زانجافر (*Arab*) Shangerf شجرف, Hingól هنگول (*Pers and Hind*) Shangraf شگراف. (*Duk*)
 Lingam ලිංගம், Jāti-lingam ജാതിലിംഗം (*Tam*) Ingili-gamu ఇంగిలము (*Tel*) Chāyilyam ചായില്യം,
 Chahiyam ചാലിയം, Jāti-lingam ജാതിലിംഗം. (*Malayal*) Ingahika ইংহিকা (*Can*) Hingol, Shangraf. (*Beng*)
 Inghūlam (*Sans*) Sangraf (*Guz*) Lingam, Jāti-lingam (*Cing*)

Zanjafr زانجافر, Dardār دردآر, Sañīc-akmar سانیع اکمار, and some other names are found applied to Cinnabar in some Persian and other works, but they are neither restricted to it, nor in use at present, and I have, therefore, omitted them from the text

345 HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDUM *Syn*
 HYDRARGYRI CORROSIVUM SUBLIMATUM (*Corrosive Sublimate, or Perchloride of Mercury*)

Shaviram شویرم, Shavīr شویر (*Duk*) Viram வீரம், Shav-vīam சவவீரம் (*Tam*) Shavīramu శవీరము, Viramu వీరము (*Tel*) Shavīam (*Cing*)

The medicine sold in the bazaars of Southern India under the above names is *Perchloride of Mercury (Corrosive Sublimate)*, and responds to all the chemical tests of that salt. It is less crystalline and more dull and opaque in appearance than the salt in use in Hospitals, and occasionally contains a small

quantity of *Subchloride of Mercury (Calomel)* As far as I was able to examine this salt I found it to contain no other impurity It is quite fit for use both externally and internally as a substitute for the *Corrosive Sublimate* imported from Europe

In some books the Arabic name *Sulaimani* سليمانى is considered to be applicable to *Corrosive Sublimate* but this is incorrect because the *Sulaimani* contains *Arsenic* in its combination

346 HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDUM (*Impure Subchloride of Mercury Calomel or Calomelas*)

Ras kapur رس-كپور (*Hind and Duk*) Raṣṣha karup puram ரசகருபபுரம் Puram புரம் (*Tam*) Rasa karpuramu రసకర్పరము Puramu పురము (*Tel*) Rasa karppuram രസകപുരം (*Malayal*) Rasa karpuram (*Cing*)

The medicine obtained by these names in the Indian bazaars is according to chemical tests an impure *Subchloride of Mercury (Calomel)* though it differs much in some of the physical characters of that salt supplied to Hospitals It does not occur in powder but in heavy crystalline masses and bears some resemblance to *Camphor* hence the names *Ras kapur* *Rasa karpuram* &c which mean *Mercurial camphor* When powdered in a mortar it is rendered yellowish white and this powder generally corresponds with the common *Calomel* Its chief impurity is *Perchloride of Mercury* which it occasionally contains in a minute quantity and it is not therefore a safe medicine to be used internally Used in the form of *Ointment* or *Lotion* it is more sure and effectual medicine than *Calomel* probably from its containing a small quantity of *Perchloride of Mercury*

The native practitioners particularly the *Vaidhyans* resort to this medicine both for external and internal use more frequently than any other preparation of *Mercury* and they consider it poisonous in more than a few grain doses

In some medical and other works *Ras kapur* is applied to *Corrosive Sublimate*, while in a few others, *D'g bar deg* درگت بردگ

is considered to be its Persian synonyme. Both the operations are incorrect, because the former is applicable only to the Medicine I have just described, and the latter is generally in use for a preparation of Arsenic. *Digbar-deg* is, moreover, a very uncertain name, and could be applied to all the medicines prepared by sublimation. It means *a l'eb* or *a l'eth*, in reference to the manner in which some solid volatile medicines are prepared by sublimation by keeping one vessel upon another.

347 HYDRARGYRUM (Mercury)

Zabaq رنق (Arab) Simab سیماب, Jivah جیواہ .
(Pers) Pára پارا (Hind and Duk) Irashan ایرشان
(Tam) Rasam ரசம், Páda-rasam பதரசம் (Tel) Rasam
ರಸಂ (Malyal) Páda-rasá പാదരസം. (Can) Parā
(Beng) Páradaha, Rasam (Sans) Pára (Muh) Páro
(Gur) Rasadiya (Cing) Pada or Pada (Bur)

348 HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA, Linn (Indian Hydrocotyle or Penny-wort)

Atáníyác-hindí ارتانیاع ہندی (Arab) Vallari
ولاری, Vallarí-ka-patta ولاری کا پتا (Duk) Vallarai
வல்லாரை (Tam) Mandúka-biamha-kúraku మండుకబ్రహ్మకూరకు,
Pimna-ólaki-chettu పిమ్మలకీచెట్టు, Bokkudu-chettu
బొక్కుడుచెట్టు (Tel) Kutakan കടകൻ (Malyal) Von-de-
lagá ವೊಂದೆಲಗಾ (Can) Thol-kuri (Beng) Hingotu-kola.
(Cing) Minkhua-bin (Bur)

The Tamil names *Vallárai* and *Vilárai* are some times confounded with each other on account of the resemblance of their pronunciation. The latter is the name of *Hymenodictyon excelsum*.

349 HYMENODICTYON EXCELSUM, Wall Syn CINCHONA EXCELSA, Roxb

Bandarú بدارو, Bandarú (Hind) Bandarí
جنگلی امارا کاجاڑ, Janglí-anáí-ká-jhar (Duk)

Viları vilari (Tam) Bandara chettu ಬಂದಾರವೆట్టు Burja
ಬುರಿಜ Burja ಬುರ್ಜ Chetippa చేట్ట (Tel) Vallari
వల్లారి (Malyal)

The Hindustani name *Kala bachhnag* کالا بھنگ is very erroneously applied to this plant in many books with reference to which see the remarks under *Aconitum ferox* See also the remarks on *Hydrocotyle Asiatica* The meaning of *Jangli anar lajhar* is the wild *Pomegranate plant* and thus is applied to *H. Exculum* in S India on account of the resemblance of its leaves to those of the former

350 HYOSCYAMUS INSANUS Stocks

Kohi bang کوہی بنگ (Hind)

351 HYOSCYAMUS NIGRUM Linn (Seeds of—Henbane seeds)

Bazrul banj برالنج (Arab) Khurasani ajvayan
خراسانی اجوان (Hind) Khurasani yvan خراسانی جوان
(Duk) Kurasani yomam కూరసానియోమము (Tam)
Kurasani yamam కూరసానియామం Kurinji vāmam కురింజి
వామం (Tel) Khurasani voma ఖురసానివోమా Khura
sani vadakki ఖురసానివాదక్కి (Can) Khorāsani vōva
(Mah) Khorāsani ājmo Khorāsani ajvan (Guz)

Kura ani yamam is a correct Telugu name of the above seeds but it is improperly applied to the seeds of *Cnidium effusum* and considered to be synonymous with *Kuranyi yamam* in Flora Andhrica

352 HYSSOPUS OFFICINALIS Linn (Husk of the seeds of)

Zufāc yabis زوفاع یابس (Arab and Pers)

I.

353 ICTHYOCOLLA. (*Isinglass*)

Gharriyus-samak عرى السمك, *Gharrus-samak*
 سرشم ماهی (Arab) Siréshame-máhi (Pers)
Mach-chhi-ká-súish مچھی کا سرش (Hind) *Mach-chhi-*
ki-súish مچھی کی سرش (Duk) *Mín-vajjaram* மீன்
 வச்சரம் (Tam) *Chépa-vajramu* చేపవజ్రము (Tel).

354 IGNATIA AMARA, Linn (*Seeds of—St*
Ignatius' Bean)

Papitah پپیتہ (Hind and Duk) *Kayappan-kottai*
 கயப்பன்கொட்டை (Tam)

355 ILICIIUM ANISATUM, Linn (*Fruit of—*
Star Anise)

Bádyáne-khatái بادیاں خطائی, *Ráziyánaje-khatái*
 رازیاناجہ خطائی (Arab) *Ráziyánahe-khatái* رازیانہ خطائی;
Bádyáne-khatái بادیاں خطائی (Pers) *Anas-phal*
 اناس پھل (Hind) *Anas-phal* اناس پھل (Duk)
Annáshup-pú அண்ணாசுப்பழ (Tam) *Anása-puvvu* అనాస
 పువ్వు (Tel) *Nanat-poón* (Bur).

From the resemblance of the above fruit to a flower, it is incorrectly named in some books as *Anas phil* instead of *Anas-phal*. In addition to this, the word *Anas* is confounded in some Persian works with *Anánás*, and the *Star-anise* is accordingly and erroneously named *Gule-anánás* گل اناس, which means the flower of *Ananas sativus*.

356 INDIGOFERA TINCTORIA Linn

Nabátun nilaj نبات النيلج (Arab) Darakh̄te nil
 Nil ka per نيل كا پر (Hind) Darakh̄te nil
 Nil ká jhár نيل كا حيار (Duk) Aviri آڤيري Nilī maram
 நீலமரம் (Tam) Nilī chettu நிலச்செట్టు Aviri అదిరి (Tel)
 Amari അമരി (Malyal) Nilī gidā నిఱిగిదా (Can)
 Nil gachh (Beng) Nila vrakshaha (Sans) Nilicha
 jhada (Mah) Avari Nil gaha (Cing) Mé bin (Bur)

See the remarks under *Cassia lanceolata* *O* *Obovata*, and
Pharbitis Nil

357 INDIGOFERA TINCTORIA Linn (Express
 ed juice of—Indigo)

Nilaj نيلج (Arab) Nilah نيله Ausārahe nil
 Nil صار نيل (Pers) Nil نيل (Hind and
 Duk) Nilam நீலம் (Tam) Nilī mandu నిలిమండు (Tel)
 Nilam നീലം (Malyal) Nilī నిఱి (Can) Nil (Beng)
 Nilam (Sans) Nilī (Mah) Nil Galī (Guz) Nila or
 Nila (Cing) Me or Mai Maine or Méne Sham me
 (Bur)

See the remarks under *Cassia lanceolata* *O* *obovata* and
Pharbitis Nil

358 IPOMŒA CYMOSA Rom et Schu }
 letes } Seeds of

359 IPOMŒA SEPARIA Kon

Lāl dānah لال دا نه (Hind)

360 IPOMŒA TURPETHUM R Br (Root of—
Turbith root)

Turbud تر بد (Arab) Nisut نسوت Nākpatar
 ناک پر Pitohri پتوہری (Hind) Tikrá ٹکرا (Duk)

Shivadar சிவதை, *Shivadar-vér* சிவதைவேர் (*Tam*) *Tegada* తెగడ, *Tegada-véru* తెగడవేరు (*Tel*) *Chivāka-véra* ചിവാക വെര (*Malyal*) *Turbut*, *Tribut*, *Téurí*. (*Beng*) *Triputa* (*Sans*) *Trista-válu-múl*. (*Cing*).

J.

361 JALAPA (*Jalap*)

Shátíl شاتل (*Arab*) *Róshanak* روشنك, *Bikhe-jallabah* بیج جلا به. (*Pers*) *Békhe-jullabah* بهج جلا به; *Békhe-jallabah* بهج جلا به, *Jálap-kí-jar* جا لب کی جر (*Jalap* *جالب* (*Duk*) *Bédik-kizhangu* பேதிககிழங்கு (*Tam*) *Bédi-gadda* బేదగడ్డ (*Tel*)

362 JASMINUM SAMBAC, *Aiton* (*Flowers of*)

Suman سمن or *Saman* سمن, *Yasaman* یاسمن, *Vardeabyaz* وردا بس (*Arab.*) *Gule-supéd* گل سپید (*Pers*) *Mógrá* موگرا, *Mógré-ké-phúl* موگرے کے پھول (*Hind. and Duk*) *Malligaip-pú* மலலிசைபூ, *Mallip-pú* மலலிபூ (*Tam*) *Malle-puvvulu* మల్లెపువ్వులు, *Mallelu* మల్లెలు. (*Tel*) *Mullách-cha-pú* മുല്ലച്ചെടി, *Mullappú* മുല്ലപ്പ (Malyal) *Mallige-huvvu* మల్లగిరెవ్వు (*Can*) *Mogra*, *Mogia-phúl* (*Beng*) *Mográ-cha-phúla* (*Mah*) *Mogia-nu-phúl* (*Guz*) *Pich-chi-mal* (*Cing*)

The following are the names of the double-flowered variety of the above plant —

Bat-mógrá بٹ موگرا (*Hind and Duk*) *Kula-malli* కులమలలి (*Tam*) *Gundu-malle* గుండుమల్లె (*Tel*) *Bat-mogia* (*Beng and Gur*)

363 JATROPHA CURCAS Linn (Nut of—
English Physic Nut)

Dande nahrí دند بری Dande barrی دند بری (Arab
and Pers) Jangli arandi جنگلی ارندی (Hind) Jangli
yarandi جنگلی برندی (Duk) kattamanikku கட்டா
மணிகு (Tam) Pépalam పేపాలం (Tel) káttá vanakka
കാട്ടാവണക്ക (Malayal) Bettada haralu ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ಹರಳು
(Can) Bon bheranda Eranda gáchh (Beng) Parvata
yeranda (Sans) Rána yerandi (Mah) Jangli arandi
(Guz) Val endaru Erandu (Cing) kesu gi Simbo
kesu or Timbo kesu (Bur)

The Bengali name *Bagh bheranda* which occurs in some
books ought to be *Ban bheranda* See the remarks under *Croton*
polyandrum and *Ricinus communis*

364 JATROPHA GLANDULIFERA Roxb

Údalai உதலை (Tam) Néla amudamu నేలముదము
(Tel)

In some books *Adabab* ادباب is assigned as the Arabic name
of the above plant but it is the name of a species of Solanace

365 JATROPHA MULTIFIDA Linn (Nut of—
French Physic Nut)

366 JUGLANS (Walnut)

Jouz حوز (Arab) Girdagan گردگان Char maghz
چارمغر Chabar maghz چهارمغر (Pers) Akhrot
اکروت (Hind and Duk) Akróttu
அக்ரோட்டு (Tam) Akrótu ఆక్రూటు (Tel) Akródu
అక్రూడు (Can) Akhrot (Beng) Akroda (Mah) Sís
lhyá sí or Tíkyá zí (Bur)

See the remarks under *Al urtis triloba*

367 JUNIPERI FRUCTUS (*Juniper Berries*)

Abhal ابل , Habbul-aaraar حب العرعر , Šamratul-aaraar عرعر كا بل . (Arab) Aaraar-há-phal . ثمره العرعر . (Hind) Abhal ابل (Duk)

368 JUSTICIA GENDARUSSA, Linn. Syn GINDA-

RUSSA VULGARIS, Nees

Aslaqe-asvad اتلق اسود (Arab) Banj-angashite-siyáh بجنكش سياده (Pers) Údi-sanbhálú اودي سنبالو ; Nilí-nugandí سلی بر گندی (Hind) Kálí-shanbálí كالی شنبالی (Duk) Karu-noch-chi కరుదాశి , Karuppu-noch-chi కరుపుదాశి (Tam) Nalla-vávilu నల్లవావిలి ; Nalla-noch-chili నల్లనెచ్చిలి , Néla-vávilu నేలవావిలి (Tel) Karun-noch-chi కరునెంకొచ్చి , Vátak-koti వాతకొకటి ; Vátan-golli వాతకొల్లి (Malyal) Karelakki-gidá శరలక్కిగిడా (Can) Jogmodon (Beng) Níla-nirgundí , Krishtna-śūrasa (Sans) Kalu-varaniá (Cing) Bavancet (Bur)

The meaning of the Telugu and Bengali synonymes *Gandha-rasamu* and *Gandhos* is a *smelling or fragrant juice*, and they are, therefore, applied in some books either to some fragrant drugs, as *Myrrh*, &c, or to some odoriferous plants. They are also applied in some books (*Flora Andhnica*, *Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis*, &c,) to *Justicia Gendarussa*, but this plant possesses no particular smell, unless it is mistaken for a variety of *Ficus negundo* or *F. trifolia*, which is often indicated or intended by the native names applied to the former.

K

369 KÆMPFERIA GALANGA Linn (*Root of*)

Chandra mula Humula Chandu mulā (Beng)

Pānvu Khamou or Gamou Pān vu kamun (Bur)

The Malayālam and Mahratti names given to this plant in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol xi Tab 41) are those properly belong to *Curcuma erumbet*

370 KÆMPFERIA ROTUNDA Linn

Bhu champa (Beng)

371 KINO (*the drug*)

Dammul akhvain دم الا حوس Dammus saabān
 Dammut tanīn دم النسي Qāterud dam
 حوس ساوسان Khunc siravashān ناطرالدم (Arab)
 (Pers) Dammul akhvain دم الا حوس (Hind and
 Duk) Shumai kāndī miruga mirattam ശൈകാന്ദിമിരുக
 மிரட்டம் (Tam) Shima ganda mrugam netturu శిమగండా
 మృగం నెత్తురు (Tel) Shima vennap paṣṣa ശിമവെമ്പാപ്പശ
 (Malayal)

The above are properly the names of the Kino which was known formerly as *Dragon's Blood* and which was imported into India chiefly from Africa It is not to be found now in the bazaar

Of the two varieties of Kino commonly met with in the Indian markets at present one is the produce of *Pterocarpus marsupium* and the other of *Butea frondosa* and *B. superba* The above names are also used for the Kino of *P. marsupium* but they are correctly applicable to it only in the manner I have marked them under the head of that plant The names of *Butea* kino are quite different from those of other varieties of Kino and are already given under its proper head

L.

372. LAC (*Milk*)

Labn لبن. (*Arab*) Shír شیر (*Pers*) Dúdh دودھ -
 (*Hind and Duk*) Pál പാല (*Tam*) Pelu పాలు. (*Tel*)
 Pál പാൽ, Kshíram ക്ഷീരം (*Malyal*) Hálu ಹాలు.
 (*Can*) Dúdh. (*Beng*) Kshiram (*Sans.*) Dúda. (*Mah*)
 Dúdh. (*Guz*) Kiri (*Cing*) No (*Bur*)

The milk which is most frequently used for the sick as a diet in this country is that of Cow and Goat, and the milk of Ass is a valuable medicine in *Phthisis*. The names of these milks are as follows —

a Cow's milk—Labmul baqar لبن البقر (*Arab*) Shírgáv شیر گاو (*Pers*) Gái-ká-dúdh گادی کادودھ (*Hind and Duk*) Pashum-pál പശുപാല (*Tam*) Ánu-pálu అనుపాలు. (*Tel*) Pashuvin-pál പശുവിൻപാൽ (*Malyal*) Álalu-hálu అలలు హాలు (*Can*) Gáicha-dúda (*Mah*) Gai-nu-dúdh (*Guz*) Mi-kiri (*Cing*)

b Goat's milk—Labmul-mauz لبن المعز (*Arab*) Shíre-buz شیر بز, Shíre-tis شیر بمس (*Pers*) Bakrí-ká-dúdh بكری کادودھ (*Hind*) Chhéli-ká-dúdh چھیلی کادودھ (*Duk*) Velláttup-pál వెలలత్తపపాల (*Tam*) Kanche-mícha-pálu కంచెమేక పాలు (*Tel*) Velláttup-pál వెలలత్తప్పాൽ (*Malyal*) Bakri-cha-dúda (*Mah*) Bakri-nu-dúdh (*Guz*) Yelu-kiri (*Cing*)

c Ass' milk—Labmul-atán لبن الاتان (*Arab*) Shíre-khar شیر خر (*Pers*) Gadhí-ká-dúdh گدی کادودھ (*Hind*) Gaddhé-ká-dúdh گدھے کادودھ (*Duk*) Kazhudaiy-pál కఱుదైయపపాల (*Tam*) Gádhí-de-pálu గడిదెపాలు (*Tel*) Kazhutap-pál కఱుత్తప్పాൽ (*Malyal*) Katte-hálu కత్తె హాలు. (*Can*) Gádhara-cha-dúda (*Mah*) Gadha-nu-dúdh. (*Guz*) Buro-kiri (*Cing*).

373 LACTUCA SATIVA Linn (Seeds of)

Bazrul khas برالکس (Arab) Tnkhme kahu لحم کاهو

(Pers) Káhu ke binj کاهو کے سبج (Hind and Duk)

Shallattu virai சலலாததுவினா (Tam) Kávu vittulu కావు

వక్కులు (Tel)

374 LAVANDULA Sp of

Ustokhudus اسطوخودوس (Arab Pers and Duk)

375 LAWSONIA ALBA Lam (Henna plant)

Hinná حنا Yoranná برنا (Arab) Hinná حنا (Pers)

Mhindi مهدي (Hind) Mhendi مهدي Menhdi

مهدي (Duk) Marutonri மருதோன்றி Aivannam

ஐவனம் (Tam) Goranta గోరంట (Tel) Mayilanchi

மயிலாணி Marutónni மருதொன்றி (Malyal) Gorante

గోరంట (Can) Mehedi (Beng) kuravaka (Sans)

Méndhi (Mah) Mendi (Guz) Maritondi (Cing) Dan

bin (Bur)

The Persian names *Isband* اسبند or *Ispand* اسپند are applied to the seeds of *L. alba* in Southern India while the same are in use for the seeds of *Paganum harmala* in Hyderabad Calcutta Patna Benares and Northern India The latter is correct

376 LEDEBOURIA HYACINTHOIDES Roth

(Bulb of)

Ohhóti jangli piyaz حوتی جنگلی سار (Duk) Shiru

nari vengayam சிறுநரிவெங்காயம் Shiru kattu vengáyam •

சிறுகாட்டுவெங்காயம் (Tam) Uhuru adavi vulli gadda ఏరు

అడవివల్లిగడ్డ (Tel) Náni jangli kando (Guz)

See the remarks under *Urginea Indica* with reference to the bulbs of *L. hyacinthoides* being confounded with those of the former &c

377 LEPIDIUM SATIVUM, Linn (*Seed of*)

Habbur-rashád حَبُّ الرِّشَادِ (Arab) Hurf حرف (Arab)
 Tulkhme-turiah-térak تخم ترد ترك (Pers) Hâlm هالم;
 Chansar چنسر (Hind) Helim هليم (Duk) Âh-virai
 അഹിവിരൈ (Tam) Âdêh അദേഹ, Âdiyâlu അദിയലു (Tel)
 Hâlm (Beng Mah and Gur) Samah-m (Bur)

378 LINUM USITATISSIMUM, Linn (*Seed of—
Linseed*)

Bazrul-kattân زور الكتان (Arab) Tulkhme-zaghîr
 تخم زغیر, Tulkhme-katân تخم کتان (Pers) Âlsî السی;
 Tîsî تیسى (Hind) Âlsî-kê-binج السی کے بیج (Duk)
 Alishi-virai அலிசிவிரை (Tam) Atasi അടസി, Mvlana-
 ginjaļu మదనగింజలు (Tel) Cheru-chânattinté-vitta ചെറു
 ചാണത്തിൻതൈവിത്ത (Malyal) Alashi ലാഷി (Can)
 Tîsî, Mosînâ (Beng) Atasi (Sans)

By some mistake, 'Atees' is applied in some books to *Linseeds*, which is correctly the name of the root of *Aconitum heterophyllum*. The above names *Âlsî*, *Âlishi* or *Alashi*, and *Tîsî* or *Atasî* or *Tisi*, are confounded occasionally with *Alisi* or *Agashî*, and *Agathi* or *Agti*. The latter are the names of *Agathis-granulifera*.

379 LINUM USITATISSIMUM, Linn (*Oil of—
Linseed oil*)

Dhonul-kattân دهن الكتان (Arab) Roghane-zaghîr
 روغن زغیر, Roghane-katân روغن کتان (Pers) Âlsî-
 kâ-têl السی کا تیل, Tîsî-kâ tél تیسى کا تیل (Hind) Âlsî-
 kâ-têl السی کا تیل (Duk) Alishi-virai-yenney அலிசிவிரை
 யெண்ணெய் (Tam) Madana-ginjaļa-nûne మదనగింజలనూనె,
 Atasi-nûne అడసినూనె (Tel) Cheruchâna-vittinté-cunnâ
 ചെറുചാണവിത്തിൻതൈക്കുന്ന (Malyal) Alashi-yanne
 ലാഷിയന്ന (Can) Tîsî-tail (Beng)

380 LIQUIDAMBER ALTINGIA *Blume (Resin of—Liquid Storax)*

Mezake sáyelah معة سا لكه (Arab) Asle lubni
عسل لسي (Pers) Siláras ملا رس (Hind) Neri ri hip
pal நெரி அரி ஹிப்பால் (Tam) Shilá rasam நெரி-ஹிப்பால் (Tel)
Seláras (Guz) Nantayu (Bur)

See the remarks under *Ophelia Elegans* and *O multiflora*

381 LOBELIA NICOTIANÆFOLIA *Heyne*

Deva nal Bók nal Davul (Mal)

382 LODOICEA SECHELLARUM *Labill (Nut of)*

Naryle bahri نارحل بحري (Arab) Nárgile bahri
نارگل بحري (Pers) Daryá ká náriyal دريا كا ناريل
(Hind) Darya ká náról دريا كا نارول (Duk) Kadaṭ
réngay கடற்பழைய (Tam) Samudrapu tenkaya சமுத்திரப்
பெருந்தா (Tel) Katal tenṇa கടல்பெருந்தா (Malayal)
Darya nu náriyal (Gu) Mudu pol (Cing) Penle on si
(Bur)

See the remarks under *Xylocarpus granatum* with regard to the above Burmese name

383 LUFFA AMARA *Roxb (Fruit of)*

Karvi turu كروي توري (Hind) Karvi turu كروي توري
(Duk) Pé pirkkam பெரியகம் (Tam) Chodu bira चेदु
बिरा Verru bira वेरुबिरा (Tel) Tito jhugá Tito torai
Tito dhundul (Beng)

Kardla or Kerula is the Hindustani name assigned to the above plant in some books but it is correctly the name of *Momordica charantia* in that language as well as in Bengali

384 LUFFA ECHINATA *Roxb*

M.

385 MALVA MAURITIANA,

Viláyati-kangar-ká-pér ولاسي كنگئي كا پمز (Hind)
 Viláyati-kangói-ká-j hár ولايتي كنگوئي كا چپا ز (Duh)

See the remarks under *Abutilon Indicum* with reference to the names of that plant being incorrectly applied to *M Mauritiana*

386 MALLOTUS PHILLIPIENSIS, Mull Syn.

ROTTLEA TINCTORIA, Roxb (*Pubescence of the Capsules—Kamala*)

Qinbíl قنبيل (Arab) Kañbélá كندبلا (Pers)
 Kamélá كملá, Kamúd كود (Hind) Kaméla-mávu కమలమారు
 మారు (Tam) Kápila-podí కపిలపొడి (Tel) Kaméla.
 (Beng) Kapila (Sans.) Kaméla. (Guz) Hampuilla-
 gedivella-buvá (Cing)

Vas ورس is the Arabic name of a medicine which resembles *Saffron* when not powdered, and *Kamélá* when powdered, and therefore often confounded with these drugs. It is neither the produce of *Crocus Sativus* nor of *Mallotus Phillippiensis* (*Rottlera tinctoria*), and is found only in Arabia.

The Arabic word *Qinbíl* is applied to more than one drug in some Arabic and Persian works, but according to the present usage of the language in India, it is restricted to *Kamélá*.

Késar and *Kunkuma-puvvu* are the correct Hindustani and Telugu names of *Saffron*, but are confounded in some books with those of *R. tinctoria*, *Nyctanthes arbor tristis*, and *Mesua ferrea*, &c. See the remarks under *Crocus*.

387 MANGIFERA INDICA Linn (*Mango tree*)

Shajratul anbaجرجر الالب (Arab) Daralhte
 anbah درحب الب Daralhte naghzak درحب عرك
 (Pers) Ánb ká pér آم كاسر Ám ká pér آم كاسر
 (Hind) Ám ka jhar آم كا حار (Dul) Mángá maram
 மாங்காயம் Mā maram மாமரம் (Tam) Mámidi cheṭṭu
 మమిడిచెట్టు Mahandamu మాకండము Mavi మవి (Tel) Mávia
 మవి Much chi maram ముచ్చిరం (Malyal) Mavina marā
 మవినామరా (Can) Ám gáchh (Beng) Ámra vrishaha
 (Sans) Amba cha jhada (Mah) Kairi nu jhada Amba
 nu jhada (Guz) Amba gahá (Cing) Siya pin or
 Tiye pin (Bur)

388 MANIHOT UTILISSIMA Phol (*Root of*)

Pindálu پندالو Pindalam پندلم (Dul) Mara
 vallik ki hangu மரவளிகிஹங்கு Ál vallik ki hangu அல
 வளிகிஹங்கு (Tam) Mínu pendalam மினுபெண்டலம் Harra
 pendalam ஹர்பெண்டலம் (Tel) Mara kizhanna மரகிழ்ணா
 Mara valli kizhanna மரவழிழிகிழ்ணா Maram chāni-
 ki hanna மரம்வீழிகிழ்ணா (Malyal) Palopinan u Pālo
 pinan mi (Bur)

389 MANNA

Mann من Shir khusht سرخسٹ (Arab) Shir
 khusht سرخسٹ (Pers Hind and Dul) Móná மனா
 (Tam) Mená மனா (Tel) Mannā மனா (Malyal)

The above are the general names of *Manna* from whatever source it may be but at present they are generally meant for the *ash manna* imported from Europe The names of each of the varieties of *Manna* supposed to be found in India are given under their respective heads viz, *Alhagi maurorum*, *Calotropis procera*, and *Tamarix gallica*

390 MASTICHE (*Mastich or Mastic*)

Mastaki مصطكى , Mastakíc-rúmi رومي مصطكى ;
 Aalake-rúmi علك رومي . (*Arab*) Kundue-rúmi
 رومي مصطكى (*Pers*) Rúmí-mastakí مصطكى رومي
 Mastakí مصطكى (*Hind*) Iúmi-malar-takí இருமிமலர்
 தகி , Púnatik-kau-kungilikam பூனிதகை கௌகௌகிலகம் (*Tam*)
 Rúmaidhakamu రుమిదకము , Pilli-kandla-guggilam పిల్లి
 కందలాగుగ్గిలం (*Tel*) Rúmí-mostokí (*Beng*) Rumí-mastakí.
 (*Mah*) Rúmí-mastakí (*Gur*)

391 MEL (*Honey*)

Aasl عسل, Aaslun-nahal عسل النحل (*Arab*) Shahad
 شید , Angabín انگبین (*Pers*) Shahad شید , Madh مدد .
 (*Hind*) Shahad شید (*Duk*) Tén தேன் (*Tom*) Tíne
 தேன் . (*Tel*) Tén തെൻ . (*Malyal*) Jenu മേന്മ (*Can*)
 Modhu (*Beng*) Madhu (*Sans*) Mada (*Mah*) Madh
 (*Guz*) Pámí (*Cing*) Pijá-ye (*Bur*)

A preparation of *Honey* and *Vinegar* is sold in many Indian
 markets, which corresponds to *Ozymel* It has the following
 names —

Sihanyabín سكهنجبن (*Arab*) Sihangabín سرکهگبین .
 (*Pers*) Sihanyabín سكهنجبن (*Hind*) Shikayabín شكهنجبن .
 (*Duk*)

392 MELANORRHÆA USITATISSIMA, *Wall*

(*Resinous juice of—Black Varnish*)

Tisi or Sissi (*Bur*) .

393. MELIA AZEDARACH, *Linn*

Bakáyan بکایں , Mahá-nimb महा निम्ब (*Hind*)
 Gourí-ním گوری نیم , Gouli-ním گولی نیم . (*Duk*) Malai-

vémbu மலைவெம்பு Malai vappam மலைவெப்பம் (Tam)
 konda vepa కొండవేప Turaka vépa తురకవేప (Tel)
 Bettadá bévina బేట్టదాబేవిన (Can) Mahá nim (Beng)
 Pariyá nimba vrikshaka (Sans) Dóngra cha limb'cha
 ghada (Mah) Mahá nimba (Cing) Simbo tama biq
 Simbo thamá/há or Simbo thamágá Simbo /hamá/ha or
 Simbo kamá/há (Bur)

Whether *Melia acclacat* and *M. Semperirens* are distinct species or mere varieties of the same species the native names of both are generally the same

See the remarks under *Moringia pterygocarpa*

394 MENTHA SATIVA Linn (Indian Pepper mint)

Naanavul hind نعناب hindى نعناب
 Habaqul hind حبلى اليند Godanaje hindi فودنج ددى
 Godanaje hindi فودنج ددى (Arab) Pudina بودى
 (Pers) Pádinah بودى (Hind and Duk) Pudina
 புதினா Í eeh chak kirai எஃககிரை (Tam) Pudina
 పుదీనా Íga engili kura ఈగఎంగిలకూర (Tel) Putiyina
 പുതിയിന (Malayal) Chetni maragu చెత్నిమరగు (Can)
 Podina (Beng) Pudina (Mah) Pudina (Gu) Bhudina
 (Bur)

395 MERIANDRA BENGALENSIS Benth

396 MERIANDRA STROBILIFERA Benth

} Leaves of

kafur ká pát كافور كات (Hind) kafur ka patta
 كافور كات (Duk) Shima karpuram áku శిమకర్పూరం
 (Tel)

The meaning of all the above names is the leaf of camphor plant and they are applied to the leaves of *M. Bengalensis* and *M. Strobilifera* simply because they smell of camphor

397 MESUA FERREA, Linn

Nágésar ساگسر , Nag-késar ساگ . (Hind) Shiru-nágap-pú சிறுநாகப்பூ , Nagaśháp-pú நாகசாப்பூ (Tam.) Nága-késaram నాగకేశరం , Geja-pushpam గేజపుష్పం (Tel) Velutta-chenpakam வெட்டைத்தென்வகம் (Malyal) Nága-késaram (Sans).

The meaning of the Malayalam name *Velutta-chenpakam* is the white *Michelia champaca*, and is applied to *Mesua ferrea* on account of the resemblance of its flowers to those of the former, particularly with regard to their smell

See the remarks under *Cubeba officinalis* in reference to the buds of *M. ferrea* being called *Kabúb-chini* at Madras

398 MESUA FERREA, Linn (Oil of)

Nágésar-ká-atr ساگسر کا اتر , Nág-késar-ka-atr ساگسر کا اتر (Hind) Nágésar-ká-aatar ساگسر کا اتر . (Duk)

399 MEZEREI RADIX (Mezericon)

Mázariyún ما زريون (Arab)

400 MICHILIA CHAMPACA, Linn (Flowers of)

Champa چمپا , Champé-ké-phúl چمپے کے پھول . (Hind and Duk) Shampangi-pushpam சம்பங்கிப்பூ (Tam) Sampangi-puvvu సంపంగిపువ్వు , Champakamu చంపకము ; Kanchanam కాంచనము , Chámpéjamu చాంపేయము ; Gandha-phali గంధఫలీ , Hémángamu హేమాంగము , Héma-pushpakamu హేమపుష్పకము (Tel.) Chempakap-pú తెన్వకప్ప (Malyal) Sampage-huvvu సంపగేడువ్వు (Can) Chámpá (Beng) Champaka-pushpam (Sans) Chámpécha-phúla (Mah) Sappu (Cing).

Sipunga is considered as synonymous with *Minorajulam* in some Telugu works which is incorrect the former with a slight alteration (*Sampangi*) being the name of *Melchla champaca* and the latter of *Artabotrys odoratissima*

Sijajun occurs in some books as the Burmese name of *Melchamaca* but it is the name of the flower of another plant which is also fragrant and bears some resemblance to the flower of the former

401 MIMUSOPS ELengi Linn

Molsari مولسرى (Hind) Gholsari گولسرى,
Bholsari بولسرى (Duk) Mogadam மொகடம் (Tam)
Pogada manu పోడమను (Tel) Flangi എലങ്കി (Malayal)
Bakal (Beng)

402 MIRABILIS JALAPA Linn

Gule gabbas گل ساس (Pers and Hind) Gul' bakh
گلاس (Duk) Pattarāshu పత్తరశు (Tam) Bhadrakshi
భద్రాక్షి Chandra malli చంద్రమల్లి Chandra kanta చంద్ర
కంఠ (Tel) Anti mantaram అంతిమంతరం Anti malari
అంతిమలరి (Malayal) Chandra mallige చంద్రమల్లిగె
Gulamāji గులమజి Sanya mallige సంజమల్లిగె (Oan)
Krishno kēli Gulā bā (Beng) Sindrika gahā (Cing)
Mizu bigi (Bur)

403 MOMORDICA BALSAMINA, Linn

404 MOMORDICA CHARANTIA Linn

Qisāul barri قيساول بررى (Arab) Sim' hang
سيمهنگ (Pers) Karólā كرولآ (Hind) Karólā كر
(Duk) Pavakkā chedi పావకాచెడి (Tam) Kākara
cheṭṭu కాకరచెట్టు (Tel) Kaippa valli కైప్పవల్లి,

Pávakká-*cheti* പാവക്കാച്ചെടി, Pánti-pávél പാണ്ടിപാ
വെൽ, Kappakka കപ്പക്ക (Malayal) Hágala-l-ya-gidá
അഗലാലയഗിദാ (Can) Korola (Beng) Kera-valli-latá
(Sans) Kárli (Mah) Kárló (Gu.) Ke-hin-ga-bin
(Bui)

The Malvalum name *Pántipátél* is from the Hortus Mala-
baricus, (Vol VIII, Tab 9), and it is a rather doubtful one.
See the remarks under *Luffa amara*.

405 MOLLUGO CERVIANA, *See*

Hazár-danah هزار دان (Duk) Porpatakam പൊ-
പാടകം, Parpátakam പാപാടകം (Tum) Parpátakamu
పాపాటకము (Tel) Paipashataká పాపాషటకా (Can)

406 MORINGA PTERYGOSPERMA, *Goen* (*Horse-radish tree*)

Shajnah شاجنه or Shajná شاجنه, Ségiá سيجو . (Hind)
Mungé-ká-jhár منگه كا حبرا (Duk) Muungai முருங்கை
(Tam) Munaga ముంగ (Tel) Murinna മുരിങ്ങ (Malayal)
Nugge-gidá నుగ్గిగిదా (Can) Sojna (Beng) Shóbbhán-
jana-vrikshaha (Sans) Munagacha-jhāda, Badādi-
shingācha-jhāda (Mah) Muungá (Cing) Dándalon-
bin (Bui)

The Arabic or Persian name *Bán* بانه is generally con-
sidered to be applicable to the above plant, but it is the name
of a quite different one, probably not to be found in India. In
some books, (Shakespear, Forbes, and Richardson's Dictionaries,
&c.) it is confounded with no less than five or six plants, viz.,
Melia sempervirens, *Hyperanthera moringa* (*Moringa pterygosperma*),
Tamarisk tree, *Myrobalan tree*, and *Bed-mushk* (*Salix Babylonica*
or *S. Aegyptica*). There is almost the same confusion about
the nut, *Habbul-bán* حبالبان, which is often substituted by
some other seeds, particularly those of *Melia sempervirens*, and

Moringa pterygo perma under the name of *Ben-nut* The true *Habbul ban* bears a great resemblance to *Pistachio nut* and it is not *Ben nut* The cause of confounding *Habbul ban* with *Ben nut* is apparently the resemblance of the sound of *ban* and *ben*

Munaga is the Telugu name of *Moringa pterygosperma* but *Adari munaga* is found applied to it in some books (*Flora Andhrica* &c) The meaning of the latter is *the wild munaga* and it is therefore applicable to the wild variety of that plant (*M pterygosperma*) if it exists at all

407 *MORUS INDICA* Linn (*Indian Mulberry plant*)

Tut توت (*Arab Pers and Hind*) Shali tut شالی توت (*Dul*) Kambili puch chi chedi కంబిలి పుచ్చి చెడి (*Tam*) Musku kattai chedi முசுகட்டைசெடி (*Tam*) Kambali chettu కంబలి చెట్టు Kambali buchhi chettu కంబలి బుచ్చి చెట్టు (*Tel*) Hippal nerali gida హిప్పల్ నెరాలి గిడా (*Can*) Tut (*Beng*) Shalmali vrishaha (*Sans*) Shatu tacha ,hadra (*Mah*)

408 *MOSCHUS* (*Musk*)

Mishk مشک Mishk مشک Mushk مشک (*Arab*) Mushk مشک (*Pers*) Kasturi كستوری Mushk مشک (*Hind and Dul*) Kasturi كستوری (*Tam*) Kasturi కస్తూరి (*Tel*) Kasturi കസ്തൂരി (*Malyal*) Kasturi కస్తూరి (*Can*) Kashturi or Kasturi (*Beng*) Kasturi (*Sans*) Kasturi (*Vah*) Kasturi Mushk (*Gu*) Kasturi (*Cing*) Kado (*Bur*)

469 *MUCUNA PRURIENS, D C* (*Hairs covering the Legume of—Cowhage or Cow itch*)

Kivanchh كواچھ Kivachh كواچھ (*Hind*) Kách kuri كاحوری Kanch kuri كاحوری (*Dul*) Punai kahi పునైకాళి (*Tam*) Pili adugu పిలి అదుగు Dula gondi దులాగండ్రి Pedda dula gondi పెద్దదులాగండ్రి (*Tel*)

Náyak-korana നായിക്കൊറണ (Malyl) Nasaguni-gidá
 నసగునిగిదా, Tuachí-gidá తుచిగిదా (Can) Ákolshi,
 Kámách, Bichhoti (Beng) Kavacha. (Mah) Kivánch.
 (Guz) Achárayapalbe (Cing Khwelo or Khu-e-le
 (Bur)

Utangan اوتانگ, Anyarah انياره, Ka-nah كانه, &c, are
 often found misapplied to the above plant in several Persian
 and other works. They are the names of another plant, possess-
 ing nearly the same medicinal properties

410 MURRAYA (BERGERA) KONIGII, Linn

Karé-pák كرى پاك, Karjá-pák كرى پاك, Karyá-
 pát كرى پا (Duk) Karu-veppilar క్రువెప్పిల, Karu-
 vembu క్రువెంబు (Tam) Karu-vépa-chettu కరవేపాచెట్టు
 (Tel) Karu-veppa కరువెప్ప (Malyl) Karu-béviná-
 gidá కరవేవినాగిదా (Can) Baisungá (Beng) Surabhí-
 nimba-vrikshaha (Sans) Karépákácha-jháda (Mah)
 Karu-pincha. (Cing) Pido-sin or Pindo-sin (Bur).

411 MUSA SAPIENTUM, Linn.

Shajratul-talh شجرة الطلح, Shajratul-mouz شجرة الموز.
 (Arab) Darakhte-mouz دارح موز (Pers) Kéle-ká-
 pér كيلة كا پر (Hind) Mouz-ká-jhái मूज का जहा (Duk)
 Vázha-ar-ch-chedi வாழைச்செடி, Kadali கடலை (Tam)
 Arati-chettu అరటిచెట్టు, Anati-chettu అనటిచెట్టు, Anti-chettu
 అంటిచెట్టు, Kadali కడలి (Tel) Vázha-maíam வாழை
 (Malyl) Bále-gidá బాలేగిదా. (Can) Kela-gáchh
 (Beng) Kadali-vrikshaha. (Sans) Kela-jháda, Kelicha-
 jháda (Mah) Kéla-nu-jháda (Guz) Kehal-gahá. (Cing)
 Napiyá-biñ (Bur).

412 MUSA SAPIENTUM Linn (*Fruit of—*
Plantain or Banana)

Talh طالح Mouz مور (*Arab and Pers*) kólá كولا or
Kelah كله (*Hind*) Mouz مور (*Duk*) Vazhaip pa ham
வாழைப்பழம் kadali కడలి (*Tam*) Arati pandu అరటి
పండు Anati pandu అపటిపండు Amṣipandu అంపిపండు kadali
కడలి (*Tel*) Vā hap pa ham വാഴപ്പഴം (*Malayal*) Bāle
hannu బాల్‌హన్ను (*Oan*) kela (*Beng*) kadali phalam
(*Sans*) Kela or Pikh kela (*Mah*) kēla (*Gu*) kehal
or kessel (*Cing*) Napiya si (*Bur*)

413 MYLABRIS CICHORII Fabr

414 MYLABRIS INDICA Fussl

415 MYLABRIS PUSTULATA, —

416 MYLABRIS PUNCTUM —

} *Telini*
Fly

Zarārīhul hind ذراريج الهند Zarārīhe hindī
ذرا ريج هندی (*Arab*) Dabāne hindī دابانه هندی
(*Pers*) Telnī تلینی Telnī makkhī تلینی مکھی (*Hind*)
Bad bō kī zirangī بد بو کی زیرنگی Zirangī زیرنگی (*Duk*)
Pinsitarin : పిన్‌సీటరీన్ (*Tam*) Blistering igelu బ్లిస్టరీంగ్
ఇగెలు (*Tel*)

Although the Dukhni name Zirangī زیرنگی is not a correct
one either for *Mylabris cichorii* or *Cantharis vesicatoria* yet their
preparations such as the *Blistering ointment* &c are commonly
known by that name in Southern India.

417 MYRICA SAPIDA Wall (*Barl of*)

Azuri أزوری Audul barq عودالبرق Qındol قندول
(*Arab*) Darshishaaan دارششعان (*Pers*) káiphal
کای پهل (*Hind and Duk*) Marudam patṭai మరదమ
పట్టై

புடை (Tam) Kaṇḍaryamu కెండర్యము. (Tel) Marutam-
toli മരുതംതൊലി (Malyal) Kāi-phal (Beng) Kāya-
phala (Mah).

418 MYRISTICA MALABARICA, Lam (Nut of—
Malabar Nutmeg ?)

419 MYRISTICA OFFICINALIS, Linn (Nut of—
Nutmeg.)

Jouzbuvá حوربوا , Jouzuttib حور الطيب (Arab)
Jouzbóyah جورويہ (Pers) Jáé-phal حانے پیل (Hind)
Jáphal حانيل (Duk) Jadikkáy ജാതികകాయ (Tam) Jáji-
kāya జాజికాయ , Jāti-phalamu జాతిఫలము. (Tel) Jātikka
జాతికకా (Malyal) Jājikāyi జాజికాయ (Can) Jáé-phal
(Beng) Jáji-phalam (Sans) Jaiphala (Mah) Jáye-
phal (Guz) Jādi-ka, Sādika (Cing) Zādīphu (Bur).

The Telugu name *Larangam* is generally considered to be
synonymous with *Lavangālu* and *Larangapu*, which are the
names of *Cloves*, but it is misapplied in some books (*Flora*
Andhnica, &c.) to *Nutmeg* or its plant, *Myristica officinalis* *Jāti-
phalamu* or *Jaji-kāya* is the proper name of the latter

420 MYRISTICA OFFICINALIS, Linn (*Arillus of
the Nut—Mace*)

Basbāsah بسا سه , Basbās بسا س (Arab) Bazbaz
بربار (Pers) Jāvati جاورى , Javattari حوتري ;
Jāpati حانيل (Hind) Jouti حورى (Duk) Jādi-
pattiri జాతిపత్తిరి (Tam) Jāpati జాపతి. (Tel) Jāti-
pattiri జాతిపత్తిరి (Malyal) Jāpatri జాపతి (Can)
Jōti (Beng) Jājipati. (Sans) Jāyapati (Mah)
Jāvantari, Jāpati (Guz) Vāsāvasi, Vaduvāshu (Cing)
Zādīphu-apóén (Bur)

421 MYRRHA (*Myrrh*)

Mur مر or Murr مر (*Arab*) Ból بول (*Pers Hind and Dul*) Vellaip pólam வெள்ளைபேரளம் (*Tam*) Balimtra pólam బలింబ్రహ్మం (*Tel*) Bolá బొగ్గ (*Can*) Bol (*Beng*) Gandha rasaha Rasa gandhaha (*Sans*) Bálata bola (*Mah*) Ból (*Gu*) Gandarassa Bolam (*Cing*)

Kalane soi is occasionally confounded with *Myrrh* but it is the Burmese name for a kind of *Mummy* which is supposed to be the dried flesh and bones of a human body embalmed with *Myrrh* and *Spice* See the remarks under *Justicia Gendarussa*

N

422 NARDOSTACHYS JATAMANSI D C

(*Indian Spil enard—Root of*)

Sunbuluttibe hindi سبل الطيب حدى Sunbulut aasáfire hindi سبل العاقر حدى (*Arab*) Sunbuluttibe hindi سبل الطيب حدى (*Pers*) Jatámánsi حجاما سى, Bál chhar نال حر (*Hind*) Jhatá mansi حجاما سى (*Duk*) Jatamáshi ஜதாமசி (*Tam*) Jatamáshi జతామాసి (*Tel*) Jetá mánsi జెతామాసి (*Malayal*) Jetá mávasli జేతామావడి (*Can*) Jatamánsi (*Beng and Sans*) Jeta mava í (*Mah*) Jatamamsi or Jaramánsi (*Cing*)

Billi l tan بلى لوس is another *Dukhni* name of *N. jatamansi* but it is also often applied to *Acalypha Indica* The cat is supposed to be very fond of these plants hence the meaning of the name *cat's struggle* The *Cingalese* name *Jatamalutu* is applied to *N. Jatamansi* in some books but it is correctly the name of the root of *Cyperus pectinatus*

423 NAUCLEA OVALIFOLIA Roxb

Shál (?)

424. NERIUM ODORUM, *Aiton* (*Sweet-scented Oleander*)

Diffi د فلی (Arab) Khar-zahrah خرزهره (Pers) Kanér كمير, Kanél كدمل, Karbér كربر (Hind) Ganér گنر (Duk) Alari االافی (Tam) Gannéru గన్నేరు (Tel) Alari అలారి (Malyal) Kanagale కణగలే (Can) Kanéi, Karabi (Beng).

There are several varieties of this plant, the whole of which are distinguished and named according to the color of their flowers, as red, white, &c

See the remark under *Tamarix Gallica*

425 NICOTIANA TABACUM, *Linn* (*Leaves of—Tobacco*)

Tanbák سباك (Arab) Tanbakú تنباكو (Pers and Hind) Tamákú سبكو, Tamáqú سادو (Duk) Pugai-ilai புதைஇலை (Tam) Pogáku పొగాకు, Dhúmpatramu ధూంపత్రము (Tel) Puka-ylá పుకయిలొ, Pokala పొకల (Malyal) Hógesappu హోగెసప్పు (Can.) Támák, Támáku. (Beng) Dhúma-patram (Sans) Tambákúchappálá (Mah) Tamáku (Guz) Dungazha, Dimkola, Dungkola (Cing) Sé (Bur).

The names of the principal varieties of Tobacco sold in the bazaars of Southern India are—

a —Bandar-há-tambákú بندرکامباکو (Hind and Duk) Bandar-pugai-ilai பந்தாபுதைஇலை (Tam) Bandaru-pogáku బందరుపొగాకు (Tel)

b —Séndúr-há-tambákú سندورکامباکو (Hind and Duk)

c —Kórvai-pugai-ilai கோவைபுதைஇலை. (Tam) Kórvapogáku కోర్వపొగాకు (Tel)

d —Kámbu-pugai-ilai కామపుதைஇலை (Tam) Káda-pogáku కాడపొగాకు (Tel)

426 NIGELLA SATIVA Linn Syn N INNICA

D O (Seeds of)

Sh ouniz سونيز Kamune asvad كمن اسود Habba
tussoudâ حبة السودا (Arab) Siyah danah سياه داناه
Siyah biranj سياه برنج (Pers) kalónji الكلونجى kala
zira كالزيرا (Hind and Duk) karun shiragam కరుణశిరగం
(Tam) Nalla jilakara నల్లజిలకర (Tel) karun chirakam
കരുണച്ചിറകം (Malyal) Kare jirage കരേജിറേ (Can)
kala jirā or kal zira (Beng) kāravi kushavi (Sans)
kālajire (Mah) kaluduru (Cing) Samou ne (Bur)

The only difference between the Hindustani and Dukhni
names *Kala ira* كالزيرا and *Kali ziri* كالى زيرى is the
one is in masculine and the other in feminine gender yet accord-
ing to the present usage the former is applied to the seeds of
N. sativa and the latter to those of *Fernonia anthelmintica*
The literal meaning of the Arabic and Persian names *Habba*
tussoudâ حبة السودا and *Siyah danah* سياه داناه in Hindu-
stani is *Kala danah* (black seeds) which is the name in the latter
language for the seeds of *Pharbitis Nil*. From the similarity
in the meaning the seeds of *N. sativa* and *P. Nil* are often con-
founded with each other. See the remarks on *Alpinia galanga*
with reference to the names *Kalony* and *Kulanjan*.

427 NIMA (BRUCEA) QUASSIOIDES Ham

Bharangi بهارى (Hind)

428 NOTONIA CORYMBOSA Linn

429 NYMPHÆA EDULIS D C

Nilu far ملوفر (Arab and Pers) Kanval كندول ,
Ohhóta kanval حوتاكندول (Hind) Ohhótá kanval
الى بول All phul على بول Aali phul حوتاكندول

(*Duk*) Allí അലി , Allí-tamaraí അലി-തമര , Ámbal
 ஆம்பல (*Tam*) Allí-támara అలితమర (*Tel*) Allit-támara
 അലിത്തമാര , Anpala ആമ്പല (*Malayal*) Nyadele-huvn
 ನ್ಯಡಲೆಹುವು (*Can*) Kanval (*Beng*) Kamala (*Sans*)
 Kamula (*Mah*) Kanval (*Gur*) Nalun or Nelun (*Cing*)
 Kiyá-nu (*Bur*)

See the remarks under *Pharbitis Nil*

O.

430 OCIMUM ALBUM, *Linn*

Bádrúje-abyaz بادروح ابيض (*Arab*) Rakhane-
 kóhí ريحان كوهي (*Pers*) Saféd-tulsi سعيد تلسی , Jangli-
 tulsi جنگلی تلسی (*Hind*) Ujli-tulsi اُحلی تلسی ;
 Kukkhá-tulsi ککھنلسی . (*Duk*) Kappan kóiaí കപ്പനക്കോട ,
 Náy-tolashí നായതോണ്ടി (*Tam*) Tella-tulasi తెల్లపూసి ;
 Kukka-tulasi కుక్కపూసి (*Tel*) Vella-tolasi వెల్ల
 పూసి , Nákkappu നാക്കഞ്ഞി. (*Malayal*) Sáda-tulshi
 (*Beng*) Saphéd-tulsi. (*Gur*)

431. OCIMUM BASILICUM, *Linn.*

Shahasfaram شاسعرم , Rahan ريحان (*Arab*)
 Sháhaspāram شاسعرم , Narbó ناربو , Daban-shab
 دبان ساب (*Pers*) Sabzah سبز (*Hind and Duk*)
 Tiruníttru-pach-ch-az திருந்திறுபச்சை , Tiruníttru-pattiri
 திருந்திறுபத்திரி (*Tam*) Vibúdi-patiri விబுదిపత్రి , Rudra-
 jeda రుద్రజేడ , Vépudu-pach-cha వేపుడుపచ్చ (*Tel*) Tiru-
 níttru-pach-cha తిరునీరుపచ్చ , Pach-cha-pushpam పచ్చ

പുഷ്പം (*Malyal*) Kam kasturi കാంచമുടി (*Can*)
 Sabja Nashbó Nasbon Babu tulshi (*Beng*) Vishva
 tulasi (*Sans*) Sabja Tukamirai (*Mah*) Sabza (*Guz*)
 kala pinzain Pinzain or Pinzin (*Bur*)

432 OCIMUM GRATISSIMUM Linn

Faranjmishk فرنجمسك (*Arab*) Palangmishk
 رائخانه گرانفولی — seeds of
 Bálankóe khurd با لنگوے حرد (*Pers*) Rám tulsi
 رام तुलसी (*Hind and Duk*) Klumich cham tolashi
 ക്ലുമിഷ്ചമതൊണ്ടി (*Tam*) Nimma tulasi నిమ్మతులసి Ráma
 tulasi రామతులసి (*Tel*) Kattu tuttura കാട്ടുതുരുതാ (*Mal*
yal) Rama tulashi రామతులసి (*Can*) Ram tulshi
 (*Beng*) Rama tulasi (*Sans*)

433 OCIMUM SANCTUM Linn

Baranda بارندا Varanda ورندا Tulsi तुलसी (*Hind*)
 Tulsi तुलसी (*Duk*) Tulashi തുണ്ടി (*Tam*) Tulasi
 తులసి kruskna tulasi కృష్ణతులసి Gaggera chettu గజ్జరచెట్టు
 (*Tel*) Tulasi తులసి Nalla tirtta നല്ലതിരുത്താ Nalla
 tuttura നല്ലതുരുതാ (*Malyal*) Tulashi గిడ్డ పురీచికా
 (*Can*) Tulshi (*Beng*) Tulashi vrikshaha (*Sans*)
 Tulasicha rhada (*Vah*) Tulsi (*Guz*) Maduru talla
 (*Cing*) Lun (*Bur*)

434 ODINA WODIER Roxb

Jingam جنگم Kashmala كشملا (*Hind*) Besharam
 ہار ہار سرمگاہار (*Duk*) Odiya maram ஒடியாமரம்
 (*Tam*) Oddi manu ఒద్దిమను (*Tel*) Udi maram ഉദിമരം
 (*Malyal*) Jival (*Beng*)

435 ODINA WODIER, *Roxb.* (*Gum of*)

Jingan-kí-gónd گوند کي چنگن , Kinné-kí-gónd گوند کي کينے .
(*Hind*)

The Gum known as *Kinné-kí-gónd* in Upper India is different from *Kinyá-gónd* گوند کيا of Southern India, and also from *Qinnah* قند (Galbanum)

436 OLDENLANDIA UMBELLATA, *Linn* (*Root or Wood of*)

Chirval چرول or *Chirval-kí-lakí* لکری کي چرول (*Hind and Duk*) *Imbua-vér* இம்பூராவேர , *Shiru-vér* சிறுவேர , *Imbúal* இம்பூறல் (*Tam*) *Chiru-véru* చిరువేరు (*Tel*)

Chirval is misapplied to *Rubia cordifolia* in some books

437 OLEUM NIGRUM (*Black Oil*)

Málkangní-ká-jantar مال کنگی کا جنتر (*Duk*) *Válu-luvai-tailam* வாலுவைதலம் (*Tam*) *Málkangni-tailamu* మాలకంగినితైలము (*Tel*)

The above black, thick, and oily liquid, which is obtained by destructive distillation of the seeds of *Celastrus paniculata*, is quite different from the oil of the same seeds extracted in the usual way by expression. The latter is yellow, of rather thin consistence, and sold in many bazaars under its proper name, *Málkangní-ká-tél* مال کنگی کا تیل This name, however, is more in use for *Black Oil* than the other in some parts of Northern Cears.

438 OLEUM OLIVÆ (*Olive Oil*)

Zait زیت (*Arab*) *Róghane-zaitún* روغن زیتون .
(*Pers*) *Zaitún-ká-tél* زیتون کا تیل (*Hind and Duk*)
Jaitú-nenney ஜைதுனெனைய (*Tam*) *Jaitún-núne* జైతున్నునె. (*Tel*) *Zaitún-tél* (*Beng*)

439 OLEUM PISCIS (*Fish oil*)

Dhonus samak دهن السمك (*Arab*) *Roghane mahu* روغن ماهی (*Pers*) *Mach chhi ka tél* মাছ কল (*Hind and Duk*) *Min yenney* மீன் எண்ணெய் (*Tam*) *Chapanune* చేపనూనె (*Tel*) *Malsyam nai* മൽശ്ശ്യം നൈ (*Min nai* മീൻ നൈ (*Malyal*) *Minin' yanne* မြေခါးနီ (*Can*) *Machar tail* (*Beng*) *Machhya tailam* (*Sans*) *Mosólícha tela* (*Mah*) *Min tel* *Mal tel* (*Cing*)

440 OLEUM RICINI (*Castor oil*)

Dhónnl khirra دهن الخروع (*Arab*) *Roghane bedanjir* روغن بدانجر (*Pers*) *Arand ka tél* ارند کال, *Arandi ka tel* ارندی کال (*Hind*) *Yarandi ká tel* ارندی کال (*Dul*) *Ámanak kenney* അമ്മങ്ക ഏണൈ (*Tam*) *Ámndam* అమ్మదం (*Tel*) *kottenná* കൊട്ടന്ന (Malyal) *Harílenno* హరిలెన్నో (*Can*) *Bherandi tail* (*Beng*) *Vatyálaka tailam* (*Sans*) *Eran dela* (*Mah*) *Divas* *Yerandi nu tel* *Yerandium* (*Guz*) *Endaru tel* (*Cing*) *Kesu* ಕೆಸು (*Bur*)

The above are the general names for *Castor Oil* whether obtained from the seeds of the *Large seeded* variety or from the *Small seed d*. But there is a great difference between these two articles as found in the bazars of Southern India so much so the one is used by natives only for Lamp and the other for medicinal purposes. The latter is viscid nearly colorless or of pale yellow color and has a peculiar bland oily taste with a slight nauseous smell. The former is much thicker more or less of brown color and has an acrid and very disagreeable nauseous taste and odour. Its action as a purgative is much stronger and generally accompanied with much griping. It is often used in Hospital practice with Purgative Enemata, for which

purpose it is more suited, in my opinion, than the other article.* These oils are distinguished in the bazaar by the following names —

Castor Oil, or the oil obtained from the seeds of the Small-seeded Castor Oil plant —

Dhonul-lhuvaaus-saghír دهن الصغیر (Arab)
Róghane-bédanjire-lhúnd روغن بیدانجره (Pers)
Chhóti-arand-ka-tél چھوٹی ارند کا تیل, *Chhoti-arandi-ká-tél* چھوٹی ارندی کا تیل (Hind)
Chittí-varandí-ka-tél چیتلی یرندی کا تیل, *Chhóti-varandí-ká-tél* چھوٹی یرندی کا تیل (Duk)
Chittámanak-kenney சித்தாமனக்கெனே (Tam)
Chittamudam-núne சித்தமுதம்நுனே (Tel)
Cherukottenná ചെറുകൊട്ടെണ്ണ, *Chitravanakka-enná* ചിത്രവാണക്കെണ്ണ (Malyal)
Chitta-baralenne ചിറ്റാബരലന്നേ (Can)
Chhóta-bhérandá-tail (Beng)
Lahana-eaiandéla (Mah)
Nani-yeiandi-nu-tél (Gur)
Punji-endaru-tel ; *Sudu-endaru-tel* (Cing)
Angén kesu-si (Bur).

Lamp Oil, or the oil obtained from the seeds of the Large-seeded Castor Oil plant —

Dhonul-lhuvaaul-kabír دهن الكبير (Arab)
Róghane-bédanjire-kaláñ روغن بیدانجره کلاں (Pers)
Barí-arand-ká-tél بری ارند کا تیل, *Barí-arandí-ka-tél* بری ارندی کا تیل (Hind)
Charagh-ká-tél چراغ کا تیل ;

* The above remarks are applicable only to the varieties of Castor Oil sold in the bazaar, but I believe that there is no difference between the Oils of small and large seeds, if they be prepared in a proper manner, or by cold drawn process. Dr Bidie has kindly furnished the following note on the subject, when the proof of this form was submitted to his examination —

‘I have prepared oil from both varieties of the seeds by cold drawn process, and there was not the least difference as regards quality or action between them. Several dozen bottles of each were prepared, so there could be no chance of error.’

Barı yarandı ka tel بری برندی گاسل (Duk) Vilak
 kenney விளக்கெண்ணெய் (Tam) Amudam ఆముదం
 Dipamu samuru దీపము సమురు (Tel) Dīpa yanue దీప యనై
 (Can) Barı bheranda tail (Beng) Thora erandēla
 (Mah) Molu yerandı nu tel (Guz) Lokka endaru tel
 (Cing) Agi kesu అగి కెసు (Bur)

By some mistake *Castor oil* is called *Tilacha tel* in some
 Mahratti works It is the name of the oil of *Sesamum Indicum*

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|-------|-------------------|
| 441 | OPHELIA CHIRATA | D C | } <i>Chiretta</i> |
| 442 | OPHELIA ANGUSTIFOLIA | D Don | |
| 443 | OPHELIA DENSIFOLIA | Gris | |
| 444 | OPHELIA ELEGANS | Hight | |
| 445 | OPHELIA MULTIFLORA | Dalz | |

Qasabuzzarrah قاسابزرره (Arab and Pers)
 Charayatah حراية (Hind and Duk) Shirat kuch chi
 శిరత్ కుచ్ చి Nila vombu నీలవంబు (Tam) Nela vemu
 నీలవేము (Tel) Nila voppa నిలవొప్ప (Valyal) Nela
 bevu నీలబేవు (Can) Cherota (Beng) Bhu nimbaka
 (Sans) Chiráyita (Mah) Chirayata (Guz) Bin
 cohamba (Cing) Selhagi (Bur)

The names of all the varieties of *Chiretta* or *Chiretta yield*
ing plants as well as *Andrographis paniculata* are nearly the same
 in India In some places however a few of these plants have
 different names which are confined to those localities For
 example *O elegans* and *O multiflora* are well known by the
 following names in Northern Circars —

Silaras سلارس *Salajit* صلاحيت (Duk) Saluras సలరస్ ,
 Shilayatu శిలయతు (Tel)

But these names all over India are applied to quite
 different substances viz *Silaras* to *Storax* and *Salajit* or *Salajit*
 to a mineral clay (*Alum Earth of Acpaul*)

446 OPHIORHIZA MUNGHIOS, Linn.

Kun-purandan കുമ്പുരണ്ടൻ (Tam) Sarpāh-shi-
chettu సర్పాహిశెట్టు (Tel) Datkattiya (Cing)

447 OPHIOXYLON SERPENTINUM, Linn

Pātala-gāndhī పాటగంధి (Tel) Chuvanna-avilpori
ചവന്നരുവിൽപൊരി (Malayal) Ghandia, Chhoto-
chāid (Beng)

448 OPIUM

Afyūn افيون, Labnūl-khash-khash لبن الاشحاش
(Arab) Mahānūl مله نك, Tiryāk ترياك (Pers) Afyūn
افيون (Hind) Afīm افيم (Dul) Gasha-gasha-pāl
గశగశపాల, Abim అబిమి (Tam) Gasa-gasāla-palu గశ
గసలపాలు, Abhim అభిమి (Tel) Kasha-kasha-karappa
కశకశకరప్ప, Kasha-kashap-pashā కశకశప్పశా (Mal-
yal) Aphim అఫిము (Can) Aphim or Aphim (Beng)
Aphim, Aphinam (Sans) Aphin (Mah) Aphim (Guz)
Abin (Cing) Bhain or Bhin (Bur).

The following are the most common varieties of Opium found in Southern India —

a Malwa Opium—Malwa-afyūn مالوی افيون (Hind)
Mālvi-afīm مالوی افيم (Dul) Malwa-abim మాలవీఅబిమి
(Tam) Mālva-mandū మల్వమండు (Tel) Mālvi-aphim (Beng
Mah and Guz)

b Dādhi Opium —Dādhi-afīm دودھی افيم (Dul)
Pāl-abim పాలఅబిమి (Tam) Pāl-mandū పాల్మండు (Tel)

The first variety is the same what is described in many books under the title of *Malwa Opium*. The second variety is very soft, darker in color, and contains a large quantity of milky juice, whence the meaning of its names *milky-opium*. 1½ grains of this Opium is equal to 1 of the former in strength.

449 OPUNTIA DILLENI *Haw Syn CACTUS*INDICUS *Roxb*

Nag phana ناک سا (Hind) Chappal sônd حبل سند (Duk) Naga dali ନାଗ ଦାଳି (Tam) Naga dali നാഗ താലി (Tel) Nāga mulla നാഗമുള്ള (Malyal) Nāg phana (Beng) kodu gaha (Cing)

450 ORYZA SATIVA Linn (*Seeds or Grains without husk—Rice*)

Urz أرر Arruz أرر (Arab) Biranj برنج (Pers) Chāval চাল (Hind) Chanval চাল (Dul) Arishi அரிசி (Tam) Biyyam బియ్యం (Tel) Ari അരി (Malyal) Akki అక్కి (Can) Chāl Chāval (Beng) Tandulam (Sans) Tāndula (Mah) Chokha (Gu) Hal (Cing) Sān San or Chan (Bur)

The rice with and without husk and straw have generally distinct names in many of the languages in this country but much confusion is caused in some books by using them indiscriminately when the rice without husk is only intended. The above names in the text are those properly and only belong to the latter

451 OSSA (*Bones*)

Aazm عظم (Arab) Ustakhān استخوان (Pers) Haddi حدی Hār هار (Hind) Had حد (Duk) Elumbugal எலும்புகள் (Tam) Emikulu ఎమికులు (Tel) Asti അസ്തി Ella എല്ല (Malyal) Eluvu ఎలువు Mulo ములో (Can) Asti Haddi (Beng) Asti (Sans) Hada (Mah) Ayu (Bur)

452 OVUM (*Egg*)

Baiz بایز Baizah بایه (Arab) Tukhme murgh تخمه مرغ (Pers) Anda ادا (Hind and Duk)

Muttar முட்டை (Tam) Guddu గుడ్డు (Tel) Muttā मूत, (Malyal) Motte మొత్తే (Can) Andāha. (Sans) Andé (Mah) Andā, Indu (Guz) Bijū (Uing) Au oi Ū (Bur)

453. OXALIS CORNICULATA, Linn

Anbóti اسوتی, Sel-pattī سہ پتی (Hind) Anbóti-ki-bhaji اسوتی کی بیاہی (Duk) Puli-yárai புலியரலை (Tam) Puli-chintaku పులిచింతకు (Tel) Puliyárala புலியாரலை (Malyal) Pullam-purachí-sappu పుల్లం పురచీసప్పు (Can) Omlotí, Amrul (Beng)

P.

454 PANDANUS ODORATISSIMUS, Linn

Karí كاری, Kadar كدر (Arab) Kádí كادی, (Pers) Kévarah کیوڑ — a variety of, Kútgi کیتگی or Kédgi کیدگی (Hind and Duk) Tārhan-chedi தார்ஹச்செடி (Tam) Mogali chettu மொலிச்செட்டு, Gājangi గాజంగి, Gédangi-mogali, గేదంగి-మొలలి, Goyjangi గొజ్జంగి, Kétakí కేతకీ (Tel) Tāzha తాహా, Karta కైకత. (Malyal) Tāle-marā తാളേమరా, Kyádage-gidā కృదగేది (Can) Ketki, Keyā (Beng) Kétaki-vrīshaha (Sans) Kévadāchajhāda (Mah) Kévdo (Guz) Vettakayā or Vettaka Sataphu, Sasavā (Bur)

455 PAPAVER RHŒAS, Linn (Red Poppy)

Nabátul-lhash-lhashul-ahmar نبات الحشاش الأحمر. (Arab) Kóknáre-surkh کونکار سرخ (Pers) Lál-póst

لال (Hind) Lál lhash khash kajhar
 لال حساس کا جا (Duk) Shrivappu gasha gasha chedi
 சிவப்புக்கசை செடி Shigappu postaka chedi சிவப்புப் பாகை
 கை செடி (Tam) Erra gasa gasala chettu ఎర్రగస గాల చెట్టు
 Erra posta káya chettu ఎర్రపొత్తకాయచెట్టు (Tel) Cho
 vanna kasha kashach cheti ചൊവന്നകശകശച്ചെടി (Mal
 yal) Kempu lhasa khasi gida ಕೆಂಪು ಲಸವಸಿಗಿದಾ (Can)
 Lal poshta Lal poshter gachh (Beng) Rakta postu
 vrishaha (Sans) Tambada khasa khasa chajhada (Mah)
 Lal lhas lhas nu jhada (Guz) Bhin bin ami or Bh ain
 bin ami (Bui)

456 PAPAVER SOMNIFLORUM Roxb (White
 Poppy)

Nabátul lhash khash نبات الحشاش (Arab)
 koknar کو کنار (Pers) Post کب Post
 ka per حساس کا سر (Hind) Khash khash ká jhar
 حساس کا جا (Duk) Gasha gasha chedi கசைகசை செடி
 Postaka chedi போகைகசை செடி (Tam) Ga agasala cheftu
 గగసాలచెట్టు Postakaya chettu పొత్తకాయచెట్టు (Tel)
 kasha kashach cheti കശകശച്ചെടി (Valyal) Khasa
 khasi gida ಲಸವಸಿಗಿದಾ (Can) Poshta Poshter gachh
 (Beng) Postu vrishaha (Sans) Khasa lhasa chajhada
 (Mah) Khas khas nu jh da (Gu) Bhin bin or Bh ain
 bin (Eur)

457 PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM Roxb (Seeds of—
 Poppy Seeds)

Bazrul lhash khash بررا الحشاش (Arab) Tukhme
 koknar کوم کو کنار Khash khash حساس (Pers)
 Khash khash حساس (Hind) Khash khash حساس

(*Duk*) Gasha-gashá ഏടേണ (*Tam*) Gasa-gasalu గళ
 గళలు (*Tel*) Kaśha-kashak-kuru കശകശകര (*Malyal*)
Khasa-lhasi ഖഷഖസി (*Can*) Poštér-bij, *Khaslhas*
 (*Beng*) Póstu-bijam (*Sans*) *Khasalhasa* (*Mah*)
Khaslhas (*Guz*) *Bhin-si* or *Bh-aín-n* (*Bur*)

458 PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM, *Roeb* Capsules
 of—Poppy-heads)

Qishul-khash-khāsh قشرا الحشاش (*Arab*) Póste-
 kóknaí پوست کوکدار, Póste-khash-khāsh پوست حشاش
 (*Pers*) *Khash-khash-ké-bóndé* حشاش کے بو ندے
 (*Hind*) *Khash-khash-ké-bóndé* حشاش کے بو ندے ,
Khash-khash-ká-póst خشخشا کا بوست (*Duk*) Gasha-
 gasha-tól ഏടേണടോలు, Póstaka-tól പോസ്താടോలు
 (*Tam*) Gasa-gasala-tólu గళగళాలూలు, Póstakāja-tólu
 పోస్തాకాయలూలు (*Tel*) *Kasha-kashat-tól* കശകശത്തോൽ
 (*Malyal*) *Khas-lhas-nu-póst* (*Guz*)

459 PARMELIA PERLATA, *Ach*

460 PARMELIA PERFORATA, *Ach* }
 LICHEN ROTUNDATUS, *Rott*

Khuázus-sakhai حرا الصخر, *Behqul-hajar* بيقا الحجر .
 (*Arab*) Gule-sang گل سنگ . (*Pers*) *Patthar-ká-phúl*
 پتھر کا پھول (*Hind*) *Phattai-ká-phúl* پتھر کا پھول (*Duk*)
Kalap-pách-chi కలపపాచి, *Kalap-pú* కలపపు (*Tam*)
Ráti-pách-chi రతిపాచి, *Ráti-puvvu* రతిపువ్వు (*Tel*) *Kallu-*
huvvu కల్లుపువ్వు (*Can*) *Sh-auléyaha* (*Sans*) *Dhondécha-*
phúla (*Mah*) *Kiyáv-poén* (*Bur*)

With regard to the above Burmese name, see the remarks
 under *Gracilaria lichenoides* and *G. confervoides*

461 PEDALIUM MUREX Linn

Khasake kabir حسك كبر (Arab) Khasake kalan
 حسك كلان (Pers) Tarid buti ترید بی Bará gol/hru
 تراگوکرو (Hind) Bara ghókru براگوکرو Hatti
 ghókru هتیگوکرو (Duk) Peru neruṇṇi பெருநெருஞ்சி
 Anai neruṇṇi அனாநெருஞ்சி (Tam) Énuga palleru mullu
 ఎనుగపల్లెరుములు Pedda palleru పెద్దపల్లెరు (Tel) Kattu
 neruṇṇul കാട്ടുനെരിന്തരിൽ Ana neruṇṇul ആനനെ
 രിന്തരിൽ Iakka mullu കാക്കളുള്ള (Malyal) Anne
 galu gida അപ്പിള്ളലിടാ (Can) Bara ghokru (Beng)
 Hatti charatte (Mah) Motto ghokru (Gu) Ati neranchi
 (Oing) Sule gi (Bur)

See the remarks under *Cocculus villosus*

462 PEGANUM HARMALA Linn (Seeds of)

Hurmul حرمل or Harmal حرمل (Arab) Isband
 اسبند or Isband اسبند (Pers) Isband اسبند (Hind
 and Duk) Shimai a ha vanai virai சீமைஅழுவண்ணவிரை
 (Tam) Shima goranti vittulu శీమగోరంతివీట్లు (Tel)
 Isband (Beng)

In some native and other works Isbandun اسبندان is
 incorrectly used synonymously with the above Arabic Persian
 Hindustani and Dukhni names but it is the Persian name of
Mustard

See the remarks under *Lausonia albi*

463 PETROLEUM (Rock Oil)

Nift نفت Qafraḥ yahud قفرا الیود (Arab) Kafraḥ
 yahūd کفرا الیود (Pers) Mitti ka tél مٹی کا تیل (Hind)
 Matti ka taīlam مٹی کا تیل Matti ka tél مٹی کا تیل (Duk)
 Man yenney மண்ணெண்ணெய் Man tayīlam மண்தயிலம்

(*Tam*) Manti-tayilam మంతి-తయిలం, Manti-nūne మంతి-నూనే (*Tel*) Man-tailam మన్-తైలం (*Malyal*) Mannu-janne మణ్ణయణ్ణి (*Can*) Máttyá-tail (*Beng*) Pruthi-tailam (*Sans*) Matti-gha-téla (*Mah*) Matṭi-nu-tél (*Guz*) Yé-na or Yená (*Bur*)

464 PHARBITIS NIL, Choisy (Seeds of—*Kala-dana*.)

Habbun-níl حباب النيل (*Arab*) Tukhme-níl تكمه النيل (*Pers*) Kála-danah کالادانه (*Hind*) Zirki-ké-binj کالیرکی کے بیج, Káli-zirki-ké-binj کالی-زرکی کے بیج (*Duk*) Kodu-kákkatán-virai கொடுகாக்கடாநவிரை, Jiriki-virai ஜிரிகிவிரை. (*Tam*) Jiriki-vittulu జిరికివీడులు, Kollu-vittulu కొల్లివీడులు (*Tel*) Nil-kolomí, Kálá-danā (*Beng*)

On account of the word *nil*, which means *Indigo* when used by itself and which is also a part of the name *Nilu-jar* (*Nymphaea*), entering into the formation of the above Arabic and Persian names *Habbunnil* and *Tukhme-nil*, these are occasionally misapplied to the seeds of *Indigofera tinctoria* and *Nymphaea edulis* or *N. rubra*. See the remarks under *Clitoria ternatea* and *Nigella Indica*, the former with reference to the Dukhmi name *Zirli* and Tamil name *Kakkanaan* or *Kákkatan*, and the latter with regard to the Hindustani name *Kálá-danah*.

465 PHOENIX DACTYLIFERA, Linn (Dried fruits of—*Dates*)

Khurmáe-yábis خرما ئے یا بس. (*Arab*) Khurmae-lhushk خرما ئے خشك (*Pers*) Khajúr کھجور (*Hind and Duk*) Pénich-chankáy பெரிச்சங்காய (*Tam*) Karjúrú-káya కర్జూరుకాయ (*Tel*) Ténich-chan-káya తెనెలచౌరకాయ (*Malyal*) Khajúra ഖജൂര (*Can*) Khájúr, Khumá (*Beng*) Khajjúraka (*Sans*) Khajúr. (*Mah*) Khajúr, Káirék (*Guz*) Indi (*Cing*) Somblón-zí (*Bur*)

466 PHOENIA SYLVESTRIS Roxb (Wild date tree)

Sandole ka per سدر لے کاسر (Hind) Sandole ka
 jhar سدر لے کا خار (Duk) Ishan chedi അടയട
 (Tam) Ita chettu ఇతచెట్టు (Tel) Kaftinta കാട്ടിന്ത,
 Inte cheti ഇന്തെച്ചെടി (Malayal) Jangler Jhájur gachh
 (Beng) To somblon zi (Bur)

The names of the vinegar jaggery toddy and arrack of *P sylvestris* will be found under *Acetum Saccharum Toddy* and *Liquor Spirituous* respectively

467 PHYLLANTHUS EMBLICA Linn Syn
 EMBLICA OFFICINALIS Gærtu (Fruits of—Emblie Myro
 balans)

Amlaj املح (Arab) Ámelah آملا (Pers) Ánvula
 آنوولا Ánvurah آنور (Hind) Ánvulah آنوولا (Duk)
 Nelli káy నెలలికాయ Toppi తెప్పి (Tam) Nelli
 káya నెల్లికాయ Usirike káya ఉసిరికెకాయ Ámalakamu
 అమలకము (Tel) Amalakam అమలకం Nelli káya నె
 ల్లికాయ (Malayal) Nelli káya నెల్లికాయ (Can) Ámla
 Ánlá (Beng) Ámalakam (Sans) Avala (Mah) Ámbala
 (Guz) Nelli or Nelliká (Cing) Zaphiyu si (Bur)

The dry fruit of the above plant which is sold in the bazaar in segments without its nut and seeds is known under the Arabic and Dukhni names of *Ámelake-mogash shar* آملاکے موگاش شار and *Amal gatti* آمال گتی respectively

A mli is the Tamil word adopted in Telugu and *Nlli chettu* is accordingly applied in the latter language to *P Emblica* and used synonymously with *Usirika* in Madras and in many other places of Southern India but it appears from Flora Andhrica that the same name (*Nelli chettu*) is given to *Premna esculenta* and *P latifolia* in some parts of Northern Circars

Ziphiyu is the Burmese name of *P. Emblica*, but incorrectly applied in Mason's Natural productions of Burmah, to *P. niruri*. *Mi-ziphiyu* is the name of the latter

468 PHYLLANTHUS MULTIFLORUS, Willd

Kálé-madh-ká-pér كاله مدد كا پتر (Hind) Kálé-madh-ká-jhár كاله مدد كا حار (Duk) Karuppu-pillayyi கருப்புபிலையி, Pillāyī பிலையி (Tam) Nalla-purugudu నల్లపురుగుడు, Putugudu పురుగుడు (Tel)

Kalá-madh كاله مدد is the Hindustani and Dukhni name of the fruit of *P. multiflorus*, which means the black honey, because the juice of its fruits or the syrup made from them is supposed to be equal to honey. See further remarks about the name under *Fluggea Leucopyrus*

469 PHYLLANTHUS NIRURI, Linn

Bhúin-ánvalah بهمنی آنواله (Hind) Bhúin-ánvalah بهمنی آنواله (Duk) Kizhkay-nelli கிழகாயநெலவி, Kizhá-nelli கிழாநெலவி (Tam) Néla-usirika నేలపుసిర (Tel) Kizha-nelli కిళానెలవి, Kizhkkáy-i-nelli కిళిక్కాయినెలవి. (Malyal) Kuanelli-gidá కురనెల్లిగిడా (Can) Mí-zíphiyu (Bui)

See the remarks under *Phyllanthus Emblica* with respect to the Burmese name *Ziphiyu*

470 PHYLLANTHUS URINARIA, Linn

Lál-bhúin-anvalah لال بهمنی آنواله (Hind) Lál-bhúin-ánvalah لال بهمنی آنواله (Duk) Shvappu-nelli சிவப்புநெலவி (Tam) Erra-usirika ఎర్రపుసిర (Tel) Churu-kizhuká-nelli చిరుకిళుకానెలవి, Chukanna-kizhá-nelli చుకన్నాకిళానెలవి (Malyal) Kempu-kuanelli కంపకురనెల్లి (Can) Mí-zíphiyu-aní (Bui)

471 *PHYSOSTIGMA VENENOSUM* *Balfour*
(*Calabar Bean plant*) *

472 *PIMPINELLA ANISUM* *Linn* (*Fruits of—
Anise or Ani seeds*)

Razīyanaj رازيانج, *Shamir* سمار (*Arab*) Rāzīyanah
والان بزرگ *Badīyan* باديان *Valanc buzarg* والان بزرگ
(*Pers*) *Sinf* سوب (*Hind and Duk*) *Peruñ šhīragam*
பெருஞ்சிறகம் *Shombu* சோம்பு (*Tam*) *Pedda jilakara*
పెద్దజిలకర *Sopu* సోపు (*Tel*) *Perin chirakam* పెరిన్చిరకం
(*Malayal*) *Dedda jirage* దెడ్డజిరగ *Sōmpu* సోంపు (*Can*)
Miṭhā jira (Beng) *Somp* (Mah) *Mahā duru* *Deva*
duru *Lokha duru* (Cing) *Samu aba* (Bur)

The native names of these little fruits which are generally known as seeds are involved in a great confusion in some books. Their correct names are those given in the text but many of them are often misapplied to several other fruits or seeds such as the sweet and common *Fennel* fruits *Dill* fruits and the fruits of *Feniculum panmorium* &c. From the great resemblance of the Arabic word *Anisun* اندسون with *Ani um* *Anise* or *Anis ed* they are considered in some books as synonymous. Whether this was the case originally or not at present according to all native works *Hakeems* and *druggists* *Anisun* is not the name of *Aniseed* but of another fruit or seed which is probably the produce of *Pimpinella* (*Ptychotis*) *involucrata*.

Kuppi chettu is interpreted *Pimpinella anisum* in *Flora Andhrica*. It is however applied to *Acalypha Indica* in *Madras* and considered as synonymous with *Kuppi nā-chettu* and in some other places to *Anethum sowa* but never in any place to *F. anisum*.

The *Burmese* name in the text is improperly applied in some books to the fruits or seeds of *Hyoscyamus nigrum* and *Carum ajowan*.

473 *PINUS DEODARA* *Roxb*

Shayratud deydār شيرتود ديار *Sanobarul hind*
د رحب دودار (*Arab*) *Darikhte deydār* درخت دودار

Sanóbare-hundi صدوبرهندی (Pers) Kilan-ká-pér کِلان-کاپیر (Hind) Dévdái دِو دَار (Duk) Dévadái-chedi தேவதாரி (Tam) Dévadári-chettu தேவதாரி (Tel) Dévatáram வெரைமரம் (Malayal) Dévalái-mará தேவதாரம் (Can) Dóbdáru (Beng) Dévadái-u-vrikshaka (Sans) Devadái-cha-jhala (Mah) Dévdái (Guz)

Dévdái is improperly applied to 'Sethia Indro' in some Mahratti works

474 PINUS DEODARA, Roze (Oil of)

Kilan-ká-tél کِلان-کاتیل (Hind)

475 PINUS LONGIFOLIA, Roze

Sanóbai-ul-hind صدوبرالهند (Arab) Sanóbare-hundi صدوبرهندی (Pers) Saral-ká-pér سرل-کاپیر, Chín-ká-pér چین-کاپیر; Saral سرل, (Hind) Chur-ká-jhár چور-کا-جہار. (Duk) Shurul-dévadái சுருள்தேவதாரி, Shimai-déva-dari சைமத்தேவதாரி (Tam) Dévadári-chettu தேவதாரி (Tel)

476 PINUS LONGIFOLIA, (Resin of)

Aalakus-sanóbai علك الصدوبر, Samaghus-sanóbar صمغ الصدوبر (Arab) Samaghe-sanóbar صمغ صدوبر (Pers) Saral-kí-gónd سرل-کی-گوند, Chár-kí-gónd چار-کی-گوند, Sanóbar-kí-gond صدوبر-کی-گوند, Gandah-barózh گنده بروجه, Gandah-barózh بروجه, Birjí-gónd برحی گوند (Hind) Gandah-férozah گندد فیرور (Duk)

See the remarks under *Olibanum* (*Boswellia thurifera*), with respect to the word *Gandah-féro ah*

477 PIPER NIGRUM, Linn, (Berries of—Black Pepper)

Filfile-asvad فلفل اسود, Filfile-siyáh فلفل سیاه, Filfile-gund فلفل گرد (Pers) Kálí-mirch काली-मिर्च, Gól-mirch

گول میرح (Hind) Kālī mirchī کالی میرحی (Duk) Milagu
 மிளகு (Tam) Miriyālu మిరియాల (Tel) kuru mulaku
 കുരുമുളക (Malayal) Menasu మేనుసు (Can) kalā morich
 Gol morich (Beng) Marichī (Sans) Miró (Mah) halo
 mirich Miri (Guz) Gam miris halo miris (Cing)
 Náyukon (Bur)

See the remarks under *Embelia ribe*

- 478 PISTACIA KHINJUK Stocks }
 479 PISTACIA CABULICA Stocks } Galls of
 Gule pistah گل بسنه (Pers and Hind)

The Resin of the above plants is named in Arabic and Persian Kundrun كندرون or Kundrun talhī كندرون تالحی, which is different from Kundur كندر mentioned in Nos 112 and 113. The meaning of *Gule pistah* is flower of *Pistacia* and it is applied to the galls of the above plants from their supposed resemblance to a flower.

480 PIA LIQUIDA (Tar)

قیر (Arab) Qil و ل (Pers) کِل (Hind and Duk) hīl இல Tar தார (Tam) hīlu இல Taru தారు (Tel) hīlu இல (Can) hīl (Cing) Finjusi kattrā அல (Bur)

481 PLANTAGO ISPAGHULA Roxb (Seeds of—Spogel Seeds)

Bazre qatunā بر رطونا (Arab) Isbaghol اسبغول, Isparzah اسطرز Shukam daridah سكم سرده (Pers) Isba ghol اسبغول (Hind) Isapghol اسگول (Duk) I happu-
 hol virāz ஈசபுகோலவிழை Iskol virāz இஸகோலவிழை (Tam) Isapagala vittulu ఇసపగలవిత్తులు (Tel) Isabakōlu ఇసబకేలు (Can) Ishopghol (Beng) Isabagola (Mah) Isapghol (Guz)

482. PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS, *Thunb*

Údāh-chitarmúl او د چرمول , Údah-chitarmulām
 او د چرملم (Duk) Karun-kedī-vēi கருங்கொடிவே ;
 Karuppu-chittira-múlām கருப்புசித்திரமூலம். (Tam) Nalla-
 chitra-múlām நல்லித்திரமூலம் (Tel) Karutta-kotiveli கரு-
 தைக்கொடிவேலி (Malyal) Nīla-chitramúlā நிலச்சித்திரமூ-
 லா (Can) Krishṭna-chitrakā, Nīla-shukha, Nīlāgni-shukha.
 (Sans) Údā-chitra-mūla. (Mah).

483 PLUMBAGO ROSEA, *Linn*

Shitaraje-ahmar شطرح احمر (Arab) Shitarake-surkk
 لال چترال شترک سرخ (Pers) Lal-chitrā
 لال چترال (Hind) Lāl-chitar-
 múl او د چرمول , Lāl-chitarmul
 لال چرملم ; Lāl-chitar-
 mulam لال چرملم (Duk) Shiyappu-chittira-múlām சியப-
 புசித்திரமூலம் , Kodimūlā கொடிமூலி (Tam) Eria-chitra-
 múlām எரிச்சித்திரமூலம் (Tel) Chukanna-kotuvēli
 சுகன்னகொடுவேலி , Chenti-kotuvēli
 செந்திக்கொடுவேலி (Malyal) Kempu-
 chitramūla கெம்புச்சித்திரமூலா (Can) Rakto-
 chitā. (Beng) Rakta-chitraka , Rakta-shukha (Sans) Tāmbāḍa-
 chitramūla (Mah) Rat-nitūl (Cing) Kīn-
 lhen-nī. (Bur)

484 PLUMBAGO ZEYLANICUM, *Linn*

Shitaraj شطرح (Arab) Shitarak شدرک , Shitarah
 شمر (Pers) Chitrā چترال , Chitā چتر , Chitarak
 چترک (Hind) Chitar-múl او د چرمول , Chitarmul
 چترلم (Duk) Ven-chittira-múlām வெண-
 சித்திரமூலம் , Chittira-múlām சித்திரமூலம் (Tam) Chitra-
 mūlam சித்திரமூலம் , Agnimata அக்னிமத , Tella-chitra-mūlam

తెల్లకర్రమూలం (Tel) kotu velli kottavayali Tumpa kotu velli తుంపాకొక్కాయలి. (Valyal) Chitra mula చిత్రమూలా (Can) Chita (Beng) Agni shil ka Chitraka vrikshaka (Sans) Chitra mula (Mah) Suda nitul (Cing) Kyn khen phuu (Bur)

485 PLUMBI CARBONAS (White Lead)

Isfeday اسفدای (Arab) Isfed'ib اسفدایب Sufedāb اسفدایب (Pers) Safedah سفده (Hind and Dul) Velliyya basvam வெள்ளியப்பசுவம் (Tam) Sisa bhasmam శిశపఞ్మం (Tel) Sisa bhasma సిసపఞ్మ (Can) Sophéda (Beng) Naga bhasma (Sans) Sisa bhasma (Mah) Sapheda (Gu) Khema phuu (Bir)

Suf lah سفده is often applied to the *Slided Lanic* in conversation which is incorrect and should be avoided

486 PLUMBI OXIDUM (Impure Oxide of Lead, or Litharge)

Murdā sang مرادسنگ (Arab) Murdā sang مرداسنگ (Pers) Murdar sing مردارسنگ (Hind and Dul) Mudarshingu మదరశింగు (Tam) Mudār sing ముదార్సింగ్ (Tel) Mudār sinka మదార్సింక (Valyal) Mudār shingi మదదార్సింగి (Can) Murdar sing (Beng) Murdār sing (Guz)

487 PLUMBI OXIDUM RUBRUM (Red Oxide of Lead or Red Lead)

Isrinj اسرینج Usranj اسرینج (Arab) Sirinj اسرینج Suranj اسرینج (Pers) Sendur سندور (Hind and Dul) Chenduram శెండూరం (Tam) Chenduramu శెండురము (Tel) Chenturam శెంతురం (Malayal) Shindhura శింధూర Chendra శింద్రా (Can) Sindur (Beng)

Nāga-sambhava, Sindūraha (Sansk) Sindūr (Guz) Sur
(Bur)

488 PLUMBUM (Lead)

Ānuk آئك (Arab) Surb سرب (Pers) سسایس.
(Hind) Shish شیش (Duk) Iyam යාය. (Tam)
Sisamu శీషము (Tel) Iyam యంయం (Malayal) Shira శీర.
(Can) Sisa (Beng) Sisakam, Vangam (Sansk) Sisa
(Mah) Kalu-silu (Guz) Iyam (Cing)

489 POGOSTEMON PATCHOULI, *Pell* (Dried
Tops of)

Pachóli پچولی (Hind)

490 POLANISIA (CLEOME) ICOSANDRA, *W et*
A (Seeds of)

Jangli-huihur حنگلی حرر , Jangli-hulhul جڠلی دلبل
(Hind) Chhon-ajvān چنوری اجوان , Jangli-hulhul
حنگلی دلبل , Jangli-hulul حنگلی دلبل (Duk) Náy-
vélar నాయవేల , Kattu-kadugu కడఁగఁదు , Peru-
velar పెరువేల , Náy-kadugu నాయకఁదు (Tam) Kukka-
váminta కుక్కవామింట , Kukka-ávālu కుక్కఆవలు . Néla-
váminta నేలవామింట , Pedda-váminta పెద్దవామింట (Tel)
Náyvela నాయలెల , Kattukatuka కాడ్డకడ్డక , Náyk-katuka
నాయకక (Malayal) Hucha-sāsavi యుహసాసవి. (Can)
Ban-hurhuryá (Beng) Védamoharyá (Mah)

491 POLYNEMUS PLEBEUS (Dried Air-bladder
of—Isinglass)

See the names under *Lthyocolla* The name of the above
fish in Bengali is *Sál-machh*

492 POLYPODIUM

Basfayaj اسفاج Azrasul kalb اسراس الكلب (Arab)
 Khankali كنگلی or Ahankali كهنگالی (Hind) Bisfayaj
 اسفاج (Duk)

493 POLYPORUS ANTHELMINTICUS Berk

(Bamboo or Worm Mushroom)

Va mo Than mo (Bur)

494 PONGAMIA GLABRA Vent

Karany كرنج Karanyh كرنج (Hind and Duk)
 Puṇḡam maram புஞ்சம்மரம் (Tam) Kanuga chettu కన్యక
 చెట్టు Kaggera కగ్గర Kranuga క్రాన్యక (Tel) Unna
 maram అన్నారం Punnam పున్నం (Malyal) Honge
 gida హొంగేగిదా (Can) Tamala vṛiśhaha (Sans) karanja
 or Karanj gachh (Beng) Karanjicha jhada (Mah)
 karanj nu jhada (Guz) Magul karanda (Cing) Simizu
 or Timizu (Bur)

See the remarks under *Casalpinia Bonducella*

495 POTASSÆ CARBONAS (Impure Carbonate of Potash)

Jou khar حوکار Ivak chhār ارب حپار or Ouk
 chhar اوک حپار (Hind) Jhar ka namak چپار کا نمک ,
 Rik ka namak راک کا نمک (Duk) Maravuppu மரவப்பு
 Shambal vuppu శాంబలవపు (Tam) Manu vuppu మాను
 వపు Budide vuppu బుడిదెవపు (Tel) Karam కారం
 Pappatak karam పప్పుకారం Mara uppa మరలపపు (Malyal)
 Marada uppu మరదలవపు (Can) Daru lavnam (Sans)
 Jhādicha mitha (Mah)

496 POTASSÆ NITRAS (*Nitrate of Potash or Saltpetre*)

Abqai ابر (Arab) Shórah شور (Pers) Shórah شور (Hind and Duk) Potluppu பொட்டுப்பு (Tam) Petluppu పెట్లుప్పు, Shúra-kaiam శూరాకాయ (Tel) Vetu-uppa వెతుప్ప (Malyal) Petluppu పెట్లుప్పు (Can) Soirá (Beng) Shóra-mítha (Mah) Sóro-lhár (Guz) Pot-lunu, Vedu-lunu (Cing) Yan-zin. (Bur)

497 POTASSÆ TARTRAS ACIDA *Syn* POTASSÆ BITARTRAS. (*Acid Tartrate of Potash, or Cream of Tartar*)

Namake-angúr نمک انگور (Pers Hind and Duk) Diráksha-vuppu திராக்ஷவப்பு (Tam) Dráksha-vuppu ద్రాక్షవప్పు (Tel) Dírákshí-uppu ద్రాక్షిఁగుప్పు (Can) Díráksha-lavanam (Sans) Drákshí-mítha (Mah).

498 PRUNUM (*Prunes*)

Ijás اجاص (Arab) Álu آلو (Pers) Álu-bołhárá آلو سكارا (Hind and Duk) Alpogáda-parham అల్పగాదాపరమ. (Tam) Álpogáda-pandlu ఆల్ పగాదా పండ్లు (Tel) Álu-bółhárá (Beng) Alu-bołhára (Guz) Álu-paká or Álu-pakára (Bur).

499 PSIDIUM PYRIFERUM, *Linn* (*Fruit of—White Guava*)

Amrúde-abyaz امروء ابيض. (Arab) Amrúde-supéd امروء سید. (Pers) Suféd-safí-am سفید ساری آم (Hind) Suféd-jám سفید حام (Duk) Vellar-goyyá-pazham వెలలగొయ్యపాపము. (Tam) Tella-jam-pandu

తెల్లపండు Tella goyya pandu తెల్లయ్యపండు (Tel)
 Ven pera വെൺപെര Ven pérakka വെൺപെരക്ക
 Vella malák kappéra വെള്ളമലക്കുളി (Malayal) Bil-
 shibe hannu ചുങ്കിപ്പഴം (Can) Dhóp góráchhi-phal
 Sadá piyára (Beng) Shveta amruta phalam Shveta bahu-
 bija phalam (Sans) Pandhara jámba Pandhara tup kel
 (Mah) Ujlo piyára Ujlo peru Saphed jamrud (Gu)
 Sudu pera Sudu pera gadi (Cing) Málaka phiu (Bur)

Amrud **أمرود** is a proper Arabic and Persian name for Pear but in India it is often used for Guava

I érauna is the Malayálim name given to *P. pyriferum* in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol III Tab 34) but it is the name of another plant

Jam is applied to Guava in Dukhni but in Bengali to the fruit of *Sy igium jambolanum* The Dukhni name for the latter is Jamun

500 PSIDIUM POMIFERUM Linn (Fruit of— Red Guava)

Amrude ahmar **أمرود احمر** (Arab) Amrude surakh
أمرود سرخ (Pers) Lal safri um **لال صفری آم** (Hind)
 Lal jam **لال جام** (Duk) Shivappu goyyap pazham ചെറു
 കൊയ്യാപഴം (Tam) Erra jám pandu ചുറ്റപ്പండు
 Erra goyyá pandu ചുറ്റയ്ക്കపండు (Tel) Chem pera
 ചെ പെര Chem perakka ചെൺപെരക്ക Chovanna malák-
 kappera ചൊവന്നമലക്കുളി (Malayal) Kempu shibé-
 hannu കുംഭിപ്പഴം (Can) Lal gazáchhi phal Lal
 pivára (Beng) Rakta amruta phalam Rakta bahu bi-
 ja-phalam (Sans) Tambada jámba Tãmbada tup kél (Mah)
 Lal piyára Lalperu Lal jamrud (Guz) Rat péra Rata
 pera gadi (Cing) Málaki ní (Bur)

See the remarks under the preceding plant

501. PSORALIA CORYLIFOLIA, Linn (*Seeds of*)

Bávanchíyán با و بچیان , Bávchíyán با و چیدان ,
 Bávanchí با و بچی (Hind and Duk) Kárpó-karishí கார்போகரிசி,
 Káipuvá-anishí கைபுவாஅரிசி (Tam) Bhávanchi-
 vittulu ಭಾವಂಚಿವಿತ್ತಲು , Kálugech-chá-vittulu ಕಾಲಗುಚ್ಚವಿತ್ತಲು ;
 Káru-bógi-vittulu ಕಾರುಬೋಗಿವಿತ್ತಲು , Kála-ginja ಕಾಲಗಂಜ (Tel)
 Bávachí , Hakúch (Beng) Bávachyá (Mah.)

See the remarks under *Abelmoschus moschatus* with reference to the name *Mushk-dánah*

502 PTEROCARPUS MARSUPIUM, D C. (*Indian Kino tree*)

Bijésar بيجسر , Bijesar-ká-peí بيجسر كا پير (Hind)
 Bijesar-ká-jhár بيجسر كا جها (Duk) Véngai-maram
 வேங்கைமரம் (Tam) Vegi వేగి , Végisa వేగిస , Égisa ఏగిస
 (Tel) Venna వెంనె , Venna-maram వెంనెమరం (Mal-
 yal) Pit-shál or Pit-sál (Beng) Gam-málu (Cing)

In some works on Botany, the above plant is referred to the Tab 25, Vol vi, in the Hortus Malabaricus, but the plant figured there is neither *P marsupium*, nor is the Malayalam name *Karintakari* 'കരിന്തകരെ' applicable to it. Although the leaves in the Fig are *emarginate* and therefore they look like those of *P marsupium*, yet the petals are of equal size and of the same form. Whereas the corolla in the plant under examination is *papilionaceous*

503 PTEROCARPUS MARSUPIUM, D C. (*Gum of—Indian Kino*)

Dammul-akhvaine-hindí دام الا حون هدى (Arab)
 Khúne-siyávusháne-hindí حون سيا و سان هدى (Pers)
 Híná-dókhí هیراد و کپی , Khólar-mandá کھولر منڈا ;
 Rang-barat رنگ برات (Hind) Nát-ká-dammul-akhvain
 ناٹ کا دام الا حون (Duk) Kándámiruga-mirattam

காண்டாமிருகமிரத்தம் (Tam) Gandamrugam netturu
 గాంధామ్యుగంధేర్తురు (Tel) Venṇap paṣṭha పెంపాపాశ
 (Malyal)

See the remarks under Kino

504 PTEROCARPUS SANTALINUS Linn (Hood
 of—Red Sandal wood)

Sandale ahmar صندل اسمر (Arab) Sandale suruk
 صندل سرح (Pers) Ragat chandan رگت چندن (Hind)
 Lal chandan لال چندن (Duk) Shey shandanam செ
 யேதனம் (Tam) Erra gandhapu chekka ఎర్రగంధపుచెక్క
 Rakta chandanam రక్తచందనం Rakta gandham రక్తగంధం
 Kuchandanam కుచచందనం (Tel) Rakta channanam రక్త
 చన్ననం (Malyal) hempu gandha chekko ಹೆಂಪು ಗಂಧಚೆಕ್ಕ
 (Can) Rakta chondon (Beng) Agarū gandhakāshṭaka
 (Sans) Tāmbada chandana Tambada gandhācha chekka
 (Mah) Rat handun (Cing) Sandaku Nasa ni (Bur)

In some books the above Burmeso names are improperly
 applied to Sandal-wood

505 PUNICA GRANATUM Linn

Shayratur rummān سحر دالرمال (Arab) Darakhte
 نار درح (Pers) Anār kā per نار کا پر (Hind)
 Anar ka phār نار کا فار (Duk) Madalai ch chedi
 மாதலைச்செடி (Tam) Dānimma chettu దానిమ్మచెట్టు,
 Dadima chettu దాదిమ్మచెట్టు Dālīmba chetṭu దానింబచెట్టు
 (Tel) Mātalam cheti മാതളംചെടി (Malyal) Dalimbe
 gida దానింబేగిడా (Can) Dalim gachh (Beng) Dādima
 vrikshaka (Sans) Dalimba phada (Mah) Dādān nu
 phada (Guz) Delun gahā (Cing) Sale bin oi Tali bin
 (Bur)

506 PUNICA GRANATUM, Linn. (*Fruit of—Pomegranate*)

Rummán رمان , Ráná ران (Arab) Anár انار ;
Nár نار (Pers) Anár انار , Dáram دارم (Hind)
Anái انای . (Duk) Mádalaip-parham மாடலைப்பழம்
(Tam) Dánimma-pandū దానిమ్మపండు ; Dádima-pandū
దాదిమపండు , Dálimba-pandū దాలింబపండు. (Tel) Mátalam-
parham മാതളപഴം (Malyal) Dálimbe-káyi దాలింబకాయ
(Can) Anái , Dalim (Beng) Dádima-phalam. (Sans)
Dálimba (Mah) Dáram , Dádám (Guz) Delun or
Dellun (Cing) Sale-si or Talí-si (Bur)

The *sweet* and *sour* varieties of *Pomegranate* are distinguished by adding those words to each of the synonymes in the text

507 PUNICA GRANATUM, Linn (*Male variety of*)

Darakhte-gulnár درخت گلنار (Pers) Gulnár-ká-
per گلنار کا پھل . (Hind) Gulnár-ká-jhár گُلنار کا جھڑ ;
Gule-anái-ká-jhár گُل انای کا جھڑ . (Duk) Pú-mádalaí
புமாடலை (Tam) Puvvu-dánimma పువ్వుదానిమ్మ (Tel) Pú-
mádalam పూమాతలం (Malyal) Hushí-dálimbe ಹುಶಿదಾಲಿಂಬೆ.
(Can) Mal-delun (Cing) Gul-anár-nu-phúl. (Guz)

508 PYRETHRI RADIX (*Pellitory of Spain or Pellitory root*)

Aáqarqarhá عودا لقرح , Aúdul-qarh عودا لقرح , Aaqar-
qarhá عقرقرح . (Arab) Akalkará اكلكرا (Pers) Aqal-
qara اقلقرا , Akalkará اكركا (Hind) Aqalqórá اقلقورا .
(Duk) Akkírā-káram அக்கிரகாரம் (Tam) Akkára-
káram అక్కరకారం , Ákala-karra ఆకలకర (Tel) Akki-
karuká అకకికరికా , Akkilá-káram అకకిలకారం (Mal-
yal) Akkalá-karé అక్కలకరే (Can) Ákar-kará (Beng.)

Akkal kará (Mah) Akar karo (Gu) Kukay á or
kukayá (Bur)

509 PYRUS CYDONIA, Linn Syn CYDONIA VUL
GARIS Pers (Seeds of—Quince seeds)

Habbus safarjal حب السفرجل (Arab) Bihí dánah
بهم آبی Beh dánah به دانه Tukhme ábí
(Pers) Beh dánah به دانه (Hind and Duk) Shímaí
mádalaí viráí சிமையிரை (Tam) Shíma dálíma
vittulu శిమదలిమివర్లు (Tel) Shíme dálímbe bía దిమె
బింబే (Can)

Beh-danah and *Bé danah* being nearly the same in their
pronunciation they are occasionally confounded with each other
The latter is the name of a variety of *Raisins* which are small
and seedless and is often applied to all kinds of *Raisins* without
distinction.

510 PYRRHOSIA HORSFIELDII Blume (Aut
of—Wild nutmeg)

Jangli jáe phal جنگلی جائے پھل (Hind) Jangli
jáphal جنگلی حاصل (Duk) Káttu jádik káy கட்டு
ஜடிக காய் (Tam) Adavi jái káy அடாவை காய் (Tel)
Káttu jádik ká கட்டுజాడికాయ (Malgal) Ban jáe phal
(Beng)

Q

511 QUISQUALIS INDICA Linn, (Rangoon
creeper)

Rangun kí bel రంగున కి బెల్ (Duk) Irangan malle
இரங்குண மலல் (Tam) Rangunú malle chettu రంగునుమల్లె
చెట్టు (Tel)

R.

512. RAIDÆ, *Sp. of (Oil. of—Fish oil.)*

See the names under *Oleum Piscis*

513 RADIX CHINENSIS, (*China Root*).

Khashabus-shini خشب الصينى, *Aslus-shini* اعل الصيدي
(*Arab.*) *Chób-chini* چوب چيدى. (*Pers*, *Hind.*, *Duh.*,
and *Beng*) *Chóp-chinni* (Mah) *Chób-chinni* (Guz).

514 RANDIA DUMETORUM, *Lam. (Nut of—Emetic Nut).*

Jouzul-qai جورا لقي, *Jouzul-Kousal* جورا لكوثل.
(*Arab*) *Mén-phal* مين پهل (*Hind*) *Méi d-phal* ميڈ پهل
Med-phal ميڈ پهل. (*Duh*) *Marukkálin-káy* మరక్కాలిన్ కాయ
(*Tam*) *Mangá-káyalu* మంగకాయలు, *Mranga-káyalu*
మ్రంగకాయలు, *Mandá-káyalu* మందకాయలు (*Tel*) *Karalik-*
káya కరిలికాయ (*Malyal*) *Men-phal.* (*Beng*) *Kukuru-*
mán (Cing)

One of the above Arabic names, *Jouzulqai* جورا لقي, is applied to *Strychnos Nux Vomica* in Richardson's Persian and Arabic Dictionary, *Materia Indica*, &c, which is a dangerous error and should be carefully avoided.

515. RAPHANUS SATIVUS, *Linn. (Root of—Radish)*

Fujl فجل (*Arab*) *Turb* ترب (*Pers*) *Múli* مولى.
(*Hind*) *Mulli* مللی (*Duh*) *Mullangi* ముల్లంగి (*Tam*)
Mullangi ముల్లంగి (*Tel*) *Mullangi* ముల్లంగి. (*Can*) *Múlá*,
Múli (*Beng*) *Moulá* or *Moulá* (Bur).

516 RHAZIA STRICTA, *Dec*

Sevar, Sihar Ishvarg (Mulani)

517 RHEUM (*Rhubarb*)

Rávand راءند (Arab) Révand رءند (Pers)

Révand chiní رءند حسى (Hind) Révan chiní رءن حسى

(Duk) Irevál chiní இரேவலசினனி Mayyaí chinak

hizhangu மருசடசினகிழங்கு (Tam) Réval chiní రేవ

ల చిన్న Pasupu china gadda పసుపుచిన్నగడ్డ (Tel) Réva

chiní రేవాచిన్ని (Can) Révan-chiní (Beng) Réval

chiní (Vah) Révan chiní (Gu)

518 RHEUM EMODI *Wall*519 RHEUM MOORCROFTIANUM *Roy*520 RHEUM WEBBIANUM *Roy*} Root of
Indian
Rhubarb

Rivande hindi راءندى (Arab) Révande hindi

راءندى رءند حسى (Pers) Hindi révand chiní رءند حسى

(Hind) Nát kí rovanchini راء كى رءن حسى (Duk)

Nattu iréval chiní நாட்டு இரேவலசினனி Nátú mayyaí

chinak hizhangu நாட்டுமருசடசினகிழங்கு (Tam) Nátú

réval chiní నాట్టరేవలచిన్న Nátú pasupu china gadda నాట్ట

పసుపుచిన్నగడ్డ (Tel) Nát réva chiní నాట్ రేవాచిన్ని (Can)

Banglá révan chiní (Beng) Mulká cha révalchiní (Mah)

Gamni révanchini (Guz)

521 RHINACANTHUS COMMUNIS *Nees*

Palak johi پالک حوى Jói páni حوى پائى (Hind)

kabútar Ka rhár كبر كاحار (Dul) Nága malli நாகமல

லி (Tam) Nágamalle నాగమల్లె (Tel) Puzhuk hollu పుష్ప

కొల్లె Pushpa kédal పుష్పకెడల Nagamallich cheti

നാഗമല്ലി (Malyal) Nāga-mallige ನಾಗಮಲ್ಲೆ (Can)
Anitta (Cing)

522 RHUS SUCCLDANEA, Linn (*Galls of*)

Kākāśingī کاکڑاسنگی (Hind) Kālar-singī کالارسنگی;
or Kākad-singī کاکدسنگی. (Dul) Kālātā-shingī ಕಾಲತಾಶಿಂಗಿ,
ಕಾಲತಾ, Karkātaka-shingī ಕರ್ಕತಾಕಾಶಿಂಗಿ (Tam) Kēlara-
shingī ಕೆಲರಾಶಿಂಗಿ (Tel) Kakada-shingī (Mah)

523 RICINUS COMMUNIS, Linn (*Castor Oil plant*)

Shajratul-kharvaa شجرة الخروع (Arab) Darakh-
bédanjī درخت بیداسخیر (Pers) Arandka-per ارندکاپیر;
Arandī-kā-pēr ارندی کاپیر (Hind) Yarandī-kā-jhār
ياراندى کاجهار (Dul) Āmanakkam-chedi ಅಮನಕಮಚೆಡಿ
(Tam) Āmudapu-chettu ಅಮುದಪುಚೆತ್ತು (Tel) Avanakku
ಅವನಕು (Malyal) Karala-gida ಕರಳಗಿದಾ (Can)
Bhérandā-gāchh (Beng) Yeranda-vrikshaha (Sans)
Yarandīka-jhāda ياراندی کاجهدا (Mah) Yerandī-nu-jhāda (Guz)
Endaru-galā (Cing) Kesu-bin (Bur).

In Bengali, *Bhérandā* is the name of *R. communis* and *Yeranda* of *Jatropha curcas*, but the latter is the name of the former plant in Hindustani. This is a source of confusion in some books, where both names are used synonymously, or confounded with each other.

524. RICINUS COMMUNIS, Linn (*Seeds of—
Castor Oil Seeds*)

Kharvaa خروع, Bazrul-kharvaa بررا الخروع (Arab)
Bédanjīr بیداسخیر, Takhme-bédanjīr تخم بیداسخیر (Pers)
Arandī ارندی, Arandī-ké-bínج ارندکے بیدج,
Arandī-ké-bínج ارندی کے بیدج. (Hind) Yarandī ياراندی;

Yarandi ke binj (Duk) Amanakku muttu
 ஆமணக்குமுத்து, Amanakkan koṭṭai
 (Tam) Ámudapu vittulu (Tel) Ávanakkin
 kuru (Malyal) Haralu ṭerṭu (Can)
 Bherand or Bheranda (Beng) Yeranda bijam (Sans)
 Frandicha bija (Mah) Yerandi (Gu) Endaru or En
 daru atta (Cing) Kesu zi (Bur)

525 RICINUS COMMUNIS Linn (The small
 seeded variety of Castor Oil plant)

Shajratul khirvaanus saghir سراج العروغ (Arab)
 Darakhṭe bedanjire khurd (Pers)
 Chhoti arand ká pér (Arab) Chhoti arandi ká
 per (Hind) Chhṭi yarandi ká jhar
 Chhoti yarandi ká jhar (Hind) Chhṭi yarandi ká
 jhar (Duk) Chhṭi amanakkan chedi (Tam)
 Chhṭi amudapu chettu (Tel) Chheru koṭṭi
 Chitravanakkam cheti (Malyal) Chitta harala gida (Can)
 Chhota Bherandá gachh (Beng) Lahana erandicha jhāda
 (Mah) Nanī yerandi nu jhāda (Guz) Punjī endaru gahā
 (Cing)

526 RICINUS COMMUNIS Linn (Seeds of the
 Small seeded variety of Castor Oil plant)

Khirvaanus saghir خروغ العروغ Bazrul khirvaanus saghir
 بزر العروغ (Arab) Bédanjire khurd (Pers)
 Tuḥme bedanjire khurd (Pers) Chhṭi arand ká binj
 Chhṭi arandi ká binj (Hind) Chhṭi arandi ká binj
 Chhṭi arandi ká binj (Duk) Chhṭi arandi ká binj
 Chhṭi arandi ká binj (Tam) Chhṭi arandi ká binj
 Chhṭi arandi ká binj (Tel) Chhṭi arandi ká binj
 Chhṭi arandi ká binj (Malyal) Chhṭi arandi ká binj
 Chhṭi arandi ká binj (Can) Chhṭi arandi ká binj
 Chhṭi arandi ká binj (Beng) Chhṭi arandi ká binj
 Chhṭi arandi ká binj (Mah) Chhṭi arandi ká binj
 Chhṭi arandi ká binj (Guz) Chhṭi arandi ká binj
 Chhṭi arandi ká binj (Cing)

Chhóti-arandi-ké-binj چھوٹی ارندی کے بیج (*Hind*)
Chitli-yarandi چٹلی یرندی, *Chitli - yarandi - ló-binj*
 چھوٹی یرندی کے بیج, *Chhóti-yarandi* چھوٹی یرندی کے بیج
Chhóti-yarandi-ké-binj چھوٹی یرندی کے بیج (*Duk*)
Chittámanakku-muttu சிட்டாமணக்கமுத்து, *Chittámanak* சிட்டாமணக்கமுத்து, (*Tam*) *Chittámanakpu-*
vittulu சிட்டாமணக்கமுத்து (*Tel*) *Chitravanklin-luru* ചിത്രവഞ്ചിൻ‌കുരു (*Malyal*) *Chitta-hu* చిత్తపర్వత.
 (*Can*) *Chhóta-bhéand* (*Beng*) *Lahna-erandi-ha-byá*
 (*Mah*) *Nani-yerandi* (*Gur*) *Puyi-endaru-atta* (*Cing*).

For the names of *Castor Oil* from the two above varieties of *Ricinus communis*, see under *Oleum Ricini*

527 ROCCELLA FUCIFORMIS, D C

528 ROCK SALT

Milhul-bajar ملح البحر, *Milhe-tabaizad* ملح طبرزد, (*Arab*) *Namake-sang* نمک سنگ (*Pers*) *Sendhá-lón*
 سندھا لون, *Sendá-lón* سندھ لون, *Séndhá - namak*
 سندھا نمک, *Senda-namak* سندا نمک (*Hind*)
Sóndá-namak سوندھ نمک (*Duk*) *Induppu* இதுப்பு,
Indunát-tuppu இந்தநாட்டுப்பு, *Shindu-desha-vuppu* சிந்துதேச
 சவுப்பு, *Shóma-nuppu* சோமநுப்பு, *Shayindu-lavanam* சயி
 ந்துலவணம், (*Tam*) *Induppu* ఇండుప్ప, *Shayindu-lavanam*
 శయిండులవణం, *Shindu-dèsha-vuppu* చిందేశపుప్ప, *Chandru-*
duppu చంద్రుప్ప (*Tel*) *Intuppa* ഇന്തുപ്പ (*Malyal*)

529 ROSA CENTIFOLIA, Linn (*Hundred-leaved or Cabbage Rose*)

Vaid ورد, *Varde-ahmar* ورد الاحمر, *Vaidul-ahmar*
 ورد الاحمر (*Arab*) *Gule-surkh* گل سرخ, *Gule-guláb* گل گلاب
 (*Pers*) *Guláb-ká-phúl* گلاب کا پھول, *Guláb-phúl* گلاب پھول

(*Hind and Dul*) Irojā pushpam இரோஜாபூபம் Gulap
pū குலாபபூ Irojā pu இரோஜாபூ (*Tam*) Rōjā puṇṇu
രോജപുഞ്ച Gulā puṇṇu റോ
പുഞ്ച (*Tel*) Pannir pushpam പന്നിനിർപ്പപ്പം (*Malyal*)
Gulabī huṇṇu റുലാബിക്കുപ്പം (*Can*) Golāp phul (*Beng*)
Gulābāccha phula (*Mah*) Gulab nu phul (*Guz*) Rosa
mal (*Cing*) Nesi poen or Nenzi poen (*Bur*)

The names of *Rose water Confection* and *Attar* or *Utr* of
Roses are as follows —

Rose Water

Māul vard ما الورد (*Arab*) Gulāb گلاب Aarqe
gule surkh عرق گل سرخ (*Pers*) Gulab گلاب (*Hind*
and *Dul*) Panniru പന്നിരൂ (*Tam*) Panniru పన్నీరు
(*Tel*) Pani nīr പന്നിനിർ (*Malyal*) Panniru పన్నీరు
(*Can*) Gólāp Golap pani (*Beng*) Gulāb Pannir
(*Mah*) Gulāb Gulāb nu pāni (*Guz*)

Confection of Roses

Julanjabīn حلندجین (*Arab*) Gulangabin گولنگین
Gul qand گول قند Gul shakar گولسكر (*Pers*) Gul qand گول قند
(*Hind*) Gulqan گولقن (*Dul*) Gul kandu குலகந்து
Rōjāp pu tittippu ரோஜாபூதித்திப்ப (*Tam*) Gulkandu
റോജക്കണ്ട (*Tel*) Gul kant ഗുൽകന്ത (*Malyal*) Rangu
lāmi (*Cing*)

Attar or Utr of Roses

Aitrul vard عطر الورد Aitrul vardul ahmai عطر الورد الاحمر
(*Arab*) Aitre gulab عطر گلاب Aitre gule surkh عطر گل سرخ
(*Pers*) Gulābī aitr عطر گلاب Gulāb ka aitr عطر گلاب کا
(*Hind*) Gulāb ká aatar عطر گلاب کا (*Dul*) Gulab attar

குலாபத்தா (Tam) Gulābi-attaru గులాబి తర్రు (Tel)
 Paninī-rattar പനിനീരത്തർ (Malyal) Gulābi-attar
 గులాబితర్ర (Can) Gulāp-atai (Beng) Gulābā-cha-atar
 (Mah) Gulāb-nu-atar (Guz) Rōja-mal-kandum (Cing)

530. ROYLEA ELEGANS, Wall

Patkaru (Beng)

531. RUBIA CORDIFOLIA, Linn (Root of)

Fóvvah فو , Fóvvahus-sabbá-ghín فو الصا عين
 (Arab) Rúnás روس (Pers) Majíth مجيث , Manjith
 मंजिथ (Hind) Manjít मंजित (Duk) Manjitti
 மஞ்சிட்டி ; Shevvelli செவ்வெலவி (Tam) Manjishtha మంజిష్ఠ
 త్త , Tāmra-valli తామ్రవల్లి (Tel) Man-chetta മഞ്ചേട്ടി
 (Malyal) Manjushṭā మంజుష్ఠ (Can) Manjit (Beng)
 Kāla-méshukā (Sans) Manjeshta (Mah) Manjista ;
 Velmadata (Cing)

See the remarks under *Oldenlandia umbellata*

532 RUMEX VESICARIUS, Linn

Hummáz حمز or Hammáz ص ح . (Arab) Turshah
 ترش (Pers) Chúká چو (Hind) Chukkah چک
 (Duk) Shukkán-kirai சுக்காநீரை (Tam) Shukku-
 kúráku శుక్కుకూరకు (Tel) Chukár-sák (Beng) Kala-
 khen-bouñ (Bur)

533 RUTA ANGUSTIFOLIA, Pers

Féjan فجان (Arab) Sadáb سد اب (Pers and
 Hind) Sadaf سد اف (Duk) Aivadh آiwadh (Tam)
 Sadapa సదప , Arudu అరుడు (Tel) Nágadāli-sappu నాగ
 దాలిసప్పు (Can) Sadápaha (Sans) Sadáp , Sitáp.
 (Guz) Aruda (Cing)

S

534 SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM Linn (*Sugar cane*)

Qasabus sahar قسabus Qasabe sahar قسabe
(Arab) Nai shakar نسكر (Pers) Úkh اوكه Ganná گنا
(Hind) G'indá گاندا (Dul) harumbu هارومب (Tam)
Cheruku చెరుకు Árukanupula kránuga అరుకనూపులా,
kanupula cheruku కనూపులచెరుకు (Tel) harinpa ಹರಿಂಪಾ
(Malyal) Khabbu ಕಬ್ಬು (Can) Úk Ganna (Beng)
Ikshuhu (Sans) Us (Mah) Serdi Naisakar (Gu)
Úk (Cing) hīyan or hian (Bur)

535 SACCHARUM (*Sugar*)

Sukkar سكر Sakkar سكر (Arab) Shakar سكر
(Pers and Hind) Shakhkar سكر (Dul) Sharukharat
சருகராத (Tam) Shakhara శఖర (Tel) Sharukhar
ശരുകര Panjasára പഞ്ചസാര (Malyal) Sakharo సఖర
(Can) Bhura Chini (Beng) Sharhará Panjasaram
(Sans) Sálkar (Mah) Sakkar Chini Buro Khind
(Guz) Sini Sakhere (Cing) Saghuá or Tagiyá (Bur)

The following are the names of the varieties of Sugar, Jaggery and Sugar candy, which are commonly met with in the bazaars of India —

Sugar

a Country Sugar—Sakharul hind سكر الهند (Arab)
Shal are hindi سكر هندی (Pers) Lal shakar لال (Hind)
Makhtumi shal kar مكدومي سكر (Dul) Nattu pharukharat
నాటసరుకర (Tam) Nattu phal'kara నాట్టశఖర (Tel)

Náttu-sharṅhara നാട്ടശക്കര , *Náttu-panyasúra* നാട്ടപഞ്ചസാര
(*Malyal*) *Nút-sakharē* నూట్‌సక్ర (*Can*) *Banglú-chín*
(*Beng*) *Désha-sharṅhará*, *Désha-panyasúram* (*Sans*) *Mullácho-*
sákhā (*Mah*) *Gámm-sahlai*, *Gámm-chín*, *Gámm-búro*,
Gámm-khánd (*Gur*) *Kala-saghá* or *Kala-tigiyá* (*Bur*)

b White Sugar—*Sakharul-abyaz* سكر الابيض (*Arab*)
Shakharē-supéd سُكَّر سید (*Pers*) *Sufíd-shakhar* سُكَّر سفید ,
Chíní چینی (*Hind*) *Chíní-shakhar* چینی شکر (*Duk*) *Chínú-*
sharṅhkarai சினுசர்கரை, *Tellai-sharṅhkarai* தெலுசர்கரை
(*Tam*) *Chínú-shakharā* చినుశక్ర, *Tella-shakharā* తెల్లశక్ర
(*Tel*) *Ten-sharṅhkarā* വെൺശക്കര , *Ten-panyasúra* വെൺ
പഞ്ചസാര (*Malyal*) *Bih-sakharē* బిహిసక్ర (*Can*) *Dhóp-*
chíní (*Beng*) *Shvétā-sharṅhará*, *Shvétā-panyasúram* (*Sans*)
Pándharā-sákhā (*Mah*) *Saphíd-sakhar*, *Ujlo chín*, *Ujlo-búro*,
Ujlo-khánd (*Gur*) *Saghá-phú* or *Tugiyá-phú* (*Bur*)

c Coarse Sugar—*Búrā* بورا (*Hind*) *Búrā-shakhar*
بورا سُكَّر (*Duk*) *Búrā-sharṅhkarai* బూరాశ్రకర (*Tam*)
Búrā-shakharā బూరాశక్ర (*Tel*)

d Raw-sugar—*Ráb-shakhar* راب شکر , *Ráb-kí shakhar*
راب کی شکر (*Duk*) *Ráp-sharṅhkarai* రాపశ్రకర (*Tam*)
Ráp-shakharā రాపశక్ర (*Tel*)

e Loaf-sugar—*Qand* قند (*Hind*) *Qand-kí-shakhar*
قند کی شکر (*Duk*) *Kan-sharṅhkarai* కనశ్రకర (*Tam*)
Kan-shakharā కన్‌శక్ర (*Tel*)

Jaggery

a Jaggery (of Sugar-cane)—*Qand* قند (*Arab*) *Kand*
كند (*Pers*) *Gur* گُر (*Hind*) *Gúr* گور (*Duk*) *Tellam*
తెలలమ (*Tam*) *Bellamu* బెల్లము (*Tel*) *Vella* వెల్లి ;
Sharṅhkarā శక్కర (*Malyal*) *Bella* బెల్ల (*Can*) *Akhuru* (*Cing*).

b Palmyra Jaggery—*Tár-ká-gur* تار کا گُر (*Hind*) *Tár-*
ká-gúr تار کا گور (*Duk*) *Pana-vellam* పానవెలలమ (*Tam*)
Táti-bellamu తాటిబెల్లము (*Tel*) *Pana-vella* పనవెల్లి , *Pana-*
sharṅhkarā పనశక్కర (*Malyal*) *Tíle-bella* తిలబెల్ల (*Can*)
Tal-akhuru (*Cing*)

c. Cocoanut Jaggery—*Naryal* لی گڑ (H) *Naril* لی گڑ (Dul) *Tenua vellim* തേനുവേലി (Tam) *Tenuva-vela* തേനുവേല (Tel) *T'nyd vellim* തേനുവേല (Mal) *Tengyal vellim* തേനുവേല (Cing) *Kangina kugilla* കണ്ടിനകുഡ (Hin) *Isal al ru* (Cing)

d. Jaggery of *Ithornix* *silveria*—*Sin'il* ലി-ഗു *കാർ* (Hind) *Sinidle* ലി-ഗു *കാർ* (Dul) *Ihchia vellim* ഇച്ചിവേല (Tam) *Ila vellim* ഇലവേല (Tel) *Inte vella* ഇന്തവേല (Mal) *Ih akuru* (Cing)

e. Jaggery of *Carotia urea*—*Ma* മാ *കാർ* (Hind) *Ma* മാ *കാർ* (Dul) *K. Iripantu vellam* കിരിപന്തുവേല (Ti)

Sugar-candy

a. Sugar candy (of *Syringae*)—*Nab* ناب (Arab) *Qande rufel* قاندرافل (Hin) *Kandi* কান্দি (Dul) *Ma* মা *কান্দি* (Hind and Dul) *Karkanda* কান্দি (Ti) *Ila* ഇല *kanda* കണ്ട (Ti) *Kallanda* കൽക്കണ്ട (Malyal) *Kalka* കാ *കണ്ട* (Can) *Mara* (Beng) *S. Iari* (Ci)

b. Palmyra Sugar-candy—*Tu* തു *കാർ* (Hind and Dul) *Pa ni ka lardu* പാൻകാർ (Hin) *Tufi* തുഫി *kala kanda* കാൽക്കണ്ട (Ti) *Iana kallandi* ഇനാക്കൽക്കണ്ട (Malyal) *Tufe kallanda* തുഫ്കൽക്കണ്ട (Can) *Tal ni kari* (Ci)

536 S A L I P

Saalab misri سابل مصرى *Ahusyus* അസാലബ *Ahusyatus* അസാലബ *حسا* (Arab) *Saalab misri* سابل مصرى (Pers, Hind and Dul) *Shila misiri* ശിലാമിശിരി (Tam) *Sila misiri* ശിലാമിശിരി (Tel) *Sila misiri* ശിലാമിശിരി (Malyal) *Shk'ilo michhri* (Beng) *Sálama misri* (Mah) *Salammisri* (Gu) *Salama misiri* (Cing) *Sála misri* (Bui)

537 SALICORNIA BRACHIATA, *Roxb.*Koyalu కొయలు (*Tel*)538 SALICORNIA INDICA, *Willah*Umai உமை. (*Tam*) Koyyapippili కొయ్యపిప్పిలి (*Tel*)Jódupalang (*Beng*)539 SALIX CAPREA, *Linn*Khiláf حلاف (*Arab*) Béde-mushk بیدمشک.(*Pers*)540 SALIX CAPREA, *Linn* (*Water of*)

'Mául-Khiláf ماء الحلاف. (*Arab*) Aarqe-béde-mushk عرق بیدمشک (*Pers*) Bede-mushk-ká-aaraq بدد مشک کا عرق. (*Duk*).

541 SALIX TETRASPÉRMA, *Roxb*

Páni-jamá پانی حما (*Hind*) Jamti-kí-bel জম্মি কী বیل
Jamti-ká-pattá জম্মি কাপা (*Duk*) Atrupálar ஆறுறுபாலை
(*Tam*) Étipála ఏతపాల (*Tel*) Átrapála ఆరొరపాల.
(*Malyal*) Páni-jomá (*Beng*)

542 SALSOLA (SUAEDA) INDICA

Ella-kúra ఎల్ల కూర (*Tel*).543 SALVADORA WIGHTIANA, *Planch Syn*
S INDICA, *Wight*, S PERSICA, *Roxb*

Arák اراک (*Arab*) Darakhhte-misvák درخت مسواک.
(*Pers*) Pílu پیلو (*Hind*) Pílu-ká-jhár .
(*Duk*) Kalarva களாவா, Kárkol-maram காரகொளமரம்
(*Tam*) Varagógu వరగొగు (*Tel*) Pílu (*Beng*) Pílu-
nu-jháda (*Guz*)

544 SALVADORA INDICA Roy

Arak اراك (Arab) Darakhte misvak درخت مسواک
 (Pers) Bará pilu براسلو (Hind) Peru kalará பெரு
 களாவா karkol maram கர்கல மரம் (Tam) Pedda
 vara gogu పెద్దవరగొగు (Tel) Pila (Beng)

545 SALVADORA PERSICA Linn

Arak اراك (Arab) Darakhte misvak درخت مسواک
 (Pers) Chhóta pilu چھوٹا پیلو (Hind and Dul)
 Shuru kalará சீறுகளாவா (Tam) Chinna varagógu చిన్న
 వరగొగు Pinna vara gogu పిన్నవరగొగు (Tel) Pila (Beng)

546 SANDORICUM INDICUM Cav (Wood of)

Chandan حندان (Dul) Shéva maram செவமரம்
 (Tam) Chéva mánu చేపకును (Tel) Bitto bin or Titto
 bin (Bur)

In Hindustani *Ohandan* is one of the designations of *Sandal wood* but in *Dukhna* it is applied to the inner wood of any plant which is red or reddish black particularly to that of the above tree

547 SANTALUM ALBUM Linn Syn SIRIUM MYRTIFOLIUM Linn (Wood of—Sandal wood)

Sandale abyaz صندل ابيض (Arab) Sandale supéd
 صندل سفيد (Pers) Chandan حندان Sufed chandan
 صندل سفيد (Hind) Sandal صندل (Dul) Shandanak
 kattai சந்தனக்கட்டை (Tam) Gandhapu chekka గంధపు
 చెక్క (Tel) Chandana mutti చందనముట్టి (Malayal)
 Gandhada chekke గంధదాచెక్క (Can) Chondon Sádá-
 chondon Sandal (Beng) Shri gandha káshataha (Sans)
 Gandhacha kóda (Mah) Sukét (Guz) Sudu handun
 Haudun (Cing) Nasaphiyu Sandaku (Bur)

The following are the names of the essential Oil of Sandal-wood

Artie-sandal عطر صندل (*Pers*) *Sandal-ká-utr* عطر صندل كا (Hind) *Sandal-ká-uttar* عطر صندل كا (Dul)

548 SAPINDUS EMARGINATUS, Vahl (*Nut of—Soap-nut*)

Findage-hindi فندق هندی or *Fandage-hindi* فندق هندی ; *Bandage-hindi* بندق هندی (*Arab*) *Ratah* رتاہ (*Pers*) *Rithá* ریتہ or *Rithah* ریتہ (Hind and Dul) *Ponnán-kottar* பொன்னகொட்டை (*Tam*) *Kunkudu-káyalu* కుంకుడుకాయలు, *Kúkudu-káyalu* కుకుడుకాయలు (*Tel*) *Ur-vanjik-káya* உர்வணிககாய, *Punnan-kotta* புண்ணகொട്ട (*Malyal*) *Kukate-káya* కుకటకాయ (*Can*) *Rithá* (Beng) *Arishta-phalam* (Sans) *Rithá* (Mah) *Aritha* (Guz) *Miáymen-suc-lhe-sí* or *Me-áv-me-suc-lha-ti* (Bur)

The meaning of the above Burmese name is *the fruit of Monkey's blood*, and it is applied to *Soap-nut* from its supposed resemblance to the blood of a Monkey. See the remarks under *Acacia concinna*

549 SAPO (*Soap*)

Sábún صابون (*Arab Pers and Hind*) *Shabbu* శబ్బు (*Tam*) *Sabbu* సబ్బు (*Tel*) *Sábún* (Beng) *Sábún* (Guz) *Suppiya* (Bur)

550 SARSÆ RADIX (*Sarsaparilla* or *Jamaica Sarsaparilla*)

Aushbah عشبہ, *Aushbahe-maghiabí* عشبہ مغربی. (*Arab and Pers*) *Aushbah* عشبہ, *Sálsá* سلسا (*Hind*) *Aushbah* عشبہ (*Dul*) *Shimar-nannái* శిమరననై ; *Sháirasha-ver* శారశవర (*Tam*) *Síma-sugandhi-pála* సీమ సుగంధి పాలా

సుఖంధికా Sīrasa vēru సారశవేదు (Tel) Narutinti നര
തിണ്ടി (Malayal) Chhālchha or Sāisa (Beng) Ushbo
Ushbo magrabi (Guz) Rata irimusu (Uing)

The *Country* and *Jamaica Sarsaparilla* are generally found in books under the same designations but they have distinct names, which will be found in this Catalogue under their respective heads

See the remarks under *Solanum rubrum* and *Hemide mus Indicus* with respect to the Hindustani name *Mako* ماکو or *Makie* مکی

501 SCAMMONIUM (Scammony)

Saqmuniya سمونيا Mahmudiya ممدیة (Arab
Pers and Hind) Shakamuniya శకమణియా Māmuda
మామూదా (Tam) Shakumuniyā శకుమునియా Mamudā
మామూదా (Tel)

552 SCILLA (Squill)

Isqil اسقل Aansal سنسل Basul فار Basul
Basul bar بار (Arab) Piyāze dashki پیازہ سی
Piyāze mosh پیاز موش (Pers) Vilayati kandā ولایتی کاندہ
Vilāyatī janghī piyāz ولایتی جنگلی پیاز (Hind) Vīlā
yatī janghī piyāz ولایتی جنگلی پیاز Vilāyatī kandra
ولایتی کندہ (Duk) Shimar nari vengāyam شیمار ناری
செவ்வகாயம் (Tam) Shima nakka vulligadda శిమనక్క-వల్లిగడ్డ
రక్క (Tel) Shima kattul'u ശിമകാട്ടുളളി (Malayal)
Sime adavi irulli സിമേടവെടവുളി (Can) Bilāti janghī
পিলাতি (Beng) Rata val lunu (Cing) Simbo to kesun
(Bur)

See the remarks under *Urginea Indica*

553 SCINDAPSUS (POTHOS) OFFICINALIS,

Schott (Berries of)

Gaj-pipli گچ پیلی, Bari-pipli بری پیلی (*Hind*)
 Hatti-pipli حتی پیلی (*Duk*) Atti-tippili اٹی تیپلی,
 Anait-tippili آنایت تیپلی (*Tam*) Éanga-pippallu ఎంగా-
 పిప్పల్లు, Gaja-pippallu గజపిప్పల్లు (*Tel*) Atti-tippili അതി-
 തിപ്പിలి. (*Malyal*) Doddā-lupallu దద్దలపల్లు (*Can*) Gaj-
 pipli (*Beng*) Gaja-pippali. (*Sans*) Thōra-pampī (*Mah*)
 Motto-piper (*Guz*)

554 SECAMONE EMETICA, R Br

555 SEMECARPUS ANACARDIUM, Linn (*Nut
 of—Marling nut*)

Habbul-fahm حب الفهم, Habbul-qalb حب القلب;
 Inqardīfā انقردفأ (*Arab*) Biládur بلاد (*Pers*) Bheḷā
 بهلا; Bḥilāvān بهلا وان (*Hind*) Bḥilāvān بهلا وان.
 (*Duk*) Shen-kottai శెనకొట్టై; Sherān-kottai శెరాన-
 కొట్టై. (*Tam*) Jidi-vittulu జీడివత్తులు: Tammeda-
 māmidi మమ్మెదమమిడి, Bhallātamu భల్లతము, Bhallātaki
 భల్లతకీ (*Tel*) Cherunkuu చెరుంకు, Ténprakka తెన-
 ప్రక్క (*Malyal*) Gērú గేరు (*Can*) Bheḷā, Bheḷāś
 (*Beng*) Bhallātaki-bijam. (*Sans*) Bibā (*Mah*) Bḥilāmu.
 (*Guz*) Shen-kotte (*Cing*) Kḥi-si (*Bur*)

See the remarks under *Anacardium occidentale*.

556 SENNA (*Alexandrian Senna*)

Sanā sā, Sanā-makki سنا مکی (*Arab Pers and
 Hind*) Sunnā-makki سنا مکی. (*Duk*) Shūrattu-nilā-
 varai శూరతునిలవరై, Shimar-nilāvarai శిమరినిలవరై.

(Tam) Shurattu tangedu శురత్తుతాండెడు *Shlma tangedu*
 కమతంశేడు (Tel) Nela avarke gida నేలలూవకేరిదా
 (Can.) Sona makhī or Shonā mu khī (Beng) Sonā
 mukhī (Mah) Suna mukhī (Guz) Rata sana kola.
 (Cing)

507 SESAMUM INDICUM Linn (Jingili Oil
 plant—Seeds of)

Simsim سمس (Arab) kunjad كنجاد (Pers) Til
 تل (Hind and Duk) Eilu எலு (Tam) Nuuvulu
 నువులు (Tel) Eilu ఇల్లిళ్ళి karellu కారెల్లిళ్ళి Chitrallu
 చిరొల్లిళ్ళి (Malyal) Yallu యల్లు (Can) Til Ghoshya a
 (Beng) Tilaka (Sans) Tila (Mah) Til. (Guz) Talla
 or Talla attā (Cing)

508 SESAMUM INDICUM Linn (Oil of—Jingili
 Oil)

Skiraj سرج Dhonul hal دهن الحل Dhonus sim
 sim دهن السمسم (Arab) Roghane kunjad روس كنجاد
 Roghane shirin روغن سدرن (Pers) Til ka tel تل کادل
 Mitla tel ميثلا تل Bārik tel بارک تل (Hind) Mitthā
 tel मिथांल (Duk) Nal lenney నలలెనెయ (Tam)
 Manchi nune మంచినునె (Tel) Nallenna നല്ലെണ്ണ
 (Malyal) Valle yanne വല്ലയ്ക്ക (Can) Tila taulam
 (Sans) Ohol hota tala (Mah) Mitho tel Mithu tel
 (Guz) Talla tel (Cing) Nahu si (Bur)

509 SESBANIA AEGYPTICA, Pers

Jet حب Rasin راس (Hind) Ravā ing راسنگ,
 Rava sin روأس (Duk) Chempai చెంపై (Tam)
 Somanti సోమంతి (Tel) Chempa చెంప (Malyal) Jót.
 (Beng) Rājam (Sans)

560 SEVUM (*Suet*)

Samín سمن , *Shahm* شحم (*Arab*) *Paizah* پيه .
 (*Pers*) *Charbí* چربي (*Hind and Duk*) *Kozhuppu*
 கொழுப்பு (*Tam*) *Korvu* కొవ్వు (*Tel*) *Kobbu* ಕೆಬ್ಬು.
 (*Can*) *Choribhi* , *Chukná* (*Beng*).

561 SHOREA ROBUSTA, *Roxb.* (*Resin of*)

Qanqahai قنقار , *Qiqahai* قيقتر . (*Arab*) *Laale-moaab-*
bari لعل معمرى . (*Pers*) *Rál* رال , *Dhúna* دھونا ,
Dhonah دھونا , *Dámar* دامر . (*Hind*) *Rál* رال . (*Duk*)
Kungilyam குங்கிலியம் (*Tam*) *Guggilamu* గుగ్గలము (*Tel*)
Kungilyam കുങ്കിലിയം (*Malyal*) *Guggalá* గుగ్గళా (*Can*)
Dhúná , *Rál* (*Beng*) *Guggilam* , *Koushi-kaha* (*Sans*)
Rála , *Gugg.lu* (*Mah*) *Dummala* (*Cing*)

In Shakespears' and other Hindustani Dictionaries, &c , *Sál*
 سال is applied to *Shorea robusta*, probably from the latter being
 called *Saul-tree* in English in some books *Sál*, however, is a
 correct Persian name of *Tectona grandis* (*Teak-tree*). *Rál* رال
 is the name of the *Resin of S robusta*.

562 SIDA ACUTA, *Burm*

Malai-tángi மலைதாங்கி , *Pon-mushattar* பொன்முசுட்டை ;
Vatta-tirippi வட்டதிரிப்பி (*Tam*) *Chitimuṭi* చిటిముట్టి ;
Muttavapulagam ముత్తవపులగం (*Tel*) *Malatánni* മലതാങ്ങി,
Chcupaiuva ചെറുപൈവ. (*Malyal*) *Korétá* (*Beng*)
Snivadi-babila (*Cing*)

563 SIDA RETUSA, *Linn*

Hulbahe-barrí حله برى (*Arab*) *Shanblide-barrí*
 شملبد برى , *Shamlite-dashti* شملبد دشتى (*Pers*)
Janglí-méthi جنگلی میثمی . (*Hind and Duk*) *Mayir-*

manikkam மணிமாணிக்கம் (Tam) Mayilu manikyam మయిలు
మణిక్యం (Tel) Mayir manikkam മയിർമാണിക്യം karun
toti കുറുതൊട്ടി (Valyal) Bon methi (Beng) Koti
kan babila Ma r manikam (Cing)

A few years ago Dr Bidie had an occasion to examine a
small plant sent to him under the Tamil name *Mayir manikkam*
and it proved to be *S retusa*. The same name is adopted with
a slight alteration in several languages viz Telugu Malyalam
Cingalese &c and the plant is more readily recognised by that
name than any other

The Fig in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol 1 Tab 18)
corresponds exactly with *S retusa* but the Malyalam name
assigned to it in that work *Karun totti* is very doubtful one
So is also the case with the Cingalese name *Koti kan babila*

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 564 | SINAPIS JUNCEA Linn | } Seeds of—
Indian
Mustard |
| 565 | SINAPIS RAMOSA Roxb | |

Khardal حرنبل (Arab) Sipand'in سندان or Ispandan
اسندان (Pers) Rāi رای or Rāyān رایان (Hind
and Dul) kadugu కడుగు (Tam) Alulu అలలు (Tel)
katuka కడుక (Malyal) Sāsavē సావవే (Can) Rai (Beng)
Sarshaphala (Sans) Moharé (Mah) Rāyī (Guz)
Abbe (Cing) Muñnyén zī (Bur)

See the remarks under *Peganum Harmala*

- | | | |
|--|------------------------|----------|
| 566 | SINAPIS DICHOTOMA Roxb | } Oil of |
| 567 | SINAPIS GLAUCA Roxb | |
| Sarson ka tel سرسون کا تیل (Hind) Rayan ka tel
رایان کا تیل (Dul) Sarsho tel (Beng) | | |

- 568 SMILAX GLABRA Roxb

Barī chób chinī بر حب حبنی (Hind) Hurma
shuk-china (Beng)

569 SMILAX LANCEÆFOLIA, *Roxb*

Hindī-chób-chinī ہندی چوب چینی (Hind) 'Gutca-shúk-china' (Beng.).

570 SMILAX OVALIFOLIA, *Roxb.*

Jangli-aushbah جنگلی عشبہ (Hind) Malait-támarai மலைத்தாமரை (Tam) Konda-támara ಕಂಡತಾಮರ, Kistapa-támara కిస్తపతామర, Konda-guruva-tige ಕಂಡಗುರುವತಿಗೆ, Sitapa-chettu ಸಿತಪಚತ್ತು, Konda-dantena ಕಂಡದಂತೆನ; Kummara-badḍu ಕುಮ್ಮರಬಡ್ಡು. (Tel) Kal-támara കാൽതാമര, Kari-vilánti കരിവിലാന്തി (Malyal) Kúku. (Bui).

Komárika or 'Koomarika' and Kumári are Cingaleso and Bengali synonymes of a species of *Ala* (*A Indica*), but the former is found applied to *S ovalifolia* in the Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis and other works, which is not correct

571 SMILAX *Sp of.*

'Tsein-apho' (Bui)

572 SODÆ BIBORAS (*Biborate of Soda or Borax*)

Bóiaq بورق , Milhus-sághah ملح الصاعه (Arab) Tinkár تىكار or Tankár تىكار (Pers) Sohágá سهاگا , Tinkál تىكال (Hind) Sohágah سهاگه . (Duk) Ven-káram வெண்காரம் (Tam) Elegáram ఎలగారం. (Tel) Ponkáram పంకారం , Vella-káram వెల్లొక్కారం (Malyal) Biligárá బిలిగారా (Can) Sohágá (Beng) Vengáram , Puskara (Cing) Lakhya or Let-khya (Bui)

573 SODÆ CARBONAS (*Impure Carbonate of Soda*)

Qilí قلى , Milhul-qilí ملح القلى (Arab.) Shukhár شكار , Tine-gágur طين گاد (Pers) Sajji ساجی , Sajji-

mitti سہی می Saji khār سہی کھار (Hind) Chour-
 kí mitti حور کی می Chour ka namak حور کا نمک
 (Duk) Shach chí karam శచిశిరము (Tam) Lota-
 sach chí లోతాశచి (Tel) Chhobyi mati (Beng) Saijika
 Lshará (Sans) SajjeLhára (Mah)

574 SODÆ SULPHAS (*Crude Sulphate of Soda*
 khára lon (Hind) Khari nun (Beng)

575 SODII CHLORIDUM (*Chloride of Sodium or*
Common Salt)

Milhi ملح Milhul aayin منج العيس (Arab) Namak
 نمک Namake khurdani نمک حوردی Namake taaam
 نمک طعام (Pers) Lon लोण Namak نمک (Hind)
 Namak نمک Nimak نمک or Nammak نمک (Dul)
 Uppu ఉప్పు (Tam) Lavanam లవణ Uppu ఉప్పు (Tel)
 Uppa ఉప్పు Lavanam లవణ (Malyal) Uppu ఉప్పు
 (Can) Nun Nimok (Beng) Lavanam (Sans) Mitha
 (Mah) Miṭhu (Gu) Lunu (Cing) Sa (Bur)

576 SOLANUM INDICUM Linn (*Fruit or*
Berry of)

Mulli మల్లి Pappara mulli పపరముల్లి (Tam)
 káka machi కాకాశచి Tella mulaka తెల్లములక (Tel) Cheru
 chunta చెరుశుంక (Malyal) Baya kur (Beng) Tibbatu
 (Cing)

The Dukhni and Mahratti names *Kolse la jhar* and *Kólusi*
ryucha phala are erroneously applied to this plant in some works

577 SOLANUM JACQUINI Willd (*Fruit or*
Berry of)

Hadaqe barri حدوقہ بری (Arab) Badangáne barri
 بادنگان بری Badangáne barri بادنگان بری (Pers)

Bhatkatyá بهتکدیا , *Bhatkatái* بهت کدائی , *Katái* کتائی ;
Réngní رینگنی , *Janglí-baigan* جنگلی بیگن (*Hind*)
Dórlá دۆرلا . (*Duk*) *Kandān-kattiri* கண்டாநகத்திரி (*Tam*)
Vákuḍu వాకుడు , *Nela-mulaka* నేలములక (*Tel*) *Kantam-*
kattiri கந்தம்கத்திரி (*Malyal*) *Nelagullá* నేలగుళ్ళా
(*Can*) *Jonglí-baigon* , *Kánti-karí* (*Beng*) *Kantakáriká*
(*Sans*) *Dórali* (*Mah*) *Ringni* , *Vaungni* (*Guz*) *Katu-*
valbatu (*Cing*) *Khayán-kazo* (*Bur*)

Khayan is the Burmese name for *S. milongena*, but it is given in some books to *S. jacquini*. To render it applicable to the latter, *Kazo* should be added to it.

578 SORGHUM VULGARE, *Pers* (*Grains or Seeds of*)

Zurrať ذررب (*Arab*) *Jávrasc-hindí* حاورس هندی
(*Pers*) *Javár* حوار (*Hind*) *Javári* حواری , *Jári*
حاری (*Duk*) *Chólam* శౌలం (*Tam*) *Zonnalú*
జొన్నలు (*Tel*)

579 SOYMIDA FEBRIFUGA, *Juss* (*Rohun Tree*)

Róhan روھن , *Róhán* روحان . (*Hind*) *Shém-*
maram శౌలమరం (*Tam*) *Chéva-mánu* చేవమాను , *Sómida-*
mánu సోమిదమాను , *Súmi* సూమి (*Tel*) *Róhan* (*Beng*)
Patranga (*Sans*)

580 SPHÆRANTHUS HIRTUS, *Willd*

Kamázariyús كامارربوس or *Kamázariyús* كامارربوس .
(*Arab*) *Kamádariyús* كامادربوس . (*Pers*) *Mundí*
مندى (*Hind*) *Mundí* مودی (*Duk*) *Kóttak-karandaz*
కొట్టకకరందాజ (*Tam*) *Bóḍa-tarapu* బోడతరపు (*Tel*)
Minángauni മിനാങ്കൂണി , *Atakká-maní* അടക്കാമണി
(*Malyal*) *Mundí* (*Beng*)

581 SPONDIAS MANGIFERA Pers

Darakhte maryam درخت مريم (Pers) Ámré ka
 pér آمركا پير (Hind) Maryam ka jhar مريم کا چھار
 Jangli ámré ka jhar جنگلی آم کا چھار (Dul) Mari máñ
 chedi மரிமஞ்சேடி (Tam) Ivura mámidu இவரமுமி
 Ambala chettu அம்பலச்செட்டு Sitavul shamu சீதவழங்கு
 Pita vrukshamu பீதவழங்கு (Tel) Anpa ham അമ്പാഴം (Mal
 yal) Amatemará അഥേമരാ (Can) Amrá gachh (Beng)
 Ambácha jháda (Mah) Gue bin (Bur)

582 SQUALUS CARCHARIAS Linn (White Shark)

Sufed shorah mach chhi سفید شور و مچھی (Duk)
 Pál shorá min പാലശോരമിൻ (Tam) Tella sorá chepa
 తెల్లసోరాచేప (Tel)

583 SQUALUS CARCHARIAS Linn (White Shark—Oil of)

See the names under *Oleum Piscis*

584 STANNUM (Tin)

Qalai قلع Rasas رصاص (Arab) Arzır ارزیر ,
 Arzir ارزیر (Pers) Rángá रंगा (Hind) Katthil
 کتھیل (Duk) Vellriyam வெள்ளியம் (Tam) Vendi
 sisam వెండిసిసం (Tel) Velliyam വെളുത്തീയം (Mal
 yal) Rang or Rángá (Beng) Rángá (Sans) Sihü (Gu)
 Suda iyam (Cing)

On account of the English word tin being commonly in use for the thin plates of Iron covered with Tin the vernacular names of the former (plates) are generally misapplied to the latter (Tin) The names I have inserted above in the text are the correct names of the metal Tin or Stannum

585 STRYCHNOS COLUBRINA, Linn

Nágamusadi నాగముసది (Tel) Módira-kánniám മോദിരകാഞ്ഞിരം (Malayal).

586 STRYCHNOS NUX VOMICA, Linn (Seeds of—*Nux Vomica*)

Iraíaqi اراقى , Khánequl-kalb حاتم الكلب (Arab) Fulúsc-máhi فلو س ما هي , Qátulul-kalb قاتل الكلب ; Kochóláh കോള (Pers) Kuchlá കച്ച (Hind) Kuchlah കച്ച , Kuchlé-ké-binj കച്ചലേ കേ ബിഞ്ച (Dul) Ettik-kottaa எட்டிககொட்டை (Tam) Mushti-vittulu ముష్టివిత్తులు ; Mushidi ముసిది (Tel) Kánni-rak-kuru കാഞ്ഞിരക്കുരു (Malayal) Mushti-bijá ముష్టిబిజా (Can) Kuchlá (Beng) Mushti-bijam, Vishamushti-bijam (Sans) Kuchla. (Mah.) Kuchlá (Guz) Goda-kaduru-atta గోదాకాదూరుఅత్తా (Cing) Khabón (Bur)

From the similarity of the Burmese words *Khabón* and *Khamon*, they are confounded with each other in some books, and used synonymously in some others (Mason's Natural Productions of Burmah, &c) It is a serious confusion, because the latter is the name of *S. potatorum*, the seeds of which are used in large doses as an emetic, &c, while the former is the name of *S. Nux vomica*, the nut of which, though a medicine in very minute doses, is highly poisonous in larger quantities.

An error very like the above is also found in the *Materna Indica* and *Richardson's Dictionary*, viz, the Arabic name of the nut of *Randia dumetorum* (Jouzaḡ-qai حورالي), which means *Emetic Nut*, is applied to *S. Nux vomica*.

Besides the above, the Telugu, Sanscrit and Tamil names *Katakamu*, *Kataka* and *Kadilikam*, &c, are used in some works for the nut of *S. N. vomica*, and in a few others for that of *S. potatorum*. This is a source of dangerous confusion, and I have therefore omitted the names from the text under both plants.

587 STRYCHNOS POTATORUM Linn (*Seeds*

of—*Clearing nut*)

Nirmali نرملى (Hind) Chul binj حل بنج (Dul)
 Tetran kottai தெந்நகட்டை (Tam) Chilla ginjaalu
 చెల్లంజూలు (Tel) Tetran parala തെന്താവരച്ച Teṭran
 kotta തെന്താർകൊട്ട (Malyal) Chilli bijā ചെല്ലി
 (Can) Nirmali (Beng) Nirmali (Mah) Nir mali
 (Guz) Ingini atta (Cing) Khamon kamou yeki (Bur)

See the remarks under *S. Aux tomica*.

588 STYRAX (*Solid Storax*)

Istarak اِستارَك Meaahc yabisah مَعَااحْ يَابِسَااح (Arab)

589 SUCCINUM (*Amber*)

Qarnul bahar قرن البهار Misb'ulhurrum مسبح الروم,
 Inqitriyun انقطرون (Arab) Kahruba كهربا (Pers and
 Hind) Kapur كدور (Dul) Karpura mani கர்புராமணி
 (Tam) Karpura pusa கர்புரபூசா (Tel) Pāyin or
 Payen (Bur)

The above Dukhni name *Kapur* كدور is often confounded
 with *Kapur* كاور which is the name of *Camphor* in the same
 language See the remarks under *Camphor*

590 SULPHUR

Kibrit كبريت (Arab) Gogird گوگرد (Pers)
 Gandhak گندک (Hind) Ganda' گندک (Duk)
 Gandakam கந்தகம் (Tam) Gandhakam గంధకం (Tel)
 Gantakam ഗന്തകം (Malyal) Gandhaka గంధకా (Can)
 Gandrok (Beng) Gand'akaha (Sans) Gandhak (Mah)
 Gandhak (Guz) Gandakam (Cing) Kān (Bur)

There are several varieties of *Sulphur* sold in the bazaars
 of Southern India. With the exception of two, they are not,

as far as I am aware of, known by any particular English name. Their native names are as follows —

a. Stick or Roll Sulphur—*Báv út-lí gandak* باروت کی گندک (Dul) *Báva-gandakam* பாணைகந்தகம், *Kulú gandakam* குளாகந்தகம் (Tam) *Bana-gandhakamu* బాణాగంధకము, *Kulú-gandhakamu* కుళాగంధకము (Tel)

b — *Amilaksár-gandhak* آملا سا رنگدك (Hind) *Amilaksár-gandak* آملو سا رنگدك (Dul) *Nellil-láy gandakam* நெல்லிக்காய்கந்தகம் (Tam) *Nellihaya gandhakam* నెల్లి యాగంధకం (Tel) *Amalala gantakam* ఆమలకగంతకం (Malyal) *Nelli-gandhaká* నెల్లిగంధకా (Can) *Amlasa-gandhak* (Beng) *Amalaka gandhakaha* (Sans) *Amalá-gandhak* (Arah) *Ambala-gandhak* (Guz) *Nell-gandhakam* (Cing)

c Native Sulphur—*Kach-chí-gandak* كچي گندك (Dul) *Pach-chí-gandak am* పాచాచికந்தకం (Tam) *Pach-chí-gandhakam* పచ్చిగంధకం (Tel) *Pach-chá-gantakam* పచ్చగంతకం (Malyal)

d.—*Dál-gandak* دال گندك (Dul) *Paruppu-gandakam* పర్రుప్పకந்தకం (Tam) *Pappu-gandhakamu* పప్పుగంధకము. (Tel) *Paruppu-gantakam* పర్రుప్పగంతకం (Malyal)

The Stick or Roll Sulphur is the same what is described in some books under that name

The second variety (b) occurs in crystalline pieces like those of Alum. It is of bright yellow color with a shade of green. It is the purest of all the varieties of Sulphur met with in the Indian bazaars, and the one generally used in medicine. Its color is somewhat like that of the ripe fruit of *Phyllanthus Emblica* (*Emblie Myobalans*), hence the meaning of all its names.

The third (c) is the worst kind of Sulphur in the bazaar. It is very impure, hard, and generally whitish yellow in color. It corresponds with the 'Native Sulphur' mentioned in some books.

The fourth variety (d) is of the brightest yellow color. It is found in small pieces, some of which are thin and concave, some flat and irregular, and some round like a shot, &c. This Sulphur is named as *Dát-gandak*, &c, in allusion to the resem-

blanco it bears in form and color to the half seeds (without husk) of *Cajanus Indicus* sold in the bazaar under the name of *Dal دال* &c

In addition to the above there is another substance called *Red Sulphur* in native languages as follows —

Kabrite ahmar كبريت احمر (Arab) *Gogarde surkb*
گ گرد سرخ (Pers) *Lal gandhak لال گدھک (Hind)* *Lal*
gandak لال گدک (Duk) *Kózhit talai gandakam കോഴിതലൈ*
கோழிதலை (Tam) *Erra gandhakamu ఎర్రగంధకము (Tel)*
Choianna gantakam ചൊവ്വന്നന്തകം (Malyal) *Kempu-*
gandhaka ಕೆಂಪುಗಂಧಕ (Can) *Lal gandrok (Beng)* *Rakta*
gandhalaha (Sans) *Tumbada gandhak (Mah)* *Lal gandhak*
(Gu)

This substance is found in small and highly crystalline flat or irregular pieces of purple or brick dust color I think it is a sulphuret of some metal but what the latter is have not yet found out This Sulphur or Sulphuret burns with a faint blue flame and emits a slight smell of Sulphur*

591 SYZIGIUM JAMBOLAUM D C (Fruit of)

Jamun جامون (Hind) *Jamun جامون (Duk)*
Nágap pazham நாகப்பழம் (Tam) *Neredu pandu నేరేడు*
పండు (Tel) *Na valin pazham നാവളിൻപഴം Naval*
pazham നാവൽപഴം (Malyal) *Nerale bannu నేరల్*
బంను (Can) *Jam Jám gula kala jam (Beng)* *Jambu*
phalam (Sans) *Jámbalaphal (Mah)* *Jáanbu (Guz)*
Navva gedi (Cing) *Sabu e si or Sabyezi (Bur)*

See the remarks under *Psidium pyrifera*

* It is very frequently resorted to by native Alchemists and is said to be the chief ingredient used by them in preparing the artificial gold and silver?

as far as I am aware of, known by any particular English name. Their native names are as follows —

a Stick or Roll Sulphur—*Bud ki gandal* باروت کی گندک (Dul) *Bunga-gandakam* பூக்காந்தகம், *Kubi-gandhakam* குப்பாந்தகம் (Tam) *Bona-gandhalan* బొనాగంధలను, *Kubi-gandha-lamu* కుప్పగంధలము (Tel)

b — *Amalaka-gandhak* آملاک سا رنگدک (Hud) *Amalaka-gandak* آملاک سا رنگدک (Dul) *Nellai-gandhakam* நெலையாந்தகம் (Tam) *Nellai-gandhakam* నెలైగంధకం (Tel) *Amalaka-gandhakam* అమలాకాంతకం (Malay) *Nelli-gandhak* నెలైగంధక (Car) *Ambala-gandhak* (Benq) *Amalaka-gandhalaka* (Sens) *Amch-gandha* (Sri) *Ambala-gandhak* (Guz) *Nell-gandakam* (Cing)

c Native Sulphur—*Kachi-chi-gandal* کچی گندک (Dul) *Pachi-chi-gandalam* పాచిచిగంధలము (Tam) *Pachi-chi-gandhakam* పాచిచిగంధకం (Tel) *Pachi-chi-gandhakam* పాచిచిగంధకం (Malay)

d — *Dál-gandak* دال گندک (Dul) *Paruppu-gandakam* పర్రుపర్కాంతకం (Tam) *Pappa-gandhakam* పప్పుగంధకము, (Tel) *Paruppu-gandhakam* పర్రుపర్కాంతకం (Malay)

The Stick or Roll Sulphur is the same what is described in some books under that name

The second variety (*b*) occurs in crystalline pieces like those of Alum. It is of bright yellow color with a shade of green. It is the purest of all the varieties of Sulphur met with in the Indian bazaars, and the one generally used in medicine. Its color is somewhat like that of the ripe fruit of *Plumbago Emblica* (*Emblie Myrobala*), hence the meaning of all its names.

The third (*c*) is the worst kind of Sulphur in the bazaar. It is very impure, hard, and generally whitish yellow in color. It corresponds with the 'Native Sulphur' mentioned in some books.

The fourth variety (*d*) is of the brightest yellow color. It is found in small pieces, some of which are thin and concave, some flat and irregular, and some round like a shot, &c. This Sulphur is named as *Dál-gandak*, &c, in allusion to the resem-

blance it bears in form and color to the half seeds (without husk) of *Cajanus Indicus*, sold in the bazaar under the name of *Dal* ال- &c

In addition to the above there is another substance called *Red Sulphur* in native languages as follows —

Kibrite ahmar كبريت احمر (Arab) *Gogirde surkh* لال گدک (Hind) *Lal gandhak* لال گدک (Pers) *Lal gandak* لال گدک (Duk) *kózhut talai gandakam* കോഴുത തലൈ ഗന്ധകം (Tam) *Erra gandhalamu* ఎర్ర గంధకము (Tel) *Choranna gantal am* ചൊറന്ന ഗന്താലം (Malayal) *Kempu gandhaku* ಕೆಂಪು ಗಂಧಕಾ (Can) *Lal-gandrol* (Beng) *Rakta gandhalaha* (Sans) *Tumbada gandhal* (Mah) *Lal gandhal* (Guz)

This substance is found in small and highly crystalline flat or irregular pieces of purple or brick dust color I think it is a sulphuret of some metal but what the latter is have not yet found out This Sulphur or Sulphuret burns with a faint blue flame and emits a slight smell of Sulphur*

591 SYZIGIUM JAMBOLAUM D C (Fruit of)

Jamun جامون (Hind) *Jámun* جامون (Duk) *Nágap pazham* നാഗപഴம் (Tam) *Norédu pandu* నోరేడు పండు (Tel) *Na valin pa ham* നാവാലിൻ പാഴം (Malayal) *Nerale hannu* నేరలే హంను (Can) *Jam Jám gulá kála jam* (Beng) *Jambu phalam* (Sans) *Jámbalaphal* (Mah) *Jhambu* (Gu) *Naiva gedi* (Oing) *Sahu e si or Sahyezi* (Bur)

See the remarks under *Pedium pyrisferum*

* It is very frequently resorted to by native Alchemists and is said to be the chief ingredient used by them in preparing the artificial gold and silver?

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592 TACCA PINNATIFIDA, *Forsk*

Bará-kandá براكد . (*Duk*) Peiyya-karunak-
kizhangu பெரியகருணைகிழங்கு (*Tam*) Pedda-kanda-gadda
పెద్దకండగడ్డ (*Tel*) Chane-kizhanna ചനെകിഴങ്ങ (*Mal-*
yal) Páñkhade , Touta (*Bur*)

593 TAMARINDUS INDICA, *Linn* (*Pod* or

Fruit of—Tamarind)

Tamare-hindi تمر هندی , Humar حمر , Húmar حومر ,
Sabárá صابرا (*Arab*) Anbalah انباله (*Pers*) Anblí
املی , Amlí-ká-bót املى كا بوت (*Hind*) Amlí
املی (*Duk*) Puliya-pazham புலியம்பழம்
(*Tam*) Chinta-pañdu చింతపండు (*Tel*) Puliya-pazham
పులియపాళం (*Malyal*) Hunashé-hannu ಹುಣಶೇಹಣ್ಣು
(*Can*) Téntúl , Tintúri , Ámlí , Tetar (*Beng*) Tentrání-
phalam. (*Sans.*) Chinch (*Mah*) Ámbli (*Guz*) Siyam-
bula (*Cing*) Magi (*Bur*)

Chinchá چنچا is the Dukhni name of *Tamarind-stone* which
is also used in medicine by natives

The red variety of Tamarind which is occasionally met with
in Southern India, is recognised by the addition of the word
red to its ordinary names

594 TAMARIX GALLICA, *Linn*

Asl اتل , Tarfā طرما (*Arab*) Gaz گر , Darakhte-
gaz د رح گر , Shór-gaz شورگر (*Pers*) Jháv جھاب
(*Hind. and Duk*) Átru-shayukku-maram ஆறுசாயுக்கு

மரம் Kota shavukku maram கேரடசவுக்குமரம் Shiru
shavukku maram சிறுசவுக்குமரம் (Tam) Éru saru manu
এরুসরুমানু Shiri saru manu শিরীসরুমানু (Tel) Jhāv
(Beng) Jhav nu jhāda (Guz)

At alari is the Tamil name commonly in use in Southern India for *T. Gallia* or *T. Orientalis* but the meaning of it is the ruer Alari or *Nerium odorum*. As the name is apt to be confounded with some variety of the latter very poisonous plant I have omitted it from the text

596 TAMARIX GALLICA Linn (Galls of—
Tamarix Galls)

Samaratul سمرات الابل Samaratut سمرات الطرافا
Habbul اسل حب الابل Aazbah عذبه Jazmazaj حرمارج
(Arab) Gazmāzaj گرمارج Gazmazak گرمارک
Gazmaju گرمارو (Pers) Bari main بری ماس (Hind)
Bari māl بری مانی (Duk)

There is a common notion in the bazaars of Madras that the galls known under the above vernacular names are the produce of *Prosopis spicigera* and not of any species of *Tamarix* hence their Tamil and Telugu synonyms *Iannik* இயனிகாய and *Jimmi Laya* జిమ్మికాయ I have examined the plant (*P. Spicigera*) in all seasons during the last 2 years and found it to produce no galls whatever

596 TAMARIX GALLICA Linn (Wanna of)

Gaz anjabin گرا بنس (Arab) Gaz angabin
گرا بنس (Pers)

597 TAMARIX ORIENTALIS Vahl Syn T
FURAS Ham

Aslul ahmar اسل الا حمر Tarfie ahmar طراف الا حمر
(Arab) Gaze surkh گرمسرخ (Pers) Lal jhav لال حهاو
(Hind and Dul) Shivappu ātru shavukku maram சிவப

புஞ்சுறுநாவுக்குமரம் , *Shivappu-kóta-shavukku-maram* சிவப்
புஞ்சுறுநாவுக்குமரம் , *Shivappu-shiru-shavukku-maram* சிவப்
புஞ்சுறுநாவுக்குமரம் (*Tam*) *Eira-érusaru-mánu* அரையுச்சு
மாண , *Eira-shuu-sau-mánu* அரையுச்சுமாண (*Tel*) *Rakta-*
gháv (*Beng*) *Lál-gháv-nu-gháda* (*Guz*)

See the remarks in No 591

598 TAMARIX ORIENTALIS, *Vahl* (*Galls of—
Tamarix Galls*)

Samaratul-asal حبات التل , *Habbul-asal* حبات التل
(*Arab*) *Gazmázak* گرمازک , *Gazmázú* گرمازو (*Pers*)
Chhóti-máin چھوٹی مائیں (*Hind*) *Chhóti-mál* چھوٹی مائی
(*Duk*)

See the remarks in No 595

599 TECTONA GRANDIS, *Linn* (*Teak-tree*)

Sáj ساج . (*Arab*) *Sál* سال . (*Pers*) *Sákhú* ساکو ;
Ságún ساگون . (*Hind*) *Sagván* ساگوآن (*Duk*) *Tékhú-*
maram தேசுக்குமரம் (*Tam*) *Téku-mánu* தேசுமாண (*Tel*)
Tékka-maram തെക്കമരം (*Malayal*) *Ságách* (*Guz*)

See the remarks under *Shorea robusta*

600 THEA (*Tea*)

Sáo ساء or *Sáo* ' صا (*Arab*) *Cháyo* چای
(*Pers and Hind*) *Chá* چا . (*Duk*) *Te-ilai* தேஇலை
(*Tam*) *Téyáku* தேயாகு (*Tel*) *Chápátá* , *Chánhá-*
pátá (*Beng*) *Chá* (*Guz*) *Te-kola* (Cing) *Laphé-*
kháv (*Bur*)

601 TEPHIROSIA PURPUREA, *Pers*

Sarphónká سرپھو کا (*Hind*) *Hunnáli* هننالی ;
Janglí-kulthi چنگلی کلبی . (*Duk*) *Kolluk-káy-velaz* കല്ലുകായവേല

எஞ்சையேனை (Tam) Vempali వెంపలి (Tel) ko
xhuppila കൊഴിഞ്ഞില (Malyal) Bon nil gachh (Beng)

602 TEREBINTHINÆ OLEUM (Turpentine Oil)

Dhonur ratinaj دهن الراسنج Dhonur ratiyanaj
روس را سنج (Arab) Roghane ratiyanah دهن الراسنج
(Pers) Gandha baroje گندھا برحی کا تل (Hind)
Gandah feroze ka tel گندھ فروزے کا تل
tailam கஃபுர கஃபுரம் (Tam) kar pura
tailam கஃபுர தైலம் (Tel) karppura tailam കപുര
തൈലം (Malyal) Karapuradi taila കരപ്പുരട തൈലം
(Can) kapurer tail (Beng) karpura tailam (Sans)
kapuracha tela (Mah) kaparnu tel Tarpintan (Guz)
kapuru tel \ (Cing) Piyo si (Bur)

Except the Arabio and Persian the meaning of all other
above names is the oil of Camphor and they are applied to the
oil of Turpentine merely on account of the resemblance of its
smell to that of Camphor

603 TERMINALIA BELLERICA Roxb (Frut of—Bellenic Myrobalans)

Bahilaj بھلیج (Arab) Bahilah بھلیج (Pers) Bharia بهریا,
Bh aira بهریا Bh airah بهریا (Hind) Balra بلرا
Balda بلدا (Dul) Tinnik kay தன்னிககைய (Tam)
Tandra kaya தந்திரகைய (Tel) Tani താനി (Malyal)
Tari kay: തരികയ (Can) Bohora (Beng) Béhada
(Mah) Bulu (Cing) Phaulha si or Phang si (Bur)

604 TERMINALIA CATAPPA Linn (Nut of— Indian A'mond)

Badame hindi بادام ہندی (Pers) Hindi badam
جنگلی بادام Jangli badam (Hind and

(*Duk*) Nattu-vádam-kottai நாட்டுவாத மெண்டை (*Tam*)
 Nattu-bádam-vittulu నాట్టువదంవిత్తులు (*Tel*) Nattu-bádam
 നാട്ടുവദം, Kotta-kuru കൊട്ടകുരു (*Malyal*) Nát-
 bádámí నాట్ బాదామి (*Can*) Banglá-badám (*Beng*)
 Ingudi-phalam, Desha-bádámitte (*Sans*) Nát-bádam
 (*Mah*) Nát-ni-badám. (*Gu*) Kotamba (*Cing*)

The Malyalim names found in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol. iv, Tab 3 and 4) are not generally recognisable See the remarks under *Amygdala* in page 46

605 TERMINALIA CHEBULA, Retz (*Fruit of—*
Chebule myrobalans)

Halilaj حلیج , Halilaje-asfar حلیج اصفر (*Arab*)
 Halilah هلیله , Halilahe-zard حلیله زرد (*Pers*) Har حر;
 Pile-har هر پیلے , Har-pilé هر پیلے , Hará حنرا (*Hind*)
 Halrá هلیرا , Halra هرلا , Pilá-halra پیلا هلیرا , Haldá হলদা.
 (*Duk*) Kaduk-káy കടുകായ (*Tam*) Kaiakkāya కాయ
 య (*Tel*) Katukká కడుక్కాయ (*Malyal*) Alale-kayi అల్ల
 లోకాయ (*Can*) Haritaki, Hórá (*Beng*) Harítaki-
 phalam (*Sans*) Hiraḍa (*Mah*) Harle, Pílo-harle
 (*Guz*) Aralu (*Cing*)

When the young fruits of *T. chebula* are dried, they become black or brown in colour, and the names applied to them are different from those in use for the ripe fruits of the same plant. They are—

Halilaje-aswad حلیج اسود (*Arab*) Halilahe-siyáh حلیله سیاہ
 (*Pers*) Bal-har ہال ہر , Zangi-har زنگی ہر , Kale-har کالے ہر.
 (*Hind*) Bál-halre ہال ہلرے , Zangi-halré زنگی ہلرے , Kálí-halré
 کالے ہلرے (*Duk*) Káluk-kay పింజకాయ (*Tam*)
 Pinda-kaluk-kāya పిండకకాయ (*Tel*) Katukka-pinjī కడుక్కాయ
 పింజి, (*Malyal*) Alile-pinda అల్లలపిండ. (*Can*)

The following are the names of the gall like excrescences found on the leaves and young branches of *T chebula*

Halre lé phul حُلَّة (Duk) *Kadul lay pu* కడల పువ్వు (Tam) *karek laya purvulu* కరకల యా పువ్వులు (Tel) *katukla pu* కట్టకల పువ్వు (Malay) *Alale luru* అలలె లురు (Can) *Haritali phul* (Beng) *Haritali pushpam* (Sans) *Hirada phula* (Mah) *Harle phul* *Pilo karle phul* (Cin) *Aralu mal* (Cing)

These excrecences are incorrectly considered as flowers of the plant hence the meaning of the above names.

606 TERMINALIA GLABRA *W et A*

Arjan ارچن *Arjan ka per* ارچن کا پیر (Hind) *Vellai maruda maram* வெள்ளைமருதமரம் (Tam) *Tella maddi chettu* తెల్లమద్దిచెట్టు *Maddi chettu* మద్దిచెట్టు (Tel) *Velli maruta* వెల్లిమరుత *Pulla maruta* పుల్లమరుత (Mal-gal)

607 TERMINALIA TOMENTOSA, *W et A*

Asan آسن (Hind) *Jangli karanj* جنگلی کرانج (Duk) *karuppu maruta maram* కరప్పమరుతమరం (Tam) *Nalla maddi chettu* నల్లమద్దిచెట్టు (Tel) *karu maruta* కరుమరుత (Malay) *Ashan Piyā shal* (Beng)

608 TETRANTHRA ROXBURGHII, *Nees (Wood of)*

Maghāse hindi مغھاسے ہندی (Arab) *kulz* كلز (Pers) *Maida lakri* میدا لکڑی (Hind and Duk) *Mushaippe yetti* ముషాప్పెయెట్టి *Maidā lakṭi* మైదాలక్తి *Pishin pattai* పిశిన్ పట్టై (Tam) *Naramāmidī* నరమమిడి, *Meda* మేద (Tel) *kukur chitā* (Beng) *Maidā lakadi* (Mah)

609 THALICTRUM FOLIOLOSUM, D C. (*Root of*)

Pili-jari پيلي جزى . (*Hind*).

610 THESPESIA POPULNEA, Corr

Páras-pípal پارس پپل (*Hind*) Páras-pippal پارس پپل
(*Duh*) Púras̥ha-maram பூரசஹமரம் (*Tam*) Gangarēnu-
chettu கங்கேனச்செட்டு (*Tel*) Púvvarasha புவ்வரசா (*Mal-*
yal) Póias̥h (*Beng*) Páis̥acha-jhāḍa (*Mah*) Párasa-
píplo (*Guz*) Gansui-gahā (*Cing*)

611 THEVETIA NERIIFOLIA, Juss (*The Exile or yellow Oleander*)

Pilá-kanér پيلا کمر , Pile-phúl-ká-kaner پيل پھول کاکير
(*Duh*) Pach-cha-alal பச்சைஅலலி , Tnuvāch-chip-pú
திருவாச்சிப்பு (*Tam*) Pach-cha-gannūu పచ్చగన్నూరు (*Tel*)
Pach-cha-aral பச்சைஅரலி. (*Malyal*) Molamiyāi-pān
(*Bur*)

612 TIARIDIUM INDICUM, Lehm.

Hāthi-shūrā हाथी सुरा (*Hind*) Bich-chhū-ké-
dānk-ká-patlā پاك كا پتلا (*Duh*) Tét-koḍukki
தேடகொடுக்கி (*Tam*) Télumani-chettu தேலுமனிச்செட்டு ;
Nāga-danti నాగదంతి (*Tel*) Tél-kotukka తెలకొక్క ;
Teliyanni తెలియణ్ణి (*Malyal*) Hāti-shurā (*Beng*)
Nāgadanti (*Sans*)

613 TINOSPORA CORDIFOLIA, Meers Syn Coc-
culus cordifolius, D C (*Gulancha*)

Giló گلو (*Arab*) Gul-bél گل بیل (*Pers*) Gulanchā
گلنچا, Gul-bél گل بیل (*Hind*) Gul-bél گل بیل (*Duh*)
Shundil-kodī சிந்திலகொடி (*Tam*) Tippa-tige తిప్పతిగె ;

uchi గుఱుచి (Tel) Amruta అమృత Chitrāmṛuta
 యామృత (Malyal) Amṛuta balli అమృతబల్లి (Can)
 inchā (Beng) Somavalli Gaduchi (Sans) Gulavellī
 (H) Gulvél (Gu) Rasakinda (Cing) Sinza manne
 lingo moné (Bur)

An Extract of this plant which is in common use of the
 ceems is known by the following names —

Sattle gilo ست گلو (Pers and Hind) Gul bēl ka sat
 گل بیل کا (Dul) Shindal-sharullarai శిండలశరూలరాయి
 (T) Tippa sattu తిప్పాశర్దు (Tel) Palo (Beng)

It looks like a flour and tastes bitter It chiefly consists
 in amylaceous substance with a bitter principle

614 TODDALIA ACULEATA Pers (Berries of)

Jangli kali mirch جنگلی کالی مرچ (Hind) Jangli
 mirchi جنگلی کالی مرچی (Dul) Milakaranai
 మిలకరానాయి (Tam) Mirapa kandra మిరపకాండ్ర konda
 inda chettu కొండకాండ్రచెట్టు (Tel) Totali తొటాడి
 laba tāni ధృతకాంతి kakkā totali కాకకాంతాడి
 (Malyal) kudu mirish (Cing)

See the remarks under *Zizyphus jujuba*

615 TODDY

Tārī تری (Pers) Sēndī سندی Tārī تری
 (Hind and Duk) kalla కాలా (Tam) kallu కల్లు
 (Tel) Henda హెండా (Can) Rā (Cing)

Toddy was originally derived from the Hindustani word
 rī تری which is the name of the intoxicating juice obtained
 in *Palmyra Tree* (*Borassus flabelliformis*) but according to
 the present usage it is applied in English to every juice drawn
 from a plant and used as a drink

There are many kinds of *Toddy* in India, and they are named according to the plants from which they are produced. The following are the names of some of the varieties of *Toddy* in Southern India —

a *Toddy* of *Boiassus flabelliformis* or *Palmyra Toddy* —
Tári با ري (Pers) *Tári* تازی (Hind and Duk) *Panan-*
kallu பனங்களு (Tam) *Tati-kallu* తాటికల్లు (Tel) *Tat-rá*
 (Cing)

b *Toddy* of *Phoenix Sylvestris* — *Síndhi* سمندي (Hind)
Sendi سمندي (Duk) *Ích-chan-kallu* ஈச்சங்களு (Tam)
Íta-kallu இதகல்లు (Tel) *Indi-rá* (Cing)

c *Toddy* of *Cocos nucifera* or *Cocoonut Toddy* — *Táriye-*
nángil با رئی دارگل (Pers) *Nárlí* نارلی (Hind)
Nárel-hi-tá , نارل کی تازی , *Nárel-hi-sendi* سندی کی سیدی .
 (Duk) *Téngá-kallu* தேங்கைகளு , *Tennan-kallu* தென்னங்க
 ளு (Tam) *Tenháya-kallu* తెంకాయకల్లు (Tel) *Pál-rá*
 (Cing)

d *Toddy* of *Caryota Urens* — *Mári-hi-sendi* ماری کی سیدی;
Mári-hi-tári ماری کی تازی (Duk) *Kúndar-panan-kallu*
 கூந்தற்பனங்களு (Tam)

e *Toddy* of *Azadirachta Indica* or *Morgosa Toddy* —
Nim-b-há-nirá نم کا نیرا (Hind) *Nim-há-nirá* نم کا نیرا .
 (Duk) *Véppan-kallu* வேப்பங்களு (Tam) *Vépa-kallu* వేప
 కల్లు (Tel) *Nimba-rá* (Cing)

f *Toddy* of *Ficus glomerata* — *Gullér-há-nirá* گنیر کا نیرا .
 (Hind) *Gullar-há-nirá* گنیر کا نیرا (Duk) *Attik kallu* அதிதிக
 ளு (Tam) *Atti-kallu* అత్తికల్లు (Tel) *Atti-rá* (Cing)

The Hindustani and Dukhni name *Nirá* نیرا is applied to those *Toddies* which do not possess intoxication, and also to all *Toddies* when they are fresh and not yet began to ferment. For example, *Tári-há-nirá* تازی کا نیرا is the *Palmyra Toddy* before it begins to ferment, in which condition it is found early in the morning before the sun-rise.

616 TRAPA BISPINOSA Roxb (*Fruit of*)

Singára سڀارا Singharah سڀاڑ Paní phal
 پانی پھل (*Hind and Duk*) Panri mottai பணரிமொத
 தை Panní mōndan kizhangu பண்ணிமோந்தானகிழங்கு
 (*Tam*) Pandi gadda పందిగడ్డ Parike gadda పరికెగడ్డ (*Tel*)
 Páni phal (*Beng*)

617 TRAGACANTHA (*Tragacanth or Gum Tra-*
gacanth)

Kasera كاسرا Samaghul qassād صمغ العباد or Sama
 ghul qattad صمغ العباد (*Arab*) Katera كسرا Zol
 zadah زول رده (*Pers*) Katera كسرا Katorá gend
 كسرا گوند (*Hind and Duk*)

In the bazaars of S India *Tragacanth* is generally and
 incorrectly known as the *gum of Almond* whence its Tamil and
 Telugu synonymes *Dudam piṣṭin* దుదమపిష్టిణ and *Badam banka*
 బదమబంక

618 TREAK FAROOK

Tiryáqui faruq تیریاق الفاروق or Tiryáqe faruq
 تیریاق اکبر Tiryáqe akber تیریاق اکبر (*Arab*) Tiryake
 faruq تیراک فاروق (*Pers*) Tiryáqe faruq تیریاق فاروق
 (*Hind*) Tiryá faruq تیریا فاروق (*Duk*)

619 TRIBULUS LANUGINOSUS Linn

Bastitáj سبساخ Khasak حسك (*Arab*, Khare
 khasak حار حسك (*Pers*) Gokhru گوگرد (*Hind*)
 Ghokru گوگرد (*Duk*) Nerunji நெருஞ்சி (*Tam*)
 Palléru mullu పల్లెరుములు Chiru palleru చిరుపల్లెరు (*Tel*)
 Nerippul നെന്തിരിപ്പാൽ (*Malayal*) Negalu gida നീക്കല
 റ്റാ (*Can*) Vanasrangátá Gokhurha Trikantaka valli
 (*Sans*) Ghokarú Charátté (*Mah*) Gokhru (*Guz*)
 Neranchi or Neranji (*Cing*) Sule anen (*Bur*)

620 TRICHOSANTHES CORDATA, Roxb.

621 TRICHOSANTHES CUCUMERINA, Linn.

Janglí-chí-chóndá | جملی چچو (Hind) Káttup-
pépudal காதபேபுடல், Péy-pudal பேபுடல் (Tam)
Adavi-potla అడవిపొత్త, Chédu-potla చేదుపొత్త, Patólamu
పటోలము. (Tel) Kaippam-patólam కైప్పంపఠలం ;
Patavalam పఠవలం, Pépatolam పేపఠలం (Malyal)
Bettada-paḍavalá బెట్టడపడవల (Can) Ban-chí-changá
(Beng) Ránácha-paḍavali (Mah) Tó-pelen-moye (Bur)

622 TRICHOSANTHES NERVIFOLIA, Linn

Syn T DIOICA, Roxb

Parvar | پالول (Hind) Kombu-pudalai
கொம்புடலை (Tam) Kommu-potla కొమ్మపొత్త (Tel)
Patólam పఠలం (Malyal) Potól (Beng)

623 TRICHOSANTHES PALMATA, Roxb

Anbaghól | اسعول, Hanzale-ahmai | حنظل احمري (Arab)
Hanzale-surkh | حنظل سرخ (Pers) Lál-indrāyan
لال اندراون (Hind) Lál-indrāvan | لال اندراون ;
Gúdā-pandú | گودا پنڈو (Duk) Koiattar | కొర్రాడై,
Shavari-pazham | శవరిపఱమ (Tam) Avvagúda-pandū అవ్వ
గూడపండు, Ábuvva | ఆబువ్వు (Tel) Avagude-hannu అవగుడే
పండ్లు (Can) Kavandala (Mah) Titta-hondala (Uing)

624 TRIGONELLA FENUM-GRÆCUM, Roxb.
(Seeds of)

Hulbah | حلبة. (Arab) Shanbalid | شنبلیله, Shamlit
| شملیت, Shamliz | شملیز (Pers) Méthí | مہئی (Hind
and Duk) Vendayam | வெந்தயம் (Tam) Mentulu | మెం

உலு (Tel) Uluva ഉലുവ Ventayam വെന്തയം (Mal
yal) Menthyá മെന്ത്യാ (Can) Múthi (Beng) Methi
(Sans) Methi (Mah) Mothi (Gu) Uluva (Cing)
Pe nán ta zì (Bur)

625 TRITICUM VULGARE Lill (Seeds or Grains
of—Wheat)

Hintah حنطه (Arab) Gandum گندم (Pers)
Gehun گھون (Hind) Gehun گھ (Dul) Godumai
கோதுமை (Tam) Godumulu గోడుములు (Tel) kotanpam
കൊതമ്പം (Malyal) Gódhí గోధి (Can) Giun (Beng)
Yavá (Sans) Gahung (Mah) Gharum (Gu) Tiringu
(Cing) Ghyonsaba (Bur)

626 TYLOPHORA ASTHMATICA W et A
(Country Ipecacuanha plant)

Jangli pikván جنگلی پکوان Antamul اسمول (Hind)
Pit kári پیت کاری (Dul) Nach churuppan நச்சுருப்ப
பாண Nappa murich chan நஞ்சுமுரிச்சாண Niy pílai நிய
பிலை Peyp palai பேய்ப்பலை (Tam) Verrí pila வெற்றிபிலை,
Kukha pala கூக்பலை (Tel) Valli pala வல்லிபலை
(Malyal) Anto mul (Beng) Bin nuga (Cing)

See the remarks under Hemidesmus Indicus

627 TYPHONIUM ORIXENSE Schott

Karunaiḥ kizhangu கருணைகிழங்கு Kar karunaiḥ
kizhangu காரகருணைகிழங்கு (Tam) kanda gadda ಕಂಡ
ಗಡ್ಡೆ Durada kanda gadda ದುರದಕಂಡಗಡ್ಡೆ (Tel) Chena ചെന
(Malyal) Ghet kochu (Beng)

U.

628 UNCARIA GAMBIR, *Roxb. (Wood of)*

Ankuḍu-larra అంకుడుకర్ర (Tel.) Gambir (Malay)

629 URGINEA INDICA, *Kunth. Syn. Scilla*
INDICA, *Roxb (Bulb of—Indian Squill)*

Isqile-hindī اسقل هندی ; Aansale-hindī انسل هندی ;
Başlul-färe-hindī اصل الفار هندی ; Başlul-barre-hindī
اصل البر هندی . (Arab.) Pīyāze-dashtī-e-hindī
پیاز موش هندی ; Pīyāze-mōshe-hindī پیاز دشتی هندی
(Pers) Kāndā کا ند ا , Jangli-pīyāz جنگلی پیاز (Hind)
Jangli-pīyāz جنگلی پیاز ; Kandrā کند را . (Duk) Nari-
vengāyam நரிவெங்காயம் (Tam) Nakka-vulli-gaḍḍa నక్క-
పల్లిగడ్డ (Tel.) Kāttuḷḷi കാട്ടുളു. (Malayal) Adavi-
irulli അവിരുളി (Can) Jongli-piāj ; Ban-piāj. (Beng)
Vana-palāṇḍam (Sans) Rānācha-kāndé (Mah) Jangli-
kānda (Guz) Val-lūnū. (Cing) To-keşūn , Tankact-tva.
(Bur.).

The Arabic and Persian names applied in books to the bulb of both *U Indica (Indian Squill)* and *U. Scilla (Squill)* are generally the same, but to render them correctly applicable to the former the affix *Country* or *Indian* should be added to each of them

Kāndā is correctly the Hindustani name of *Indian Squill*, but is found applied in several books to *Onion*

In some works (*Materia Indica*, &c,) *Ledebouria hyacinthoides* is confounded, under the name of *Erythronium Indicum (Rott)*, with *Scilla (Urginea) Indica*, and the vernacular names of the latter are applied to the former These names, however,

will not be properly applicable to *L. hyacinthoides* unless the prefix *small* or *lesser* is added to them as is the case with the names under that plant in this Catalogue.

There is the same confusion about these drugs in the bazaar where they are generally sold under the same names. But there is enough of difference between them to distinguish them as follows —

Bulb of U Indica.

1 It is a *tunicat d* bulb, consisting of fleshy coats which enclose each other completely in a concentric manner roundish ovate brownish white or yellowish grey in color externally

2 Generally about the size of a small orange and sometimes as big as a pomegranate

3 It is generally a simple bulb

4 Taste slightly bitter

5 However small the bulb is the rudiment or base of the leaves, which is generally found in it is 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth.

Bulb of L. hyacinthoides

1 It is a *scaly* bulb made of very smooth and fleshy scales which are so imbricated that they might be mistaken for coats if not carefully examined roundish ovate generally sometimes slightly compressed on sides and whitish brown externally

2. Generally about the size of a large nutmeg and very seldom attains the size of a lime

3 Though it is not a multiple bulb like *Garlic* yet 2 or 3 smaller bulbs often unite together at the base and are enclosed in a thin membranous coat.

4 Taste very bitter and slightly acid

5 However large the bulb is the base of the leaves (or the dry leaves themselves which are generally found attached to it) is not more than 1 or 2 lines in breadth

6 It is very seldom to find this bulb to have the remains of the *scape*. When it does so, the latter is about an inch in breadth, and 4 or 5 lines in thickness.

6. In addition to the leaves, this bulb occasionally contains the dry *scape* in its centre, which is about the thickness of a broom-stick.

7 When dug out, these bulbs are generally found in clusters, each of which contains many of various size. The mother-bulb, which is the largest, is in the centre and surrounded by many smaller ones. In this condition, some of the smaller bulbs are much compressed on 2 or 3 sides from the pressure of others.

7 I have always found these bulbs growing singly. They are probably propagated by seeds.

L. hyacinthoides is a better substitute for the *Official Squill* than *U Indica*, and it is particularly so if selected soon after it has flowered. If cut into slices and dried, it is yellowish white or pale grey, slightly translucent, scentless, and very bitter. When recently dried, it bears some resemblance to the *Verniform Tragacanth* of the European shops.

U Indica possesses little or no action when it is old and large, as is generally found in the bazaars. To ensure its good action, it should either be very young and not larger than a lime in size, or its innermost coats alone should be selected. The outer coats are quite useless.

630. UVÆ, *Syn.* UVÆ PASSÆ (*Raisins*)

Zabīb زبیب , Mavéz مو در , Monaqqá معلى (Arab)
 Bedánah بدانه , Angúre-khuskk انگو رخشك (Pers)
 Kishmish كشمش , Monaqqá معلى , Bédánah بدانه , Súl'hé-
 angúr سوگته انگو (Hind) Monaqqá معلى , Bedánah
 بدانه , (Duk) Ularnda-dirákshap-parzham உலாந்திரா

എന്ദുദ്രാക്ഷపండు (Tam) Endu draksha pandu ఎండుద్రాక్షపండు,
 Dipa draksha pandu దీపద్రాక్షపండు Sanna draksha pandu
 సన్నద్రాక్షపండు (Tel) Muntirinnap pazham ముంతిరినాప
 పం Unanqiya muntirinnap pazham ఉన్నాణ్ణియముంతిరినాప
 పం (Malayal) Dipa drakshi దీపద్రాక్షి (Can) kismis
 Monakha Saska drakhy (Beng) kismis kismis drak
 (Guz) Vellich cha mudra palam Vellich cha mudra ka
 (Cing) Sabi si Sabya si o Tabi ti (Bur)

See the remarks under *Pyrus Cydonia*

V

631 VALERIANÆ RADIX (*Valerian Root*)

Sunbuluttib سنبول الطيب Sunbulul راسبندر سنبول العصار
 (Arab) Sunbuluttib سنبول الطيب (Pers) Vilayati
 jatāmāsi ولاسی جال حر ولاسی جال حارسی Vilavati
 (Hind) Vilayati jatāmāsi ولاسی جال حارسی (Duk)

In Arabic and Persian *Sunbul* سنبول is the name of *Valerian Root* and also of the root of *Nardostachys Jatamansi* but in Dakhni it is often applied to *White Arsenic* (*Arsenicum Album*) As this confusion might lead to some serious errors I have omitted the name (*Sunbul*) from the text under all these drugs

632 VALERIANA HARDWICKII Wall

633 VATERIA INDICA Linn (*Resin of—Piny
 or White Dammer*)

Sufed dāmar سفید دما (Hind) Vellai kunrikam
 வெள்ளைகுளிரிகம் Vellai dāmar வெள்ளைடாமா (Tam)
 Dupa dāmaru దుపదామరు Tella dāmaru తెల్లదామరు (Tel)

Payana പയന; Vella-kunturukkam വെള്ളകന്തുരുക്കം
(*Malyal*) Hal, Hal-dumula (*Cing*)

634 VATICA TUMBUGAIA, *W. et A.* (*Resin of*)

Kálá-damar كالا دمار (*Hind and Duk*) Karuppu-
đamar കരുപുറ്റാമര (*Tam*) Nalla-dámaru నల్లదామర (*Tel*)
Kara-kundurukkam കറകന്തുരുക്കം (*Malyal*)

635 VERNONIA ANTHELMINTICA, *Willd*
(*Seeds of*)

Átafilál آطریلال, Itiilál اتریلال (*Arab and Pers*)
Sómraj سومراج, Bukhí بكى. (*Hind*) Káli-ziri
کالی زیری, Káli-jiri کالی حمیری, Karví-ziri کروی زیری
(*Duk*) Kattu shíragam കാட்டுശിരഗം (*Tam*) Adavi-
jilakara అడవిజలకర, Visha-kanta-kalu విషకంటకలు (*Tel*)
Kattu-jirakam കാട്ടുజిరకం (*Malyal*) Kádu-jirage కడు
జరగే (*Can*) Somraj (*Beng*) Ataví-jirákaha. (*Sans*)
Ránácha-jiré (*Mah*) Káli-jiri, Kádu-jiri (*Guz*) Sanni-
nágam, Sanni-násang (*Cing*)

See the remarks under *Nigella Indica* with respect to the
Dukhni name *Káli-ziri*, &c

636 VILLARSIA INDICA, *Vent*

Kamúdni كامودنى, Kamúdi كامودى (*Hind*) Bará-
antargangá باریا انترگانگا (*Duk*) Periya-ákásha-támara
பெரிய ஆகாச தாமரை (*Tam*) Pedda-ákásha-támara పెద్ద
ఆకాశమర; Pedda-antara-támara పెద్ద అంతర తామర (*Tel*)
Nírāmpal നിരാമ്പൽ, Narytalānpal നെയ്തലാമ്പൽ
(*Malyal*) Antara-gange అంతర గంగే. (*Can*) Bara-pān-
chúli (*Beng*)

637 VINUM (*Fermented juice of grapes—Hinc or Port Wine*)

Ahamr حمر *Sharab* شراب (*Arab*) *Maí* می ,
Bádab باداب *Mul* مل (*Pers*) *Angurí sharab* انگوری شراب
 (*Hind and Duk*) *Diráksha pháryam* ദിരാക്ഷ ഘര്യം
 (*Tam*) *Dráksha sáráy* ട്രാക്ഷ സാരായ *Dráksha rasam*
 ട്രാക്ഷ രസം (*Tel*) *Muntiripṇap pa ham cháríyam* മുന്തിരിപ്പന പാ ഹം ചരിയം
 (*Malyal*) *Drákh na daru* (Gu) *Mudira ká araku* , *Mudiraka pána* (Cing)

638 VIOLA ODORATA ———

Banafsahaj بانفسهج *Banafsaj* بانفسهج (*Arab*) *Banafsahab*
 بانفسه (*Pers Hind and Duk*) *Váyileṭṭu* വായിലേറ്റു
 (*Tam*) *Bono á* (Beng) *Bága banósa* (Mah) *Banaphsa*
 (Guz)

639 VIOLA SUFFRUTICOSA Linn

Ratan purs رتن پرس (*Hind*) *Ratan purus* رتن پرس
 (*Duk*) *Órilait támaraz* ഓരിലൈതാമര (Tam) *kéoki*
 bir (*Bur*)

640 VISCUM MONOICUM Roxb

Kuchle ká malang كچل كاملنگ (*Hind*) *Kuchle ká*
soukan كچل كى سوكى (*Duk*) *Pullurivi* പുല്ലൂരിవి *Pulluri*
 പുല്ലൂരി (*Tam*) *Pullurivi* పుల్లూరివి (*Tel*)

The above Tamil and Telugu names are applied in Madras to any small plant which grows on another plant without much discretion and they are also misapplied occasionally to *Cassyla filiformis* and another plant They ought to be however, restricted to *V monoicum*

641 VITEX NEGUNDO, Linn.

Aslaq انلق , Panjangasht پانچگشت , Zúlkhameatíl-ouráq دوحمة الاوران , Zúlkhamsate-nábea پنج انگشت , Banj-angasht (Arab) , Sísbán سیسان , (Pers) Sanbhálú شنبالی , Nigandí نرگندی , (Hind) Shanbháli شمالی , Shamálú شمالو , (Duk) Vellai-noch-chi வெளையெந்தைச்சி , Noch-chi நெய்தைச்சி (Tam) Tella-vávilu తెల్లవావిలి , Vávili వావిలి (Tel) Vella-noch-chi వెలయెంతై , Vel noch-chi వెయెంతై , Noch-chi നൊച്ചി (Malayal) Lakki-gidá లక్కిగిడ , (Can) Nishindá , Sámálú (Beng) Shvéta-surasa-vrihshaha (Sans) Nikka , Sudu-nikka (Cing) Kiyoubhán-bin or Kiyubán-bin (Bur)

See the remarks under the next plant

642 VITEX TRIFOLIA, Linn.

Aslaqe-ábí انلق آبی (Arab) Panj-angushte-ábí پانچگشت آبی , Banj-angashte-ábí پانچ انگشت آبی , Páni-ki-sanbhálú پانی کی سنبالو , Sufed-sanbhálú سفید سنبالو , Ujli-shanbháli , Ujli-pani-ki-shanbháli پانی کی شنبالی , (Hind) Níi-noch-chi நீந்தைச்சி , Shiru-noch-chi சிறுந்தைச்சி (Tam) Niru-vávili నిరువావిలి ; Shiru-vávili శిరువావిలి (Tel) Nir-noch-chi నిరయెంతై (Malayal) Níia-lakki-gidá నిఱలక్కిగిడ , (Can) Páni-samélú పానీసామల , Surasa-vrihshaha , Jala-nirgundí (Sans) Vaturu-nikka. (Cing) Kiyoubhán-bin , Ye-kiyubán-bin (Bur)

The native synonymes of *V. negundo* and *V. trifolia* are confounded with each other, particularly with respect to the words *white* and *water*, which are applicable to the latter only See the remarks under *Justicia Gendarussa*

643 VITIS INDICA, Linn

Jangli angur حنگلی انگور (*Duk*) Shembara valli
 70000000 (*Tel*) Chempara valli ചെമ്പരാവള്ളി (*Mal*
yal) Ameluká (*Beng*)

644 VITIS QUADRANGULARIS, Wall

Hār jora هار جورا Had jorá حد جورا Nallar
 (*Hind*) Nallér نلر (*Duk*) Pirandai பிரண்டை (*Tam*)
 Nalleru నల్లరు (*Tel*, Verantá വെരണ്ടാ Piranta പി
 രണ്ട (*Mal*yal) Mangaruli మంగరులి (*Can*) Hórjorá
 Harbhangá (*Beng*) Vajra valli (*Sans*) Ohodhári (*Gu*)
 Shazayn lese (*Bur*)

645 VITIS VINIFERA Linn (*Fruits of—Grapes*)

Ainab عنب or Aanab عنب (*Arab*) Angur انگور
 (*Pers*) Angur انگور Dak داک Dálh دالہ (*Hind*)
 Angu انگور Dak داک (*Duk*) Dirálsha pa ham దిరాలశా
 పాహం kodu mundirip pazham കോടുമുണ്ടിരിപ്പழം (*Tam*)
 Drálsha pandu ద్రాలశాపండు Gostini pandu గోస్తినిపండు (*Tel*)
 Muntirinnap pazham ముంతిరినిరిపాళం Pach cha muntirin
 nap pazham പച്ചച്ചെന്തിരിരിపాళం (*Mal*yal) Drálshi
 hannu ద్రాలశిహంను (*Can*) Drálshá Ángur (*Beng*)
 Drálsha phalam (*Sans*) Drálsha (*Mah*) Drálh (*G*)
 Mudra palam Mudraka (*Cing*) Sabi si Sabyá si or Tabi
 ti (*Bur*)

The Hindustani and Dukhni names *Duk* and *Dul* are pro
 perly the general names of *Grapes* but are commonly applied
 in many places of India to only one variety of them, which is
 black, and very large and long The correct name for the
 latter is *Habshi angur* حبشي انگور

For the names of *Port wine*, *Wine vinegar*, and *Raisins*, see under *Vinum*, *Acetum*, and *Uva*

616. VIVERRA ZIBETHIA, Linn. (*Zibeth*, or *Zibeth Civet Cat*)

Mushk-billi مشك بلی (Hind) Mushak-billi
مشك بلی or Mushaq-billi مشق بلی (Duk)

647. VIVERRA ZIBETHIA, Linn (*Inspissated and dried Secretion of*)

Billi-ká-mushk بلی کاشک (Hind)

W.

648 WITHANIA (PUNEERIA) COAGU-
LANS, Dunal } Seeds of
649 WITHANIA (PHYSALIS) SOMNI-
FERA, Dunal }

Habbul-káknaje-hindí حب الكا كدج هندی (Arab)
Tulhme-káknaje-hindí بوم کاکدج هندی (Pers) Punír-
ké-bij پیر کے بیدج (Hind) Hindí-káknaj-ké-bínj
بانت کی اسگند کے بیدج, Nát-hí-asgand-ké-bínj, هندی کاکدج کے بیدج
(Duk) Amukkurá-vuvar அமுக்குரவரை (Tam) Pennér-
gadda-vittulu పెన్నెరగడ్డవీరులు (Tel) Ashvaganda-bichí
(Beng)

Káknaj کاکدج and *Asgand* اسگند are the names of another drug not indigenous to India, and therefore cannot be correctly applicable to the above seeds without the addition of the word *Indian* or *Country*

650 WRIGHTIA TINCTORIA R Br (Seeds of)

Lasanul aasáfir لسان الصافر Lasanul aasáfirul halo
 Indarjou اندر جو (Arab) لسان العصار الجلو
 Tulkhme ahare شحم اهرسرين Tulkhme
 ahare shirin زحم اهرسرين Zabane kunjashk
 ريان كنجسك Zabane kunjashke shirin ريان كنجسك سرين (Pers)
 Indarjou اندر جو Mithi indarjou مسالا اندر جو (Hind
 and Dul) Vetpá larishá வெப்பாலரிசி Vetpála virai
 வெப்பாலரிசை (Tam) kodisha vittulu కడిశవత్తులు ka
 linga vittulu కలంగవత్తులు (Tel) Kotahappala vitta കൊട
 ಹಪ್ಪಲರಿತ (Malyal) Indarjou (Beng) Indryou
 (Mh) Indarjou (Guz) Vepál arsi Vepál pál (Cing)

There are two kinds of *Indarjou* اندر جو in the bazaar
sweet and *bitter*. According to some native works and many
 native practitioners and druggists they are the produce of one
 and the same plant viz *W. tinctoria* but this is contrary to
 the fact. *W. tinctoria* is found in several gardens of Madras
 and it always produces only one kind of seeds which are the
sweet Indarjou. The *bitter Indarjou* is the produce of *Holarrhena*
antidysenterica and *W. pubescens* whose vernacular names will be
 found under the head of those plants.

The plant *Wrightia tinctoria* which was until lately considered as
W. antidysenterica and which as I have just stated above is found in

are very bitter

The seeds of *W. tinctoria* which constitutes the sweet variety of
Indarjou in the bazaar are not distinctly sweet as they are supposed to
 be so as the name implies but being quite free from bitterness they are
 named *Sweet Indarjou* only to distinguish them from the bitter variety
 (*Bitter Indarjou*) which is actually very bitter.

X.

651 XANTHOCHYMUS PICTORIUS, Roxb

Tamál-chedi தமாலசெடி ; Chikati-maiam சிகடிமரம்.

(Tam) Tamála-chettu తమాలచెట్టు , Chikati mānu చికటిమాను.

(Tel) Goraka or Gorakka (Cing)

652. XYLOCARPUS GRANATUM, Kon

Pórush (Beng) Kadól (Cing)

The Burmese name given to this plant in Mason's Natural Productions of Burmah is more applicable to *Lodoicea Sechellarum* or the sea-cocoanut plant.

The Bengali name in the text is from the Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis, which is of rather doubtful acceptation, and as it is given in that work it signifies a man

653 XYRIS INDICA, Linn

Koch-chilittip-pullu കൊച്ചിലിട്ടിപ്പുல்ல (Tam) Koch-chilach-chipulla കൊച്ചിലിച്ഛിപ്പുല്ല (Malayal) Dábi-dúbi (Beng)

The literal meaning of the above Bengali name, which is from the Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis, is *champong*, and it is not therefore, generally recognised as the name of any plant.

Z

654 ZEA MAYS Linn (*Seeds of—Maize or Indian Corn*)

Akhandarus حدروس *Akalavan* حلاون *Zurratul makkah* درة المكة *Hintahe rumi* حنطة رومى (*Arab*) *Gandume makkah* گندم مکه *Akoshah makkhi* حوسه مکی (*Pers*) *Makkah javar* مکه جوار *Makkah bhuttah* مکه بھتہ (*Hind*) *Makkah jari* مکه جاری (*Duk*) *Makka sholam* மக்காசோளம் (*Tam*) *Makka zonnalu* మక్కాజొన్నలు (*Tel*) *Cholam* ചൊളം (*Malayal*) *Bhuta* Makka javar *Makka bhuta* (Beng) *Piyaanbu* (Bur)

655 ZINCI CARBONAS (*Impure Carbonate of Zinc, or Calamine*)

656 ZINCI SULPHAS (*Sulphate of Zinc or White Vitriol*)

Sufed tutah سفید توتہ *Sufed thuthah* سفید تھتہ (*Hind*) *Sufed tutta* سفید توتا (*Duk*) *Vellai tuttam* வெள்ளைத்தட்டம் *Pāl tuttam* பாலத்தட்டம் (*Tam*) *Palu tuttam* పలుతుత్తం (*Tel*) *Tuttam* തുത്തം (*Malayal*) *Bile tutya* బిలెతుక్క (Can) *Sudu tuttam* (Cing)

657 ZINCUM (*Zinc*)

Dastā داسا *Jasta* حسا or *Jast* حس (*Hind*) *Jas* حس (*Duk*) *Tutta nāgam* துத்தநாகம் (*Tam*) *Tuttu*

nágam నాగం (Tel) Nágam നാഗം (Malayal) Sattu
సత్తు (Can) Nágam (Sans) Tutti-nága (Mah) Tutti-
nága (Gur) Dastá (Beng)

658 ZINGIBER OFFICINALIS, *Roze* (Dried root
of—Ginger)

Zanjabil زنجبیل, Zanjabile-yábis زنجبیل یا بس .
(Arab) Zanjabile-khusk زنجبیل خشک (Pers) Sonth
سوند, Sindhi سوندي (Hind) Sont سونٹ (Duk)
Shukku శుక్కు (Tam) Sonti సంతి (Tel) Chukka చుక్క
(Malayal) Vana-sunthi వనసుంతి (Can) Sönt (Beng)
Vishva-bhêshajam (Sans) Sûnt (Gur) Velicha-inguru
విలచి ఇంగురు (Cing) Gusi-khiâ (Bur.)

659 ZINGIBER OFFICINALIS, *Roze* (Fresh root
of—Green Ginger)

Zanjabile-atab زنجبیل رطب (Arab) Zanjabile-
tar زنجبیل تر (Pers) Adrak ادراك (Hind and
Duk) Inji ఇంజి (Tam) Allam అల్లం (Tel) Inchi
ఇంచీ (Malayal) Hasisunthi హసిసుంతి (Can) Adrak
(Beng) Adrakam (Sans) Ala (Mah) Adu (Gur)
Amu-inguru (Cing) Gin sîn (Bur.)

660 ZIZYPHIUS JUJUBA, *Linn* (Fruit of)

Sidi سیدی, Nabîq نابق, Annâbe-hindى عابحدى .
(Arab) Kunâi کُنَاي (Pers) Bér بیر (Hind and Duk)
Elandap-pazham ఎలాదపపామ (Tam) Régú-pandú రేగుపండు;
Ganga-régú-pandú గంగారేగుపండు, Kaikandhuu కైకండు
(Tel) Elantap-pazham ఎలంతపామ (Malayal) Yalachhi-
hannu యలఛిఱ్ఱెణ్ణు (Can) Kûl, Bei, Bór (Beng)

Bidari phalam (Sans) Bora (Mah) Bor (Gu) Handa
Masipka (Cing) /i si (Bur)

The Arabic names of the above fruit *Sila* or *Silar* and *Nibig* are misapplied in some books to *Leontopetal* and to the fruits of *Cordia latifolia* and *C. vicia*. In a few others again *Aun bira* is considered as the name of this fruit (*/ j j i*) but it is the name of another fruit which does not grow in India. It is often found in the bazaars and as the fruit of */ j j i* is a good substitute for it the latter is correctly named in some works as *Aun bira*.

The Malabar name *Leontopetal* or *Perintodali* is found in the *Hortus Malabaricus* in native character in 2 places (Vol. 11. Tab. 11 and Vol. 5. Tab. 11). It is not however generally recognised as the correct name of either of the plants to which it is applied viz. *T. Malabarica* and */ j j i*. These plants are well known by the Malabar names inserted in this Catalogue under their respective heads. If the name (*Leontopetal*) is at all applied to any of these plants it may be so to *T. Malabarica* but not to */ j j i*.

ADDENDA

A

661 ACALYPHA INDICA Linn

kúpi كوپى Kuppi كى (Duk) kuppai méni
 குப்பைமேனி (Tam) Kappi cheḷḷu கచ్చெல்லு Murukonda
 cheḷḷu మురుకొండచెల్లు Puppanḷi పుప్పల Murupindi మురు
 పిండి Harita manyari హరితమణి (Tel) kuppaman cheḷi
 కప్పమణిచెలి Kuppa manu కప్పమణి (Malay)

See the remarks under *Nardostachys Jatamansi* and *Pimys
 nella anisum*

662 ACONITUM NAPELLUS Linn

663 ACONITUM PALMATUM Don

664 ACONITUM LURIDUM H et T

} Root of

See the names and remarks under *Aconitum ferox*

In page 26 while describing some of the roots known
 generally as those of *A fero* I expressed a doubt as to the
 whole of them being the produce of that species alone Accord
 ingly I believe now from the 3 plants given here in the text
 being included in the Pharmacopœia of India that they are more
 likely the species producing some of those roots than *A ferox*
 But until the roots of each of these plants are dried and de
 scribed separately, no positive opinion can be given on the
 subject

In many medical and other works 'Bikh' is given as one
 of the Hindustani names of the roots under discussion Whether
 it is a corruption of 'Bish' (Bish بيش) and 'Bis (Bis بيس)

or not, it sounds like *Bilh* بیلح , which is a general name root in Persian, and is often adopted in Hindustani, &c not, therefore, safe to apply it to the poisonous roots of *A*. The surest and safest native names in most parts of India these roots are *Bish* بیش , *Bis* بس , *Singyá-bis* سینگیا-بیس , *Mithá-zahar* میتھا زھر , *Bachhnág* بچھاگ , *Vasha-ná* वाशना , and *Vasa-náblu* वासनबलु

665 AGATI GRANDIFLORA, Desv

Agti اگی , Agti-ká-jhár اگی کا حیا (Duk) Agatti அகத்தி (Tam) Avisi అవిసి. (Tel) Agatti അകതി (Malyal) Agashu అగశి (Can) Bako (Beng) Agasti (Mal) Agatti (Gur) Kataru-murunga (Cing).

See the remarks under *Linum usitatissimum*

666 AILANTHUS EXCELSA, D C

See the names and remarks under *A Malabarica*, and also the remarks under *Casuarina Muricata*

667 ALŒ VULGARIS, Linn (Common Aloe plant)

See the names and remarks under *A Indica*

668 ALPINIA CHINENSIS, Roscoe. (Root of—
Lesser Galangal)

Khúlánjân خولیان , *Khúlánjâne-aqáribi* خولیان عاریبی , *Khúlánjâne-saghír* خولیان صغیر . (Arab) *Khusiave-dárú* خسرو دارو , *Khusiave-dárúe-khurd* خسرو دارو خرد (Pers) *Chhótá-kulanján* چھوٹا کلنجان , *Chhótá-kulanjan* چھوٹا کلنجان (Hind) *Chhótá-khulanján* چھوٹا خولیان (Duk) *Irattai* இரத்தை , *Shitta-iattai* சித்திரத்தை (Tam) *Dumpa-láshtrakam* దంపరాష్ట్రకం ; *Sanna-dumparáshtrakam* సన్నదంపరాష్ట్రకం. (Tel) *Chitta-*

latti ചിത്തലത്തി (*Malyal*) Sannarasmī ಸನ್ನರಸ್ಮಿ (Can)
Rastama (*Sans*) Sitta rattai (*Cing*)

This root which is commonly found in all the large bazaars of India is imported from China and is quite identical with the *Lesser Galangal* of European shops

This is a much smaller root than the *Greater Galangal* (*Alpinia galanga*) but possesses a much stronger smell and taste and is therefore a more active medicine than the latter

It is generally about the thickness of a finger from 1- to 3 inches in length thicker at one end than at the other reddish brown externally and brownish white internally marked with white rings and has a peculiar aromatic smell and a strong peppery and pungent taste It is often knotty and occasionally forked

This is the real *Sitta rattai* சித்தரத்தை or *Sittaratne* of native druggists shops and not the root of *Hedychium pycnanthum*, which I shall describe under that plant

In the bazaars of Hyderabad and some other places the root of *Alpinia calcarata* is sold as *Khulanjane nagaribi* but this name is correctly applicable only to the *Lesser Galangal* and to the root I shall speak of in the next No The root of *A. calcarata* is a much smaller root and does not possess any peppery or pungent taste

See the remarks in the next No and also under *Alpinia galanga*

669 ALPINIA KHULANJAN (*Root of—A variety of Lesser Galangal*)

This plant is found growing in several gardens at Madras and its rhizome when dried resembles the *Lesser Galangal* (*A. Chinensis*) so much that it may be considered a variety of it The root is not sold in the bazaar but when sent there it was recognised by the same native names as those of the *Lesser Galangal*

A few years ago when I first found the plant I thought it to be *A. Chinensis* but on examining it several times when in

flower, I found that it is a new species of *Alpinia*, which has not been described by any body, as far as my knowledgo extends I have therefore named it *Alpinia khulanyan* after its native appellation *Khúlanyán* خولسان , and shall describe it here before speaking further of its root

Bot Des.—*Rhizome* perennial, creeping, jointed, forked, and annulated or marked with rings *stem* 3-4 feet high, simple and unbranched, chiefly consists of the sheathing petioles of the leaves *leaves* simple, almost sessile or shortly-stalked, oblong, rounded at the end and abruptly and shortly acuminate, smooth, margin slightly white and callous, 10-13 inches long, 3-4 inches broad *petiole* sheathing *inflorescence* terminal, spathaceous, raceme *peduncle* bears 15-18 pedicels *pedicels* alternate, single or double-flowered *flowers* very small, white with some pink streaks and dots *calyx* superior, tubular, 3-toothed *Corolla* tubular below and divided above, the upper portion or limb is irregular with 6 segments in 2 whorls, the outer whorl 3-parted and equal, the inner whorl also 3-parted but very unequal, the middle segment (*labellum* or *lip*) of the inner whorl is not only much larger than the 2 others, but is also the largest portion of the flower, being about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and $\frac{1}{2}$ broad, it (*labellum*) is slightly curved, divided into sides or surfaces by an intermediate thicker portion of a pale white color (yellowish-white inside and greenish-white outside), sometimes (when quite open) divided at the apex, and its sides are thin, marked with 5 or 6 streaks and some dots of a deep pink color, the 2 other segments of the inner whorl are abortive, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines in length, triangular, of a deep pink color internally *Stamens* 3, 1 fertile and 2 abortive, the fertile stamen is situated opposite the labellum, the abortive stamens are very minute and only seen when the lower (tubular) portion of the corolla is carefully dissected, the latter are about $\frac{1}{2}$ a line in length, and possess no anthers *anther* of the fertile stamen is oblong, 2-celled, opens longitudinally, its lobes embrace the upper part of the style *style* filamentous *stigma* small and round *pollen* minute, white, soft *berries* very small, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines in length, oval or oblong, and pale yellow when quite ripe Every part of the plant has a peculiar, sharp, and

agreeable aromatic smell It generally begins to flower in April or May

If the root of this plant is cut into pieces and dried, it presents the following characters —

Slightly tuberous about the thickness of the little finger, somewhat thicker at one end than at the other from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long often knotty and forked reddish brown externally and greyish internally, annulated or marked with white rings, slightly wrinkled smell warm and aromatic and tastes strongly pungent and peppery

This root is somewhat smaller and lighter in color than the *Lesser Galangal* but slightly stronger in smell and taste

The above plant is not *A nutans* because the latter is a much larger plant and has a very large and showy flower with a yellow lip and its root is also much larger (*like the Greater Galangal*), and almost devoid of the pungent or peppery taste

The only plant which approximates *A Khulanyan* is *A calcarata* which is also found in some gardens of Madras growing together with the latter It differs from it, however, in the following characters —

First the flower of *A calcarata* is about 6 or 8 times larger than that of *A Khulanyan*

Secondly the leaves of *A calcarata* are narrower longer, and lanceolate

Thirdly the rhizome of *A calcarata* when dried has almost the same appearance but possesses no pungent, peppery or aromatic taste whatever

Fourthly the smell of the leaves and other parts of *A calcarata* when bruised is something like that of *Cardamom* while the smell of *A Khulanyan* is peculiar and different from it

With regard to the medicinal properties of the root of *A Khulanyan* it is not only stimulant carminative stomachic and expectorant like *Ginger* but also a very good stimulant tonic In addition to all the diseases in which *Ginger* is indicated it is very useful in some nervous disorders as Neuralgia Functional Impotence Nervous Debility, &c It has also proved

useful in several cases of Incontinence of Urine Its preparations and doses are the same as those of *Ginger*, to which it is also preferable in another respect, viz., that it is neither attacked by insects, nor destroyed by any length of time.

See the remarks under the preceding plant, and also under *A galanga* and *Hedychium spicatum*

670 ALTHEA ROSEA, Cav. (*Flower of*)

Khitmi خطمي, Vaidul-khitmi ورد الخطمي (Arab)
 Gule-khitmi گل خطمی, Gule-kh-auó گل خيرو (Pers)
 Gulkh-auó گل خسرو (Hind) Gulkh-airo-ká-phúl
 گل خسرو کا پیول (Duk) Gulkhaínó (Mah).

There are 3 or 4 varieties of this plant, which are recognised and named according to their color, as *red*, *white* *purple*, &c

671 AMOMUM AROMATICUM, Roeb

Mórang-iláyechí مرنگت لا نجی or Muang-iláyechí
 مرنگت لا نجی (Hind)

672 AMOMUM XANTHOIDES, Wall (*Seeds of*).

Through the kindness of Mr Daniel Hanbury, I have received from London a sample of the seeds of *A xanthoides*, and they are the same whose names are given in No 47, under '*Amomum Sp of*' I have described them in page 44, and this description corresponds with the seeds now received, except that the latter being comparatively very new, and apparently collected from immature capsules, are *pale-grey* in color instead of *pale-brown*, as is generally the case with the seeds (*Iláyechí-dáné* مرنگت لا نجی دا بی) of the Indian bazaars

673 AMYLUM (*Starch*)

Nashástaj نشا سدهج (Arab) Nashástah نشا سده .
 (Pers and Hind) Nishastah نشسته (Duk)

674 ANISOMELES OVATA, R. B.

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------|------|-------------|
| 675 | APIS MELLIFICA | Linn | } Honey Bee |
| 676 | APIS SOCIALIS | Latr | |
| 677 | APIS DORSATA | Latr | |
| 678 | APIS NIGRIPENNIS | Latr | |
| 679 | APIS BICOLOR, | Klug | |

Nahl نحل Zanbure ازل رندور عسل (Arab) Magaso
 asl مگس سد Magase shahad مگس سد (Pers) Shahad
 ki maklhi سد کی مکھی (Hind and Duk) Teni தேனி
 (Tam) Tēne tīga தேனி (Tel) Teni തെനി (Malyal)
 Jēnu nona জেনু নোনা (Can) Mōdh maklhi (Beng)
 Madu cha māghī (Mah) Madha ni macha (Gu)

680 APLOTAXIS AURICULATA D C Syn
 AUCLANDIA COSTOS Falc (Root of)

Qust قسط (Arab) hōsht کوسب or hōst کوسب
 (Pers) Pachak پچک kut کوب (Duk) Gōshtam
 கோஷ்டம் (Tam) Gōshtamu గోష్టము (Tel) hōshtam
 (Sans)

The two varieties of this root sold in the bazaar are recog-
 nised according to their taste as sweet (Dhirin شیرین) and bitter
 (Talkh تلخ)

681 ARGENTI NITRAS (Impure Nitrate of
 Silver)

Kari khār کڑی کار (Hind and Duk) Kādik kāram
 காரிகாரம் (Tam) Kādī kāramu కార్దికారము (Tel)
 Kāti kāram കാടികാരം (Malyal) Kādī kāram ಕಾದಿಕಾರಂ
 (Can)

682 ARSENICUM BISULPHURETUM, (*Impure Bisulphuret of Arsenic, or Realgar*)

Zarnikhe-ahmar زرنیکه احمر (*Arab*) Zarnikhe-sarkh زرنیکه سرخ (*Pers*) Mansal منسل, Lál-hartál لال هرتال. (*Hind and Duk*) Manósila மனோசிலை (*Tam*) Manú-sala మనుశల. (*Tel*) Mansóla മനോല (*Malyal*) Man-salam (*Sans*)

683 ASTRAGALUS VERUS, *Olive*

Kotilla (*Beng*)

B.

684	BALSAMODENDRON MUKUL,	} Resin of— Bdellium
<i>Hook</i>		
685	BALSAMODENDRON PUBE-	}
SCENS, <i>Stocks</i>		

See the names under *B agallocha* (p 64)

686 BDELLA NILOTICA, *Sav* (*Indian Leech*)

See the names under *Hirudo*

687. BIGNONIA XYLOCARPA, *Roxb*

'Kúrsing' (?)

688 BLUMEA BALSAMIFERA, *D C*

Leverella or Leverella-gahá (*Cing*).

689 BOSWELLIA FLORIBUNDA, *Endl.*

See the names and remarks under *B thurifera*

690 BRAGANTIA WALLICHII, *R Br*Alpam ആൽപം (*Malayal*)691 BERHAAVIA DIFFUSA *Linn*Thukri ká jhar تھکری کی حار (*Duk*) Mukku rattaiமுக்குரட்டை (*Tam*) Atika māmidi అతికమాదిది (*Tel*)Gadha purna (*Beng*) Jan tops (*Cing*)692 BRUCEA (NIMA) QUASSIOIDES *Ham*Bahārangi بهارنگی *Bharangi* سرنگی (*Hind*)693 BUTEA PARVIFLORA, *Roxb*

C

694 CONVULVULUS HIRSUTUS *Roxb*

E

695 ELETTARIA MAJOR *Smith* (*Capsules of—**Ceylon Cardamoms*)

F

696 FUMARIA OFFICINALIS, *Linn* }697 FUMARIA PARVIFLORA *Linn* }Baqlatul mulk بقلات الملك (*Arab*) Shāhtarah شاهره(*Pers*) Pit pápará پیت پاپارا (*Hind*) Shátrá سائرا(*Duk*) Turá துரா (*Tam*) Oháta rashi చౌతరాశి (*Tel*)

II.

698 HEDYCHUM SPHATUM, *Strut. (B. 1 f)*

Káfur-lachri كافر لکھری, Kapúr-lachri کپور لکھری.
(Hind) Kapúr-lachri کپور لکھری; Vilgati-lachri
(Dol.) Shumil-lach-chil-lach-shu n (Dol.)
சுமில்லாச்சில்லாச்சு (Tam) Siao-lach-lach, சீயோ
லாச்சு (Tel) Kapúr-lachri (Berg)

This root, when entire, is reddish brown or blackish white rings, and therefore resembles the 'Saturat' or 'Saturatie' (*Lesser Galangal*) and the root of *Alpinia* (No 669) particularly the latter, but it is quite different from both of them. It differs from them in being very white externally, amylaceous in structure, fragrant, and slightly sweet or aromatic in taste, but not peppery or pungent. Externally, taste, internal color, and medicinal properties, are like those of the *Long Zedoary* (*Curcuma Zedoaria* of Roxburgh); hence it receives names *Vilgati-lachri*, *Shumil-lach-chil-lach-shu*, and *Siao-lach-chil-gaddalu*, which mean *Lesser* or *Long Zedoary*.

Like *Long Zedoary*, this root is generally found in the bazaar in circular slices, 1 or 1½ lines in thickness, and about 2 Anua or ¼ Rupee piece in circumference, very white with a reddish-brown edge, and fragrant. It is used for the same purposes as the *Long Zedoary*, but decidedly preferable to it.

In some works, one of the Hindustani names of this root, *Káfur-lachri* is used synonymously with 'Saturatie' and 'Saturtee,' which is incorrect, because the latter are the Tamil names of *Lesser Galangal*, which is a different root as I have just explained.

See the remarks under *A. galanga*, *A. Chincensis*, and *A. khulanyan*.

699 HISSOPUS (*Hyssop*)Zafâc yâbis روفائے ناس (*Arab*)

J

700 JAQUEMONTIA VIOLACEA, *W Elliot*

L

701 LIQUOR SPIRITUS *Indian Spirituous**Liquor Arrack or Country Liquor*)

The names of this article are already given under *Arrack* and I mention it again here chiefly to give the names of its varieties which have been omitted under the latter head. It is distilled from many substances the most common of which are the bark of *Acacia leucophloea* and a few other species of the same genus the flowers of *Bassia longifolia* Toddy of *Dorassus flabelliformis* *Phœnix sylvestris* *Cocos nucifera* and *Caryota urens* Jaggery and Rice. The names of these varieties are as follows —

a. Liquor of *Acacia leucophloea* — Kilar lî sharâb
 ککری کی شراب *Babul-lî sharâb* ببول کی شراب (*Hind*)
Pattî lî sharab پٹے کی شراب *Kikar lî daru* ککری کی دارو
 ککری کی شراب (*Dul*) *Pattai sharayam*
 பட்டைசாராயம் (*Tam.*) *Pattâ sârây* పట్టెసారాయి (*Tel*)
Pattâ-charayam പട്ടെചാരായം (*Malayl*) *Paffê sârây* పట్టెసారాయి
 య (*Can*) *Babul surâp* బెబుల్ సూరప్ (*Beng*) *Babal daru* (Gu)

b. Liquor of *Bassia longifolia*. *Mohé lî sharab* موہے کی شراب,
Mohé lî sharâb موہے کی شراب *Mohé lî daru* موہے کی دارو
 (*Hind and Duk*) *Iluppai sharayam* இலுப்பைசாராயம் (*Tam*)

Ippa-súrúy ఇష్టసారయ (Tel) *Ippa-chárúyam* ഇരിപ്പചാരായം (Mal) *Ippa-súrúy* ఇష్టిసారయ (Can) *Mohana-suráp* (Beng) *Madhúka-madyam* (Sans) *Móhúcha dárú* (Mah) *Moi-a-nu-dáru* (Guz)

c *Liquor of Boragius flabelliformis*—*Tarí-kí-sharáb* تازی کی شراب (Hind) *Tarí-lí-dárú* تازی کی دارو (Duk) *Panan-chárúyam* പനച്ചേരയம் (Tam) *Túti-súrúy* తుడిసారయ (Tel) *Paná-chúrúyam* പനാചാരായം (Mal) *Paná-irím* పనేరిమ (Can) *Túl-suráp* (Beng) *Túla-madyam* (Sans) *Tuticha-dáru* (Mah) *Túđ-nu-dáru* (Guz) *Tul-aral* (Cing)

d. *Liquor of Cocos nucifera*—*Narí-lí-sharáb* ناریلی کی شراب (Hind) *Nárlí-lí-dárú* ناریل کی دارو (Duk) *Tennan-chárúyam* తెన్నాచేరయం (Tam) *Tenlúya-súrúy* టెంలయసారయ (Tel) *Ténna-chárúyam* తెన్నాచారాయం (Mal) *Tenguná-súrúy* తేగనాసారయ (Can) *Narí-lí-suráp* (Beng) *Nárlí-lí-madyam* (Sans) *Naralícha-dáru* (Mah) *Náryal-nu-dáru* (Guz) *Pól-aral* (Cing)

e *Liquor of Phoenix sylvestris*—*Séndí-lí-sharáb* سیدی کی شراب (Hind) *Séndí-lí-dárú* سیدی کی دارو (Duk) *Ích-chan-chárúyam* ఇచ్చాచేరయం (Tam) *Íta-súrúy* ఇతసారయ (Tel) *Ínte-chárúyam* ఇంతెచారాయం (Mal) *Indi-aral* (Cing)

f. *Liquor of Caryota urens*—*Mári-kí-sharáb* ماری کی شراب (Hind) *Mári-kí-dárú* ماری کی دارو (Duk) *Kundal-panai-shárúyam* కుండలపానీచేరయం (Tam)

g *Liquor of Jaggeiy*—*Gur-kí-sharáb* گڑ کی شراب (Hind) *Gúr-kí-dárú* گڑ کی دارو (Duk) *Vella-shárúyam* వెలలచేరయం (Tam) *Bellam-súrúy* బెల్లంసారయ (Tel) *Vellam-chárúyam* వెల్లంచారాయం (Mal) *Bella-súrúy* బెల్లసారయ (Can) *Akuru-aral* (Cing)

h *Liquor of Rice*—*Chánval-kí-sharáb* چاول کی شراب (Hind) *Chánval-kí-dárú* چاول کی دارو (Duk) *Anshu-*

pharāyam அரிசிகேராயம் (Tam) Bayyamu sūraya బియ్యముసాయం (Tel) Ari churāyam അരിചുരായം (Malyal) Akki sūraya ഉಕ್ಕിസായം (Can)

P

702 PHARBITIS NIL RUBER (*Red variety of P Nil—Seeds of*)

Sufed zirki le binj سفدر کی کے سبج (Duk)
Vellai jiriki virai வெளைஜீரிவினை (Tam) Tella jiriki vittulu తెల్లజీరెపప్పులు (Tel)

The chief difference between this plant and *P Nil* of Choisy is the color of the seed which is black in the latter and grey or reddish brown in the former

On account of the redness the seeds of the above plant ought to be distinguished from *Kala danah* كالادان or *Kali zirki le binj* كالى زركى کے سبج (*the seeds of P Nil*) by the affix red as follows —

Lal danah لال دانہ (Hind) *Lal zirki l' binj* لال زركى کے سبج (Duk) Shuappu-jiriki virai శుప్పజీరివిని (Tam) and *Erra-jiriki-vittulu* ఎర్రజీరెపప్పులు (Tel)

But according to the usage the seeds are known in the bazaars of Southern India with the word *white* as marked in the text although neither the seeds themselves nor any other part of the plant producing them is white See the remarks under *Clitoria ternat a* and *Pharbitis Nil*

703 PHARBITIS *Sp of?* (*Seeds of*)

Shab pasandī سب سندو (Hind) Shuppasandu (Beng)

704 PICRORRHIZA KURROA Roy (*Root of*)

Kharbāge hindi حرنی ہدی (Arab and Pers)
kutki کدکى (Hind) kālī kutki کالى کٹكى (Duk)

Katuku-rógani കേരളശാലി (Tam) Katuku-róni కలుక, Katuka-rógani కలుక (Tel.) Kuthi. (Beng) Katu-róhani (Sans) Kalú-rana (Cing).

The root sold in the bazaars of Calcutta, Hyderabad, and Bombay, under the name of *Kuthi* کنکی is identical with the *Káli-kuthi* کالی کنکی and *Katuku-rógani* കേരളശാലി or 'Kada-grogani' of Southern India. If the quantity is large, it varies much in size and appearance in each specimen, but the essential characters are invariably the same.

Although this drug is commonly known as a root, it consists partly of root and partly of stem, therefore, if it is entire, the upper portion (*stem*) differs from the lower (*root*) in external characters. The upper portion is about 2 to 3 inches long, very rough from thin scales, brown or reddish-brown in color if the scales are not worn out, but paler if they are so, in the latter condition it bears circular or semi-circular marks of the scales, which occasionally make it look slightly annulated, varies in thickness from 1 to 3 goose quills, beset with the remains of leaves, and often curved and sometimes bent upon itself. The lower portion is much thinner, varying in thickness from a quill of a fowl to that of a goose, paler in color, being generally brownish-grey or brownish-white, nearly of the same length as the upper portion, more or less compressed, wrinkled longitudinally, and beset with elevated marks of rootlets. There is no difference between the color and taste of the internal substance of both portions, which are black and extremely bitter, respectively. The root is generally cylindrical, but from having the upper portion much thicker than the lower, it looks tapering sometimes. It is very light and brittle, and easily powdered.

The root, however, is seldom entire, but generally found in the bazaar broken into smaller pieces, which are from 1½ to 3 or 4 inches long. They vary in their characters according as they are the pieces of the upper or lower portion of the root, which I have just described.

It is imported to Madras from Calcutta, and the latter place, I believe, is also the source of its supply to Hyderabad, Bombay

and many other places in India. It is apparently the produce of Northern India and the plant yielding it is also supposed to be found in some mountains near Chittoor in Central Carnatic but I have not as yet received any specimen from this place. I have picked out some dry plants on 2 or 3 occasions from the bundles of *Katul n rogani* but never found any flower or fruit in them. The following is a description of these plants —

Stem from 2 to 4 inches long about the thickness of a large goose quill curved or bent rough from many thin circular or semi circular scales reddish brown externally and black internally very bitter in taste occasionally divided into 2 stems generally terminates in 2 or 3 small branches which are seldom longer than an inch soft and swollen when soaked which indicates its fleshy condition when fresh. *Leaves* when moistened and opened are obovate with a very long narrow and tapering base which looks in the dry state like a petiole sessile serrate angulinnerved and glabrous.

This description agrees with the characters of the stem and leaves of *P. Kurroa* and I therefore believe that it is the plant which produces the *Kutli* of the bazaar under whose head it is already placed in the Pharmacopœia of India p 160.

With regards to its medicinal properties it has completely failed in my hands as a purgative. It does not deserve even the title of laxative in 1 or 2 drachm doses. But it is a very valuable tonic in which respect it is equal if not preferable to *Colt an* and *Calumba* not to speak of *Chirella* and other weak medicines of that class. It is also a very good antiperiodic. Its dose as a tonic is 10 to 20 grains and as an antiperiodic from 20 to 40 three times a day.

In some books the Arabic and Persian names *Kharbaje asiad* حرس اسود and *Kharbaje nyah* حرس ساه are applied to the above root but they properly belong to the root of *Helleborus niger* the black *Hellebore* of European shops. The root of *P. kurroa* is very different from black *Hellebore* and is the produce of India as already explained. Although the Hindustani or Dukhni name *Kali kutli* کالی ککلی corresponds

in its meaning with the above Arabic, Persian, and English names, it is not applied to this root as a translation of any of them, but chiefly on account of the black color of its internal substance

R.

705. RIUS CORIARIA (*Dry seeds of—Sumach or Sumac*)

Samâq سماق , Tamtam تدم or Tintim تدم (Arab)
Samaq سماق (Pers)

The thin pericarp of the above seeds, which is one of the most useful astringent medicines in India, is sold in the bazaar under the Arabic name *Gardahe-samaq* گردۀ سماق .

706 ROSMARINUS (*Rosemary*)

Aklilul-jabal اکلیل الجبل (Arab)

S.

707 SOLANUM NIGRUM, *Bl* not *Linn*

Aanabus-saalab عنب الثعلب , Aanabus-saalabe-as'ad
; روناد برنگ (Arab) Rubâh-turbuk . عنب الثعلب اسود
Rûbâh-turbuke-siyâh , روناد برنگ سیاه , Angure-i-ûbah
; انگور روناد سیاه , Angure-i-ûbahe-siyâh , انگور روناد
سگت انگور رساد , Sag-angure-siyâh , سگت انگور
(Pers) Makó مکو , Kala-makó کالامکو , Uda-mako
; کاهونی (Hind) Kámuni اودامکو
(Duk) Manattak- کالی کاهونی , Kahi-kámuni اودی کاهونی

കാരി മരച്ചടക്കം; karuppu manattakkali മരച്ചടക്കം
 കേരളി (Tam) kanchi chettu താമരച്ചടക്കം Nalla kanchi
 chettu നല്ലതാമരച്ചടക്കം kamanchi chettu കാമരച്ചടക്കം Nalla
 kamanchi chettu നല്ലകാമരച്ചടക്കം (Tel) Manattakkali മണ
 തക്കാളി karuppu manattakkali കറുപ്പുമണതക്കാളി Ma
 nattan kanni മണത്താക്കണ്ണി karuppu manattan kanni
 കറുപ്പുമണത്താക്കണ്ണി (Malayal) kanchi തം - kare
 kanchi കേരളം Ganikó നദി kare ganikó നദി
 ദി (Can) Mako kul mako (Beng) kovidāraha
 kris/na kovidāraha (Sans) kunguna kula kunguna
 (Mah) Pilludo kalo pilludo (Gu) Simani gabi kulu
 simani gaba (Cing)

This plant is confounded in many books with *S. nigrum* of Linnæus but fortunately the latter is not at least generally found in India. If not for this the above confusion would have been a source of great danger because the juice of the *S. nigrum* of Blume is not only given internally by ounces (six or more) at one time by Hakeema and other native practitioners but the plant itself is often made use of as a pot herb in many parts of India. I have used myself a Decoction and Extract of the leaves of this plant as well as those of the next (*S. rubrum*) in very large doses in the treatment of chronic enlargement of liver with or without Dropsy and with very encouraging results. In fact the medicine promises to become very useful in some hepatic affections. The Decoction and Extract are prepared from the juice of the fresh leaves. In the former case after the leaves are bruised and the juice pressed out it is warmed in an earthen vessel for 10 or 15 minutes or until it loses its green color and becomes reddish brown. When it is cool it is strained and given every morning in 6 or 8 ounce doses. It acts as a hydropogon cathartic and diuretic. The same juice instead of being warmed if evaporated on a sand or water bath to the consistence of a soft mass forms an extract. Used in 1 drachm doses twice or thrice a day this Extract

acts as a diuretic and laxative, and exercise a great influence over the enlargement and other chronic diseases of the liver

I shall now describe the plant here to remove all doubts about its nature

Bot Des — *Annual*, if cultivated with care perennial; erect, from 1½ to 3 feet high, branches occasionally and slightly angular and somewhat tubercular at the angles. *leaves* ovate, soft, slightly wavy, occasionally and partially dentate, petiolate, petiole short and slightly margined. *flowers* very small and white, drooping, lateral, pedunculate, pedicellate, and 3 or 4 form together a kind of umbel, *calyx* persistent, green, sepals 5. *corolla* white, petals 5, stamens 5. *berries* drooping, small, purple or black, many seeded, juicy, and slightly sourish in taste. It is always found in flower and fruit

The above description also corresponds with *S rubrum* of Miller, with the exception of the following minor characters. —

In *S rubrum*, the berries are red and slightly sweet, the leaves generally and distinctly dentate, larger, thicker, paler in color, not wavy, and possess a slight disagreeable smell, branches more spreading and not distinctly angular or tubercular

Both these plants are cultivated in Southern India, but *S Nigrum* is more common and cheaper, and therefore more frequently used. There is not much difference in the medicinal properties of these plants, and they are consequently used together on many occasions

They are generally known by the same names in native languages, but in case of necessity, are distinguished by the color of their berries, as *black* and *red*, which correspond with the Latin words *nigrum* and *rubrum*

See the remarks under the next plant (*S. rubrum*)

708 SOLANUM RUBRUM, Mill.

Aanabus-saalab عب التعلب, Aanabus-saalabe-ahmar
; روناہ برنگ (Arab) Rúbáh-turbuk عب التعلب احمر
Rúbáh-turbuke-surkh , روناہ برنگ سرخ Angúre-rúbáh

انگور و سا Angure rubáhe surkh ساگور و سا Sag angur surkh ساگور و سا Sag angure surkh
 (Pers) Makó مكو Lal makó لال (Hind) kámuni كاموني Lal kámuni لال كاموني (Duk) Manattakkáli
 மணத்தகாளி Shiroppu manattakkáli சிவப்புமணத்தகாளி (Tam) kánchezi cheṭṭu ருண்டிப்பு Erra kánchezi cheṭṭu
 ఎర్రరుండిப்பு kámanchi cheṭṭu రుషుండిப்பு Erra kámanchi cheṭṭu ఎర్రరుషుండిப்பு (Tel) Manattakáli മണ
 തതകാളി Chovanna manattakáli ചൊവന്നമണതതകാളി, Manattán kanniമണത്താനർകന്നി Chovanna manattán kanni
 ചൊവന്നമണത്താനർകന്നി (Malyal) kanchi ಕಾಂಚಿ kempu kánchezi ಕೆಂಪುಕಾಂಚಿ Ganikó ಗಣಿಕೇ kempu ganikó
 ಕೆಂಪುಗಣಿಕೇ (Can) Mako Rakta mako Lal mako (Beng) kóvi daraḥa Rakto kóvi daraḥa (Sans) Símani gaha
 Rata simani gaha (Oing) kánguna Tumbada kánguna (Mak) Pilludo Lal pilludo (Gu)

Aanabus saulab رب العلب Rubáh turbul روبا دربك and *Sag angur* ساگور or the Arabic and Persian names of *S rubrum* and *S nigrum* but by some mistake they are applied to *Atropa Belladonna* (*D adly Nightshad*) in some works including the *Materia Indica* This is a very dangerous error, and should be avoided with the greatest care

In addition to the above the Hindustani name of these plants (*S rubrum* and *S nigrum*), viz *Mako* مكو or *Makó* مكو is misapplied in some books to *Country Sarsaparilla* (*Hemidesmus Indicus* p 152) and *Jamaica Sarsaparilla* (*Sarsa Radix* p 274)

See the remarks under the preceding plant (*S nigrum*)

TABLE
OF THE
METHOD OF TRANSLITERATION
ADOPTED IN THE
CATALOGUE

TABLE of the method of transliteration adopted in the Catalogue for expressing the vernacular
synonyms in English character

No	Vowels and Symbolic Vowels		Description of Letters	
			ARABIC PERSIAN HINDUSTANI AND DUKHMI	
		ا	Tamil	
		آ	Telugu	
		ع	Malayalam	
		ا	Canarese	
		ب	Bengali	
		پ	Sanscrit	
		ف	Mahratti	
		گ	Guzeratti	
		ج	Cingalese	
		چ	Burmese	
		د	English letter or letters corresponding with each Vernacular character	
		د	Examples of the sound of each character	
		د	Remarks	

See Notes II
III IV V
VII and
VIII at the
end of the
Table

(Short) sounding as *a* in
about as *u* in *upper*
as the second *a* in
Grammar and as the
final *a* in *Calcutta* pro
nounced quickly

11	Vowels and Symbolic Vowels																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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See Notes II, and IV	When these small signs or vowels are placed over any letter, it is considered to be <i>quiescent</i> , that is, having no vowel to be sounded after it, and it neces- sarily unites with the preceding letter
14	
15	<p>am Sound as <i>a</i> (<i>short</i>) with <i>m</i></p> <p>See Note VI</p>
16	<p>áá Sounding as double <i>á</i> (<i>long</i>)</p>
17	<p>an Sounding as <i>a</i> (<i>short</i>) with <i>n</i> When this sign (=) is placed over the final <i>alif</i> (1 or 1), which is always the case, the English representative of the letter preceding the <i>alif</i> should be ad- ded to <i>an</i> to express its sound, as (1j) <i>dan</i> and (1j) <i>ban</i></p> <p>See Note II</p>

Vowels and Symbolic Vowels

18	Vowels and Symbolic Vowels						See Notes II and IV
	?						
19	ə	æ:	ə	ə	ə	ə	See Note II
20	æ	æ	ə	ə	ə	ə	See Note II
21	æ	æ	ə	ə	ə	ə	See Note II
22							See Note II

This sign serves to unite
two words together

This sign () the visarga
which is represented by
ka is always final and
sounds like the final h

(Short) sounding as r
with u (short)

(Long) sounding as r
with u (long)

(Short) sounding as r
with i (short)

ka

ka

ru





























ru

ri

28	<i>un</i>	Sounding as <i>u</i> (<i>short</i>) with <i>n</i> When this sign () is placed on <i>u</i> letter the English representa- tive of that letter should be added to <i>un</i> to ex- press its sound as (<i>u</i>) <i>mun</i>	See Note II
29	<i>in</i>	Sounding as <i>i</i> (<i>short</i>) with <i>n</i> When this sign (<i>u</i>) is marked below a letter the English re- presentative of that let- ter should be prefixed to <i>in</i> to express its sound as (<i>u</i>) <i>min</i>	See Note II
30	<i>lr</i>	Sounding as <i>u</i> <i>liquid</i> <i>l</i> with <i>r</i> and <i>i</i> (<i>short</i>)	
31	<i>lr</i>	Sounding as <i>u</i> <i>liquid</i> <i>l</i> with <i>r</i> and <i>i</i> (<i>long</i>)	
32	<i>oy</i>	Sounding as <i>o</i> (<i>short</i>) with <i>y</i> and <i>i</i> (<i>short</i>) together	

Vowels and Symbolic Vowels

36	Consonants Mute Consonants and Symbolic Consonants		
37	f h k p	g	r s t v
38	q	g	f
39	p	c	b
40	t	s	d
41	k	g	b
42	g	h	c
43	h	h	c
44	h	h	c
45	h	h	c
46	h	h	c
47	h	h	c
48	h	h	c
49	h	h	c
50	h	h	c
51	h	h	c
52	h	h	c

39	Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Consonants			
				
				
				
				
				
				
				

45	Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Consonants									
	ɸ ɸ̣ ɸ̥ ɸ̧ ɸ̨ ɸ̩ ɸ̪ ɸ̫ ɸ̬ ɸ̭									
	ɸ̮ ɸ̯ ɸ̰ ɸ̱ ɸ̲ ɸ̳ ɸ̴ ɸ̵ ɸ̶ ɸ̷									
	ɸ̸ ɸ̹ ɸ̺ ɸ̻ ɸ̼ ɸ̽ ɸ̾ ɸ̿ ɸ̻̌ ɸ̻̍									
	ɸ̼̌ ɸ̼̍ ɸ̼̎ ɸ̼̏ ɸ̼̐ ɸ̼̑ ɸ̼̒ ɸ̼̓ ɸ̼̔ ɸ̼̕									
	ɸ̼̖ ɸ̼̗ ɸ̼̘ ɸ̼̙ ɸ̼̚ ɸ̛̼ ɸ̼̜ ɸ̼̝ ɸ̼̞ ɸ̼̟									
	ɸ̼̠ ɸ̡̼ ɸ̢̼ ɸ̼̣ ɸ̼̤ ɸ̼̥ ɸ̼̦ ɸ̧̼ ɸ̨̼ ɸ̼̩									
	ɸ̼̪ ɸ̼̫ ɸ̼̬ ɸ̼̭ ɸ̼̮ ɸ̼̯ ɸ̼̰ ɸ̼̱ ɸ̼̲ ɸ̼̳									
	ɸ̴̼ ɸ̵̼ ɸ̶̼ ɸ̷̼ ɸ̸̼ ɸ̼̹ ɸ̼̺ ɸ̼̻ ɸ̼̼ ɸ̼̽									
	ɸ̼̾ ɸ̼̿ ɸ̼̻̌ ɸ̼̻̍ ɸ̼̻̎ ɸ̼̻̏ ɸ̼̻̐ ɸ̼̻̑ ɸ̼̻̒ ɸ̼̻̓									
	ɸ̼̼̌ ɸ̼̼̍ ɸ̼̼̎ ɸ̼̼̏ ɸ̼̼̐ ɸ̼̼̑ ɸ̼̼̒ ɸ̼̼̓ ɸ̼̼̔ ɸ̼̼̕									
	ɸ̼̼̖ ɸ̼̼̗ ɸ̼̼̘ ɸ̼̼̙ ɸ̼̼̚ ɸ̛̼̼ ɸ̼̼̜ ɸ̼̼̝ ɸ̼̼̞ ɸ̼̼̟									
	ɸ̼̼̠ ɸ̡̼̼ ɸ̢̼̼ ɸ̼̼̣ ɸ̼̼̤ ɸ̼̼̥ ɸ̼̼̦ ɸ̧̼̼ ɸ̨̼̼ ɸ̼̼̩									
	ɸ̼̼̪ ɸ̼̼̫ ɸ̼̼̬ ɸ̼̼̭ ɸ̼̼̮ ɸ̼̼̯ ɸ̼̼̰ ɸ̼̼̱ ɸ̼̼̲ ɸ̼̼̳									
	ɸ̴̼̼ ɸ̵̼̼ ɸ̶̼̼ ɸ̷̼̼ ɸ̸̼̼ ɸ̼̼̹ ɸ̼̼̺ ɸ̼̼̻ ɸ̼̼̼ ɸ̼̼̽									
	ɸ̼̼̾ ɸ̼̼̿ ɸ̼̼̻̌ ɸ̼̼̻̍ ɸ̼̼̻̎ ɸ̼̼̻̏ ɸ̼̼̻̐ ɸ̼̼̻̑ ɸ̼̼̻̒ ɸ̼̼̻̓									
	ɸ̼̼̼̌ ɸ̼̼̼̍ ɸ̼̼̼̎ ɸ̼̼̼̏ ɸ̼̼̼̐ ɸ̼̼̼̑ ɸ̼̼̼̒ ɸ̼̼̼̓ ɸ̼̼̼̔ ɸ̼̼̼̕									
	ɸ̼̼̼̖ ɸ̼̼̼̗ ɸ̼̼̼̘ ɸ̼̼̼̙ ɸ̼̼̼̚ ɸ̛̼̼̼ ɸ̼̼̼̜ ɸ̼̼̼̝ ɸ̼̼̼̞ ɸ̼̼̼̟									
	ɸ̼̼̼̠ ɸ̡̼̼̼ ɸ̢̼̼̼ ɸ̼̼̼̣ ɸ̼̼̼̤ ɸ̼̼̼̥ ɸ̼̼̼̦ ɸ̧̼̼̼ ɸ̨̼̼̼ ɸ̼̼̼̩									
	ɸ̼̼̼̪ ɸ̼̼̼̫ ɸ̼̼̼̬ ɸ̼̼̼̭ ɸ̼̼̼̮ ɸ̼̼̼̯ ɸ̼̼̼̰ ɸ̼̼̼̱ ɸ̼̼̼̲ ɸ̼̼̼̳									
	ɸ̴̼̼̼ ɸ̵̼̼̼ ɸ̶̼̼̼ ɸ̷̼̼̼ ɸ̸̼̼̼ ɸ̼̼̼̹ ɸ̼̼̼̺ ɸ̼̼̼̻ ɸ̼̼̼̼ ɸ̼̼̼̽									
	ɸ̼̼̼̾ ɸ̼̼̼̿ ɸ̼̼̼̻̌ ɸ̼̼̼̻̍ ɸ̼̼̼̻̎ ɸ̼̼̼̻̏ ɸ̼̼̼̻̐ ɸ̼̼̼̻̑ ɸ̼̼̼̻̒ ɸ̼̼̼̻̓									

See Notes
III, VI, and
IX.

See Note VI.

Sounding as *t* in *two*.Sounding as *t* in *two*,
with aspiration.Sounding as *d* in *do*.

t̥

tʰ

d̥

48	Consonants Mute Consonants and Symbolic Consonants									
49	p	q	r	s	t	c	k	g	j	v
50	b	t	d	n	m	p	k	g	j	v
51	f	v	s	z	t	c	k	g	j	v
52	p	q	r	s	t	c	k	g	j	v
53	b	t	d	n	m	p	k	g	j	v
54	f	v	s	z	t	c	k	g	j	v
55	p	q	r	s	t	c	k	g	j	v
56	b	t	d	n	m	p	k	g	j	v
57	f	v	s	z	t	c	k	g	j	v
58	p	q	r	s	t	c	k	g	j	v
59	b	t	d	n	m	p	k	g	j	v
60	f	v	s	z	t	c	k	g	j	v
61	p	q	r	s	t	c	k	g	j	v
62	b	t	d	n	m	p	k	g	j	v
63	f	v	s	z	t	c	k	g	j	v
64	p	q	r	s	t	c	k	g	j	v

51	Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Consonants				
53	ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ	ɸ	3	ɸ	dʰ
52	ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ	ɸ	0	ɸ	d
51	ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ	ɸ	5	ɸ	tʰ
See Note VI.					
Sounding as tʰ in tʰe, with aspiration.					
Sounding as tʰ in tʰe					
Sounding as tʰ in tʰin, with aspiration					

54	Consonants Mute Consonants and Symbolic Consonants																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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57	Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Consonants									
58	c	s	z	m	n	p	q	r	b	Sounding as <i>b</i> in <i>book</i> . See Note VI.
59	t	d	g	k	x	h	j	w	v	Sounding as <i>b</i> with aspiration. See Note VI.
60	f	v	p	b	m	n	h	w	v	Sounding as <i>b</i> with aspiration. See Note VI.

66	Consonants Mute Consonants and Symbolic Consonants				3 1 1 1 1	2 2	2	2	2	2	Sounding as <i>s</i> in <i>sun</i>	See Notes III VI VII and VIII
67					3 1 1 1 1	2 2	2	2	2	h	Sounding as <i>h</i> in <i>he</i>	See Note VIII
68					3 1 1 1 1	2 2	2	2	2	l	Sounding as <i>l</i> (<i>hard</i>) pronounced by touching the middle of the palate by the tip of the tongue	See Note III

73	Consonants Mute Consonants and Symbolic Consonants	u v w x y z	h	A peculiar sound some what like that of <i>h</i> pronounced very forcibly by the throat	See Note VIII
74		u v w x y z	ʌʌ	A peculiar sound some what like that of <i>ʌʌ</i> pronounced very forcibly by the throat. It is often heard in loud snoring during expiration	See Note VIII
75		u v w x y z	z	Sounding as <i>z</i> pronounced by pressing the tip of the tongue against the lower teeth	See Note VIII

79	Consonants Mute Consonants and Symbolic Consonants	f v h k g ng p b t d n m	z	Sounding as ~ pronounce ed with a mixture of <i>w</i> by pressing the tip of the tongue against the upper lip	Sec Noto VIII
80			a	A very peculiar sound somewhat like that of a pronounced very forcibly by the throat	Sec Noto VIII
81			gh	A peculiar guttural sound somewhat like that made in gargling or that produced by pronouncing <i>gh</i> very forcibly by the throat	

82	Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Consonants.			f	Sounding as <i>f</i> in <i>fine</i>	See Note VII
83	q	q	A very peculiar sound somewhat like that produced when the water is suddenly poured out from a bottle or goglet.	q		See Note VIII
84	lhy	lhy	Sounding as <i>llh</i> with <i>y</i> , pronounced simultaneously.	lhy		See Note IX

85	Consonants Mute Consonants and Symbolic Consonants			<i>ng</i>	Sounding as <i>ng</i> in <i>ring</i>	This letter corresponds with the <i>nu</i> in <i>ghunnah</i> in Arabic and <i>chandi</i> in <i>bunda</i> in Bengali
86	c c c			n	Sounding as <i>n</i> but very short as if only half pronounced	
87	t t t			nʔ	Sounding as <i>n</i> with aspiration	

Notes —I The foregoing Table is chiefly according to Sir William Jones method modified by Sir Charles Trevelyan and some other gentlemen and published in 1834 at Serampore in a work entitled 'The application of the Roman alphabet to all the Oriental languages &c &c The few alterations and additions I have made were quite necessary to make it more complete and clear and suit *uniformly* the whole languages in the Catalogue

II The vowels are not placed in this Table according to the order in which they occur in native and other works but arranged according to their frequency and usefulness in writing The small letter or letters placed under each vowel are its symbols (*symbolic vowels*) and they are nothing but its representatives in a different and smaller form This is the case in all the languages in the Catalogue except the first four (Arabic, Persian Hindustani and Dukhai) in which the small letters viz *zabar* () *er* () *pesh* () *tashdid* () *ja m* () or *madd* () *alifc maghuliah* () or () &c, are vowels themselves The other letters inserted in these languages as vowels viz *alif* () *yâ* or *yê* () *rau* () &c are indirect vowels not being able to produce any sound without the assistance of the small vowels By the combination of these two kinds of vowels the sounds of the long vowels are produced The vowels which produce the sounds of *i* and *e* (*long*) are the same () &c) but the difference is that the *yâ* () in the former (i) is the *yâc maaruf*, and that in the latter (e) *yâc majhul* In the like manner the sounds of *u* and *o* (*long*) are produced by the same vowels () &c) and the difference here is that the *rau*

(ج) in the first (ú) is the *váve-maariíf*, and that in the second (ó) *váve-majhúl*. The combinations of vowels which produce the sounds of *á* (*long*) are named *alife-mamdúdah* (آ, &c) and *alife-maqsírah* (ا, &c.). When the small vowels (َ and ِ) are doubled, thus (ّ and ً), they are named *Tanvín* in Arabic, because they take the sound of *n* (ن) after them when the letter to which they are attached is pronounced, as is already explained in the Table opposite to each of these signs.

III. The letters written under each consonant in the Tamil column, are the mute consonants. They differ from the common consonants only in not having the vowel *a* (*short*) attached to them. They are generally found in combination attached to the common consonants, when their sounds are required to be doubled. The small letters in the Telugu, Canarese, and Malayálm columns, are the Symbols of the consonants under which they are placed. In the first column, the Arabic, Persian, Hindustaní, and Dukhni consonants will be found printed in four or five different forms opposite to each No. These forms correspond with the position of each letter in words, viz, *initial*, *medial*, and *final*.

IV. In all the languages in the Table, some letters are not written, but are understood and pronounced in combination. For instance, the first vowel *a* (*short*) is considered in Tamil, Telugu, Malayálm, Canarese, Bengali, Sanscrit, Mahrattí, Guzrattí, Cingalese, and Burmese, to be inherent in every consonant, and is therefore always understood when *medial* and *final*, and only written when *initial*. It is almost the same case with all the small or short vowels in

VI In several languages, particularly, the Burmese and Tamil, some letters are possessed with more than one sound, or in other words, their usual sound is altered in one or more ways in combination, under certain circumstances. Most of these letters will be readily observed from the following arrangement

TAMIL

K (க) also sounds like *g*, as in கங்கை (Gangai), கனம் (Ganam), கணபதி (Ganapati), மகன் (Magan) and கமுரு (Kamugu).

Ch (ச) also sounds like *sh*, as in சகோதரன் (Shagóðaran), சிந்தலகொடி (Shindalkoḍi), மாசம் (Māsham,) and பசி (Pashī).

Ch (ச) also sounds like *j*, as in சயம் (Jayam), கசேந்திரன் (Gaśéndrian), and பஞ்சி (Panji)

T (ட) also sounds like *d*, as in டப்டி (Dabbi), குடம் (Kudam), and வண்டி (Vandi)

T (த) also sounds like *d*, as in தாமம் (Darmam); பதம் (Padam), and செய்கிறது (Shcygiradu)

P (ப) also sounds like *b*, as in பதில் (Badil), பஸ்மம் (Basmam), அபிமானம் (Abimānam), and வாசம்பு (Vaśhambu).

BURMESE.

The sound of the letter represented by *l*, is altered into that of *g*.

Do	.by k,	do	t.
Do	by <i>lh</i> ,	do	g
Do	by <i>lh</i> ,	do	<i>gh</i>
Do	... by s,	do	t
Do	by t,	do	k
Do	by p,	do	t
Do	by p,	do	k
Do	by p,	do	b.
Do	... by r,	do	y
Do	by r,	do	<i>sh</i> .
Do	by l,	do	<i>sh</i>
Do	by v,	do	... ú.
Do	by t,	do	... <i>sh</i> .

BENGALI

The sound of the letter represented by *y* is altered into that of *y*

Do	by <i>y</i>	do	<i>j</i>
Do	by <i>y</i>	do	<i>z</i>
Do	by <i>b</i>	do	<i>v</i>

GUJRATTI

The sound of the letter represented by *m* is altered into that of *bh*

TELUGU MALYALIM CANARESE AND SANSKRIT

The sound of the vowel represented by *am* is altered into that of *m* or *n* according to the consonant it precedes

In all these and other similar cases the altered sound is represented by its corresponding letter or letters in English character and not the original or usual one

VII In some languages the alphabet are differently pronounced in different localities The Bengali is the best example of this kind in which the pronunciation used for some letters in the *North Bengal* is different from that adopted in the *South* The following letters are generally subject to this difference of pronunciation —

NORTH BENGAL	SOUTH BENGAL
<i>chh</i>	<i>s</i>
<i>j</i>	<i>z</i>
<i>ph</i>	<i>f</i>
<i>s</i>	<i>sh</i>
<i>sh</i>	<i>s</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>o</i>

The pronunciation of the Northern parts being that which is generally found in books is adopted in the Table

VIII. There are several letters in Arabic, which are not generally pronounced correctly, and their sounds are confounded with each other in speaking, but, they are all used correctly in writing, particularly by educated persons. They are as follows :—

Letters,	Correct pronunciation	Incorrect pronunciation generally used in speaking
ث	As exemplified in the Table, No. 72 (s)	} Like s indiscriminately.
سdo . . . , No 66 (s).	
ص do ... , No 76 (s)	
ذ do ... , No 75 (z)	} Like z indiscriminately
ز do .. , No 42 (z)	
ص do . . . , No 77 (z).	
ط do , No 79 (z).	
ح	. do.. .. , No 73 (h)	} Like h indiscriminately
خ do... . , No. 67 (h)	
خ do . . . , No 74 (kh)	} Like kh indiscriminately.
ق	.. do . . , No. 83 (q)	
ع do . . , No 80 (a)	} Like a indiscriminately
ا	. . . do..... . . , No. 1 (a).	
ط	. . do. , No 78 (t)	} Like th (soft) indiscriminately.
ت do . . . , No 50 (t)	

In cases like the above, the letters used in writing for each correct sound, are expressed in English character, without any regard to the common sound in speaking.

IX The diacritical marks used in the Table are only three, and of the simplest kind viz *accents dots* and *alteration of type* The *accents* are employed for the *long* vowels to distinguish them from the *short* The *dots* are placed either below or above the letters and in a number varying from 1 to 3, and thus a letter in English is made to represent several in native languages By *alteration of type* is meant that when two or more English letters are required to represent a single native character in any word they should be distinguished by *Italics* if other letters in the same word are printed in the Roman or English and *vice versa*. The letters in the altered type are to show that they stand together for one native character and require to be pronounced simultaneously Without some distinction like this it is very difficult for the reader to know in combination which of the letters stand *collectively* and which *individually* for each native character The first Sanscrit word occurring in the Catalogue, viz, *vriksha* (*a plant*) may be taken as an example In this word three letters (*ksh*) are standing together for one character and it will be at least very difficult to know them as such unless the reader is well acquainted with that language

The compound letters *sh* and *ch* however did not require any distinction being very familiarly known in English but for the sake of uniformity they are also indicated in an altered type in common with others

When two or more compound letters occur together in any word and when they are indicated in an altered type according to the above rule they will not be distinguished

from each other and will likely be considered as one. In this case, a *hyphen* is placed between the compound letters to separate them for the sake of distinction.*

It would have been better if no native character was represented by more than one or two English letters. With this view many characters have been reduced to fewer letters than they actually require. Those that are still found in the Table represented by two or three letters, cannot be represented by one or two, or in any other way, without a great deviation from their natural or proper sounds, and this deviation renders the pronunciation of the words in which they occur, very unintelligible. The latter is very objectionable, particularly, when the names of medicines are concerned.

There are similar and sufficient reasons for every addition and alteration I have made in the method, but, as their explanation in so many languages will necessarily extend these notes to a very great length, I have not entered upon it.

* In order to distinguish the compound letters (two or more English letters representing a single native character) readily, it was first proposed to place a line under each of them, as is the case with *gh* and *lh* in Shakespear's Hindustani and English Dictionary, but, a considerable delay having taken place in preparing and casting a few of such letters, I gave up the plan and substituted the *alteration of type* as explained above.

As the Catalogue is now finished, I can say that I have found no disadvantage whatever from following the latter plan, while it had the advantage of being very easy and cheap, and was therefore readily adopted in all the types used in the work.



EXPLANATION OF THE INITIALS AND NAMES ATTACHED
TO THE BOTANICAL NAMES AND SYNONYMES

Ach or *Achar*—E Acharius author of *Lichenographia Universalis*

Adans—M Adanson author of *Histoire naturelle du senegal* &c

Ait or *Aiton*—W, author of *Hortus Kewensis* &c

Balfour—Dr J H, author of the *Class Book of Botany*, &c

Benth—M Bentham author of *Labnatorum genera et specie* and *Schorophnlarineæ Indicæ*, &c

Berk—Berkeley a Botanist or Naturalist

Bl or *Blum*—C L Blume author of *Flora Javanensis*, &c

Br or *R Br*—R Brown, author of many Botanical works

Burm—N L Burmann author of a *Flora Indica*

Cav—A J Cavanilles author of *Icones et descriptiones plantarum* &c

Chois or *Choisy*—A D Choisy a Swiss Botanist who elaborated several of the Natural Orders for De Candolle's *Prodromus*

Colebr—H T Colebrooke author of several *Memoirs* in the *Linnean Society's Transactions* &c

Colladon—Author of *Histoire des Cassiæ*

Corr—J Correa de Serra author of some botanical papers

Dalz—N A Dalzel one of the authors of *Bombay Flora*

D C—A P DeCandolle author of numerous botanical works

- Dec* —DeCandolle, Fil (Son of DeCandolle)
- Delile*—A R, author of *Floræ de Ægyptiaceæ Illustratis*, &c
- Desv* —N A Desvax, author of some botanical papers and editor of the 'Journal de Botanique.'
- Don*—D, author of the *Prodromus Floræ Nepalensis*, &c
- Duch* —A. P Duchesne, author of *Histoire Naturelle des Fraisiers*, &c.
- Dunal*—M F, author of *Monographie de la famille des anonacées*, &c
- Endl* —S Endlicher, author of *Genera plantarum secundum ordines naturales dispositæ*, &c.
- Fabr.*—P C Fabricius, author of *Enumeratio Methodica Plantarum Horti Medici Helmstadiensis*, &c
- Falc* or *Falconer* —Dr H, author of some botanical papers
- Forsk* —P. Forskaol, author of *Flora Ægyptico-Arabica*, &c.
- Forst* —Forster, author of a *Flora*, &c.
- Gærtn* —J Goertner, author of 'De Fructibus et Seminibus'
- G Don*—Editor of a new Edition of Miller's *Gardner's Dictionary*.
- Greville*—Dr. Greville
- Gris* —G. Grisley, author of *Viridarium lusitanicum*, &c
- Ham* —Dr F Hamilton (formerly Buchanan), author of a 'Journey to Mysore,' and some botanical papers
- Haw* —A H Haworth, author of *Synopsis Plantarum Succulentarum*.
- H B et K.*—Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, authors of *Nova genera et species*, &c.
- Herbert*—H W. Herbert, author of 'Herbert's *Amarillideæ*' &c.

- H et T*—Drs J D Hooker and T Thompson author of a Flora Indica &c
- Heyn* or *Heyne*—B Heyne a Botanist or Naturalist
- Hook* or *Hooker*—Dr W J Hooker author of Botanical Miscellany and of his (Hooker's) Journal of Botany
- Jack*—Dr W, author of some papers on Penang plants &c
- Juss*—Bernard de Jussieu author of Genera Plantarum, &c
- Koen*, *Kon* or *Kon*—J G Koenig a Danish Botanist
- Kth* or *Kunth*—A Prussian Botanist
- Labill*—J J Labillardiere, author of Icones plantarum Syriæ rariorum decades
- Lam*—J B Lamarck editor of the botanical portion of the Encyclopedia Methodic
- Lehm*—J G C Lehman author of Plantæ é familia asperi poliarum nucifere &c
- Lesch*—Leschenault de la Tour a Director of the botanical garden at Pondicherry
- Lindl* or *Lindley*—Dr J author of the Vegetable Kingdom &c
- Lank*—H F author of Philosophiæ botanicæ novæ prodromus &c
- Linn*—Carl von Linnæus the founder of Botanical Science
- Maton*—Dr W E Maton
- Meisn* or *Meissner*—Leon Fred Meissner author of some botanical papers
- Miers*—J Miers author of a work
- Miq* or *Miquel*—F A W a Botanist
- Mill*—P Millers, author of the Gardener's Dictionary
- Moen*—C Moench author of a few botanical works
- Mull* or *Muller*—Otto Fred Muller, author of some botanical works

- Nees*—G G Nees von Esenbeck, author of several botanical works
- Oliver*—G A, author of a botanical work.
- Pavon*—J, author of a botanical work
- Pell*—Pelletier, author of some botanical papers
- Pers*—C. H Persoon, author of *Synopsis plantarum seu enchiridium botanicum*, &c
- Planch*—A Botanist
- Pohl*—J J author of 'Brazilian plants', &c
- Retz*—A J Retzius, author of *Fasciculus Observationum Botanicarum*, &c.
- Risso*—A, author of *Histoire naturelle des Oranger*
- Rœm.* or *Rom et Schult*—J J Roemer, and J A Schultes, authors of *Linncæi systema vegetabilium*, &c
- Rosc* or *Roscoe*—W Roscoe, author of 'Monandrian plants of the Order Scitamineæ'
- Roth*—A. W, author of *Novæ Plantarum*, and several other works.
- Rott*—Dr. Rottler, an Indian Botanist
- Roxb.*—Dr. W Roxburgh, author of *Flora Indica*, and *Plants of the Coromandel Coast*, &c
- Roy* or *Royle*—Dr J F Royle, author of the *Illustrations of the Botany of the Himalyan Mountains*, and of a work on the fibrous plants of India
- Salisb.*—R A. Salisbury, author of the *Prodromus Londinensis*, &c
- Sav* or *Savi*—C, author of several botanical works.
- Schott*—H, author of a few botanical works
- Schrad*—H A. Schrader, author of many botanical works
- Sch.* or *Schult*—C F. Schultz, author of *Prodromus Floræ Stadgardiensis*, &c
- Seb*—A. Seba, author of a book.

- Sci* —N C Seringe who has elaborated several difficult Tribes in De Candolle's Prodrômus
- Sm* or *Smith*—Sir J E Smith author of several botanical works
- Spr* or *Sprengel*—H Sprengel author of Systema Vegetabilium and many other botanical works
- Stocl* s—author of some botanical papers in Hooker's Journal of Botany
- Stol* —J Stokes author of Botanical Materia Medica
- Swt* —H Sweet a Botanist
- Suz* or *Swartz*—O Swartz author of Prodrômus Descriptionum Vegetabilium Indiæ Orientalis &c
- Thunb* —C P Thunberg author of Flora Japonica and many other works
- Tourn* —J P Tournefort author of Elements de Botanique &c
- Vahl*—M, author of Symbolæ botanicæ &c
- Vent* or *Ventn* —E P Ventenat author of Principes de Botanique &c
- Vill* or *Villars*—D author of Histoire des Plantes du Dauphiné &c
- W et A*—Dr R Wright and Mr G A Walker Arnott authors of the Prodrômus Floræ Peninsulae Indiæ Orientalis
- Wall* —Dr N Wallich author of Plantæ Asiaticæ rariores and Tentamen Floræ Nepalensis Illustratæ
- Wedd* —Weddell author of Histoire naturelle des quinquinas
- W Elliot*—Sir author of Flora Andhrica
- Wight*—Dr R author of Icones Plantarum Indiæ Orientalis Illustrations of Indian Botany and Contributions to Indian Botany &c
- Willd* —C L Willdenow author of Species Plantarum, and several other works

NAMES OF THE BOOKS, &c., CONSULTED IN PRE- PARING THIS CATALOGUE

- Abdool Cawder s (Druggist) Lists of Cingalese names of the
bazaar medicines in Ceylon (MSS)
- Ahel s (F A) System of Tables for Qualitative Mineral
Analysis
- Ainslie s (Sir Whitelaw) Materia Indica
- Alfazul adviyah—a Catalogue of Arabic Persian and Hindu
stani synonymes of Medicines in India with brief
notes on their uses &c
- Amaramn—a Sanscrit Vocabulary
- Bahrul javaher—an Arabio Medical Dictionary
- Bailey s Malyalim and English Dictionary
Do English and Malyalim Dictionary
- Balfour s (Dr E) Cyclopædia of India and of the Eastern
and Southern Asia, Commercial, Industrial and
Scientific
- Balfour s (Dr J H) Cla s Book of Botany
- Bowman s (J E) Practical Chemistry
- British Pharmacopœia
- Brown s (Mr C P) Telugu and English Dictionary
Do do English and Telugu Dictionary
Do (R N) Hand Book of Madras plants 2nd Ed ,
edited by Sub Assistant Surgeon J J Wood
- Burhane qatea—a Persian Dictionary
- Campbell s Telugu and English Dictionary
- Carter s (Dr Vandyke) List of Mahratti synonymes of
native medicines (MS)

Chadura-agarādi—a Tamil Materia Medica

Cleghorn's (Dr. H) Hortus Madraspatensis.

Dalile-sâtea—a Hindustani and Persian Dictionary

Dhanmantri-vanou-shada-nikkantu—a Telugu Materia Medica.

Dhananja-padārdha-nikkantu—a Telugu Materia Medica

Don's (G) new Edition of Miller's Gardener's Dictionary.

Drury's (Col. Heber) Useful Plants of India.

Do. do Hand Book of the Indian Flora

D'Rozario's English, Bengali and Hindustani Dictionary

Elliot's (Sir Walter) Flora Andhrica

Do do List of Tamil synonymes of some medicinal plants (MS)

Forbes' latest Edition of Hindustani and English Dictionary

Fown's (G) Manual of Elementary Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical, 9th Ed , edited by Drs Jones and Hofmann

Garrot's Canarese and English Dictionary

Do English and Canarese Dictionary.

Gilchrist's Hindustani Philology.

Ghiyāsul-loghat—an Arabic and Persian Dictionary.

Graham's Catalogue of Bombay plants.

Hanbury's (Mr Daniel) Notes on Chinese Materia Medica.

Hooker and Thompson's (Drs J D and T.) Flora Indica.

Hooper's (Dr R) Medical Dictionary.

Ikkhiyārāte-badīa—a Persian Materia Medica.

Jāmaae-antāki—an Arabic Medical work

Jāmaae-boghdādī—an Arabic Medical work

Jāmaae-bétāi—an Arabic Materia Medica.

Judson's Burmese Dictionary

- Key s (Dr Thomas) Chemistry
- Khámus—an Arabic Dictionary
- Khulásatun nafayas—a Hindustani Persian and Arabic Dictionary
- Lindley s (Dr J) 'Vegetable Kingdom
- List of Hind Synonymes of the bazaar medicines at Bombay
- | | | | |
|----|----|----|-----------|
| Do | do | do | Calcutta |
| Do | do | do | Hyderabad |
- Mackenzie s (Dr William c B &c) Náfeaul amraz—a Hindustani work on some native medicines
- Mañhzanul adviyah—a Materia Medica in Persian
- Malai agrádi—a Medical Vocabulary in Tamil
- Mason s Natural Productions of Burmah
- Miran Labbe s (Native Medical Practitioner and Druggist)
Notes on the drugs of Colombo and Kandy (MS)
- Molesworth s Nabratti and English Dictionary
- Montgomery s (Dr H B) Materia Medica and Therapeutics
- Mubarak Aali s (Moonsbee) List of Bengali and Hindustani
synonymes of the drugs at Islamabad (MS)
- Mufarredát dar ailme tib—a work on Botany &c in Persian
- Mufarredáte mómina—a Catalogue of Simple Medicines in Persian
- Mufarre date shikandri—a Persian work on Simple Medicines
- Muhigai nigandu—a Tamil work on Medicinal plants
- Muntakhabul adviyab—a Materia Medica of Hyderabad in Persian
- Muntakhabul loghát—an Arabic and Persian Dictionary
- Nama lingánn shásanamn—a Sanscrit Vocabulary in Telugu
- O Shaugbnessy s (Sir B W) Bengal Dispensatory
- | | | |
|----|----|---------------------|
| Do | do | Bengal Pharmacopœia |
| Do | do | Manual of Chemistry |

Padaritaguna-*chintāmani*—a Tamil Materia Medica

Pereira's (Dr Jonathan) Elements of Materia Medica and
Therapeutics

Pharmacopœia of India

Qanûne-bûaali-sinâ—an Arabic Medical work by Avicenna,
or 'Canons of Avicenna'

Qarâbâdine-qâdarî—a Pharmacopœia of Indian medicine in
Persian

Qarâbâdine-shifâi—a Persian work on Pharmacy

Qarâbâdine-sikandari—a Pharmacopœia in Persian

Reeve's Canarese and English Dictionary.

Do English and Canarese Dictionary

Regnier's (Rev. M) List of Burmese synonymes of some
medicinal plants and drugs (MS)

Rheed's Hortus Malabaricus.

Richardson's Persian, Arabic and English Dictionary

Rottler's Tamil and English Dictionary.

Roxburgh's (Dr W) Flora Indica

Do do Plants of the Coast of Coromandel

Royle's (Dr. J F) Illustrations of the Botany of the Hima-
lyan Mountains

Royle and Headland's Materia Medica

Shakespear's latest edition of Hindustani and English Dic-
tionary

Şura—an Arabic Dictionary

Talife-sharîfi—a Catalogue of Indian medicines in Persian

Thwaites' (Mr G H K) List of Cingalese synonymes of the
medicinal plants and drugs in Ceylon (MS)

Tohfatul-momînin—an Indian Materia Medica in Persian

Turner's (Dr E) Elements of Chemistry

- Voigt s Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis
- Waring s (Dr E) Lists of the Medicinal plants proposed to
be included in the Pharmacopœia of India
- Do Manual of Materia Medica and Thera-
peutics
- Wight s (Dr R) Icones Plantarum Indiæ Orientalis
- Do Contributions to Indian Botany
- Do Illustrations to Indian Botany, (Vol I)
- Wight and Arnott s (Dr R and Mr G A) Prodromus
Floræ Peninsulæ Indiæ Orientalis
- William s English and Sanscrit Dictionary
- Wilson s Sanscrit and English Dictionary
- Winslow s Tamil and English Dictionary
- Zakhrāhe khārizmshāhī—a Persian medical work
-

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

INDIGENOUS CATHARTICS

PHARBITIS NIL RUBER

(Page 277)

Although the seeds of this plant are known to some native practitioners and druggists in Southern India as a very good and better purgative medicine than the *Kālī nīlī lē bīnj* or the seeds of the common variety of *P. Nil* (p 196), yet they are seldom or never used in their practice and are extremely rare in the bazaar. In fact they are not to be found at all in the bazaar at present. A few years ago I had obtained a sample of them with a great difficulty and from a great distance and from these raised a few plants in my own compound. After collecting a sufficient quantity of the seeds I have used them in many cases and found them decidedly superior to *Kula danah* or *Kālī nīlī lē bīnj*.

As this plant and its seeds are not noticed in any work, native or English I shall describe them here —

Bot Des — Annual herbaceous hairy and twining plant root small and tapering with many thin rootlets stem branched about the thickness of a fowl's quill twining from right to left and slightly hairy leaves triangular petiolate not exactly downy but covered with many thin short and weak hairs on both sides 3-lobed lobes ovate and pointed the two lateral lobes smaller than the middle and the middle slightly dilated at the base flowers axillary pedunculate pedicellate, bracteate peduncle long hairy and 1-2 flowered pedicel very short calyx divided, sepals 5 lanceolate slightly hairy persistent about twice longer than the capsule corolla pale or purple blue 2-3 inches long mono petalous campanulate hypogynous plaited before anthesis deciduous expanding in the morning and remaining so

only for a few hours, and then, as soon as the sun gets warmer, closes, and generally falls off before next morning. *Stamens* 5, erect, filiform, hypogynous, attached to the base of the corolla, with which they fall off. *anthers* oblong, bilocular, oscillating. *style* simple, included, filiform, persistent. *stigma* terminal, capitate, 2 lobed. *capsule* circular and broadly and slightly cordate, 1—3 celled, 1—3 valved, dehiscent. *cells* 1—2 seeded, triangular, each closed with a thin, smooth and curved valve. *seeds* irregular, angular, grey in color at the commencement and reddish-brown afterwards.

With the exception of color, there is no difference between these seeds and *Kálá-dánah*. They are about 2 lines long and 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, then shape is that of the segment of an orange, the average weight of each is about half a grain, and their taste is mucilaginous with a peculiar and acrid sensation, quite like that of *Kálá-dánah*. In the centre of the posterior or broadest surface of the seeds, there is a slight longitudinal depression or groove. When very old, these seeds assume a brownish color, and there is some difficulty then to distinguish them from *Kálá-dánah*.

I have compared the above plant with the black or common variety of *P. Nil* (*Kálá-dánah* plant), which was growing together, and found it to differ only in some minor points, as follows —

P. Nil ruber

P. Nil

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Seeds grey or reddish-brown | 1 Seeds black or dark-brown. |
| 2 Stem generally pale-green, and often exceeds 25 or 30 feet in length | 2 Stem generally blue or greenish blue, and much shorter |
| 3 Leaves about the size of a palm, and of a pale-green color * | 3 Leaves, which are of the same form (triangular, not cordate), are generally smaller and of a deeper color * |
| 4 Peduncle generally bears but one flower, and some times two | 4 Peduncle generally bears two flowers, and some times three or more |

** In these, like in many other twining plants, whose stem is very thin and the leaves pretty distant from each other, the position of the latter (leaves), whether *opposite* or *alternate*, cannot be made out.

The above differences are very slight, and I therefore consider the plant under discussion as a mere variety of *P. Nil* of Choisy. To avoid the confusion that would necessarily arise if both plants and their seeds have the same names I have named the present variety and its seeds as *Pharbitis Nil ruber* and *Pharbitis Seeds*, respectively.

I have used this medicine as well as *Kala danah* or *Kali zirki ké biny* in many cases in the same dose, and under the same condition with regard to age &c, and found the former (*Pharbitis Seeds*) to be decidedly preferable to the latter, or in other words it is more speedy certain regular and stronger in its action than the *Kala danah*. It is also preferable to *Jalap* in some respects viz it is an efficient purgative by itself while the latter is not so when used alone and that it possesses no nauseous smell or taste.

Preparations—Simple Powder of *Pharbitis Seeds* (*Pulvis Pharbitis Simplex*) This powder should be prepared in the ordinary way passed through a fine sieve or cloth, and kept in a stopper bottle.

Dose—From 40 to 50 grains.

Compound Powder of *Pharbitis Seeds* (*Pulvis Pharbitis Compositus*) Take of *Pharbitis Seeds* and Rock Salt or Cream of Tartar in powder each seven ounces Ginger or Lesser Galangal, in powder one ounce. Rub them well together and pass the powder through a fine sieve or cloth.

Dose—From a drachm to drachm and a half. This powder is more efficient than *Pulvis Kaladanm compositus* and equal to the corresponding preparation of *Jalap*.

I have not yet used *Pharbitis Seeds* in any other form but have no doubt that it can be used in all the forms that *Kala danah* is used viz, Extract Tincture and Resin which are described in the Pharmacopœia of India pages 155 and 156. I believe also that the action of these seeds depends upon a resinous principle similar to that found in *Kala danah*, (*Pharbitis*).

CONVOLVULUS HIRSUTUS

(Page 273)

This plant is neither known to possess any medicinal property, nor any part of it is sold in the bazaar, but finding, accidentally, its seeds to bear a resemblance to, and have a taste somewhat like that of, *Kálá-dánah*, I thought they were a purgative, and found them to be really so on some trials, which I first began upon myself. I have used them since in numerous cases, and am now satisfied that they are a safe, certain, and active cathartic, and therefore one of the best cathartics in India.

This plant is the *Convolvulus hirsutus* of Roxburgh, and is described by him in his *Flora Indica*, Vol. i, page 479. It is also figured by Dr. Wight in his *Icones Plantarum Indiæ Orientalis*, Vol. III, page 834, but there is some confusion about its name in this work. 'Batatus pentaphylla' is the only name found with the *Fig* in page 834, but it is referred to, in the Index of the same Volume (III), by two other names, viz., 'Convolvulus pentaphyllus' and 'C. Hirtus'. Whatever may be the cause of this confusion, there is no doubt that the plant figured in page 834 of the above volume, is the one under examination, and that the word 'Batatus' or *Batatas* is not applicable to it, for it possesses no tuberous root whatever, which will be seen immediately from its description.

I have raised this plant in my own compound to collect the seeds, and had it under my constant observation for the last few years. I shall therefore describe it minutely, and then speak of its seeds.

Bot. Des — *Annual*, if cultivated with care lives more than 8 or 9 months. *root* small and tapering with many thin fibres or rootlets. *stem* round, twining from right to left, often branched, herbaceous, generally about the thickness of a goose-quill, but often as thick as a finger if cultivated with care, length un-

limited one plant being sufficient sometimes to cover the whole of a small tree very hairy each hair rising from a small reddish brown gland or papilla and these papillae are very apparent and render the stem rough for a few months and then disappear gradually leaves petiolate slightly hairy on both sides digitate or quinately (not palmate) leaflets entire diverge separately from the top of the petiole broadly lanceolate with a point which is generally long and slightly acute unequal in size the first lateral pair being smaller than the middle leaflet and the second pair smaller than the first and there is occasionally a very small leaf or leafy appendage between the second pair just opposite to the middle leaflet petiole generally longer than the leaf and thicker than the stem for some time at the commencement hairy flowers axillary, pedunculate pedicellate bracteate bracts unequal one being very small and almost abortive, and the other occasionally grows to the size of a small leaf peduncle axillary hispid bracteate dichotomous 2 or 3 times, i. e. it divides first into 2 pedicels, and then each of the latter divides again into 2 smaller ones, and so on 2 or 3 times many flowered and jointed at the bracts just before it is divided into pedicels pedicel 1—flowered, bracteolate hairy thin and round at the base but gradually becomes flat and thicker near the calyx and dichotomous once or twice in the same manner as the peduncle calyx extremely downy or tomentose persistent ovate divided sepals 5 unequal in size and development remarkably imbricated and appear to be divided into 2 whorls the two innermost sepals which appear to form the internal whorl are imperfectly developed and are membranous smooth transparent elastic and twisted so as to form a kind of cone around the style when the corolla is fallen corolla white 1—2 inches long monopetalous campanulate hypogynous plaited before expansion deciduous expands in the morning and remains so till about the noon, and then gradually closes and falls off in the night or the next morning generally expands only once stamens 6, erect filiform hypogynous attached to the base of the corolla with which they fall off irregular in size 1 being generally the longest 2 shorter and the remaining 2 shortest anthers oblong bilocular oscillating white style simple included, filiform persistent stigma terminal, capitate 2—lobed, white disk glandular and

I have not yet used this medicine in any other form but believe that it can be used in the forms of Extract, Tincture, and Resin

CAMBOGIA

(Page 83)

Gamboge is a much stronger cathartic than *Jalap* but like the latter it is not very useful or satisfactory when used alone. In combination with other medicines, it is one of the best purgatives we are acquainted with.

During the last several years whenever *Jalap* was out I have used this medicine in Triplicano Dispensary with *Cream of Tartar* and never felt the absence of the first named drug. I have also used it lately with *Rock Salt* and with a greater satisfaction.

Preparation —Compound Powder of Gamboge (*Pulvis Cambogiæ Compositus*) Take of Gamboge in powder three drachms *Rock Salt* or *Cream of Tartar* in powder three ounces and one drachm *Ginger* or *Lesser Galangal* in powder two drachms Rub them well together and pass the powder through a fine sieve or cloth.

Dose —From fifty grains to a drachm, according to the condition of the patient with regard to strength habit &c. It is a hydragogue and drastic cathartic. It can be used in youths and children in smaller doses according to their age but contraindicated in pregnant women. It is much more efficient and satisfactory than the corresponding preparation of *Jalap* and *Kala danah*.

One drachm of this Powder contains six grains of *Gamboge* fifty grains of *Rock Salt* or *Cream of Tartar* and four grains of *Ginger* or *Lesser Galangal* or in other words, there is one grain of *Gamboge* in every ten grains of it.

IPOMŒA TURPETHUM

(Pages 161 and 162).

There are two varieties of the root known as *Turbud*, *Tikrá* or *Shmadai-úr* in the bazaars. They are generally sold under the same names, and sometimes distinguished by the words *Tiláyati* or *Shímai* (Europe or Foreign), and *Nút* or *Náttu* (Country or Indian). Both these varieties are indigenous to India, but the above words are used merely to distinguish them from each other.

The real drug which is the root or the bark of the root of *I turpethum*, is one of the best purgatives in India, and is superior to *Jalap* in some respects which I shall explain presently. The other variety (*Nút-há-turbud*) is also the root of a convolvulous plant, but what particular species the latter is, I have not yet found out. It is considerably inferior as a purgative, and its action is very irregular and uncertain.

The resemblance between these roots is so great, that they cannot be easily distinguished from each other, unless a person is well acquainted with them. I shall first describe the real drug, and then point out some distinctions between this and the other.

The best sort of *Turbud* is not a root, but the bark of a root. In this condition it is seldom or never sold separately in the bazaars, but almost always found mixed with pieces of the root, and requires to be picked out. The pieces of this bark are from 2 to 3 or 4 inches long, curved or quilled, about the size of a finger and about a line in thickness, possess a slight agreeable smell if new, and taste feebly acid.

With regard to the color, there are two kinds of the bark, one of which is grey or reddish-grey, and the other brown. These two kinds are recognised in some bazaars by the Hindustani names *Suféd-turbud* and *Kálú-turbud*.

If the woody part of the fresh root of *I Turpethum* is removed by cutting into the bark longitudinally in one place, the latter (bark) assumes the above form when dry. The color

of the bark depends upon the age of the root before it is cut and dried the older the latter is the darker the former becomes and *vice versa*

The next form in which the real *Turbud* occurs is the pieces of a root. These pieces are cylindrical 2 to 4 or 5 inches long vary in thickness from the size of 2 or 3 goose quills to that of 3 or 4 fingers put together but generally of the thickness of a finger brown or dark brown in colour and smooth though wrinkled longitudinally in some places

The native druggists in the bazaar try their best to make the *false Turbud* (*Nat-Ia turbud*) to resemble the best kind of the real drug (*bark of the root of I Turpetum*) by cutting out the ligneous portion of the former but they cannot accomplish this object. The bark in the *false Turbud* is too thin and does not assume the same form when dry. Therefore the best kind of the *genuine Turbud* viz, the bark of the root of *I Turpetum* cannot be confounded with any other bark or root. It is only the pieces of the root of *I Turpetum* which constitutes the commonest kind of the *real Turbud* that can be imitated by and confounded with the *false Turbud*. The following distinctions however will be sufficient to distinguish the one from the other —

False *Turbud* or *Turbith* root

1 It is a much larger root varying in size from the thickness of a finger or thumb to that of an infant's forearm

2 Brown or pale brown in colour

3 Very rough and uneven on the surface

4 The structure of this root is that of any common root and it is comparatively very hard and heavy

Real *Turbud* or *Turbith* root

1 Much smaller it being generally about the size of a finger or thumb

2 Generally darker in colour

3 Smooth though wrinkled in some places

4 Both the cortical and ligneous portions of this root are composed of parallel and straight longitudinal fibres and thus contrasts much with the structure of the *false Turbud* or *Turbith* root

5 Never attacked by insects

5 Often worm-eaten

6 Possesses no particular taste

6 Its taste is slightly acid

I have lately used this medicine (*the red Turbith*) in many cases, and found it to be a very superior and valuable purgative. It is preferable to *Jalap* in having no nauseous smell or taste, and in being a very efficient and satisfactory purgative when used by itself. It is true that it requires to be used in a larger dose than *Jalap*, but this is no drawback as long as it is safe and free from nauseous taste and smell. The dose is larger only by 10 or 15 grains.

Preparations — Simple Powder of Turbith-root (*Pulvis Ipomœe Simplicis*) If it is the bark of Turbith, it should be powdered in the usual way, passed through a fine sieve or cloth, and kept in a stopper-bottle. But if it is the root, the cortical portion should be separated from it, and the latter alone selected for powdering, &c, as above. The bark is easily separated if the root is broken longitudinally.

Dose — From fifty to seventy grains

Compound Powder of Turbith-root (*Pulvis Ipomœe Compositus*) Take of the Simple Powder of Turbith-root and powdered Rock Salt or Cream of Tartar, each seven ounces, Ginger or Lesser Galangal, in powder, one ounce. Rub them well together, pass through a fine sieve or cloth, and keep in a stopper-bottle.

Dose — From a drachm to four scruples, or more

CLITOREA TERNATEA.

(*Pages 108 and 109*)

The seeds of this plant, which are casually noticed as a purgative in some medical and other works, are very deservedly included and spoken of highly in the Pharmacopœia of India, page 80. The native druggists and practitioners consider them

as a very good substitute for the seeds of *Pharbitis Nil ruber* (p 277) and *P Nil* (p 196), and they are consequently often known in the bazaar by the same names as those of the two latter which I have already mentioned in page 109 of this work. They are certainly a very good substitute for the above drugs, as well as *Jalap* and are equal to *Convolvulus Seeds* in every respect except the taste which is disagreeable and much more acrid

I gave a trial to this medicine on two different occasions, and on each occasion in pretty large number of cases. When I tried first a few years ago the medicine almost failed to act as a good purgative but on the second trial very recently, it has proved itself much more efficient than anticipated. The cause of this difference is that the seeds used on the first occasion were bought from the bazaar and they were as I found out afterwards collected before they were quite matured and dried on the plant. They were flat dark brown and oblong. On the second occasion the seeds used were gathered from the pods which were quite dry before their removal from the plant. These seeds were nearly round or slightly compressed near the edges oblong dull green greenish brown or brown in color and minutely mottled. The ends of some seeds were round, and of some flat as if it were cut off by a knife. Speaking comparatively these seeds were much thicker and rounder, paler in color and more disagreeable and acrid in taste than those used on the first occasion.

These seeds are not sold in the bazaar of Madras by the common or proper druggists but by those druggists who sell the fresh medicinal plants and consequently named *Kach chu pansari* in Dukhni. Even these do not sell them always and generally procure them only when they are ordered to do so. Under these circumstances the seeds are often required to be collected from the plants when there is a need for a large quantity of them. The plants are cultivated in some places and found wild in others and are as follows —

Bot D s—*Perrenial* much branched and shrubby root slightly fleshy, tapering, branched stems several, twining from

right to left, pubescent in young plants *leaves* unequally pinnate, leaflets 2—3 pairs, oval, or slightly ovate *flowers* large, blue or white, pedunculate, resupinate, bractesolate *peduncles* short, about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length, axillary, solitary, 1-flowered *bracteoles* roundish, about 2 lines in diameter, adherent to the base of the calyx *calyx* about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the length of the corolla, 5-cleft, unequal, persistent, hypogynous *corolla* papilionaceous, vexillum large, rounded with a cleft at the end, exterior, blue with a yellowish white color in the centre; also oval with a very thin and narrow stalk, keel slightly boat-shaped with two thin thread-like stalks *stamens* varying in number from 5 to 10 or more, diadelphous, 1 being separate and the rest united by filaments, hypogynous *anthers* very small, globular, white *style* simple, longer than the stamens, slightly curved, dilated at the end *legume* a few inches in length and a few lines in breadth, flat, straight, slightly pubescent, 2-valved, 1-celled, but divided into many partitions by cellular walls, each of which contains a seed, many seeded *seed* oblong, about 2 or 3 lines long, greenish brown or brown in color The plant is always in flower

There are two varieties of this plant, distinguished by the color of their flowers as *blue* and *white*. The blue, again, has another sub-variety, which is double-flowered. There is no apparent difference in the action of the seeds of these varieties, or if any at all, it is in favor of the white variety. But, from whatever variety they may be, the rounder and thicker the seeds are, the more energetic they prove in their action.

As these seeds are not known by any particular name, it is inconvenient to describe their preparations, and I have therefore named them *Clitorca Seeds*

Preparations — Simple Powder of Clitorca Seeds (*Pulvis Clitoræ Simpler*) To be powdered in the ordinary way, passed through a fine sieve or cloth, and kept in a stopper-bottle

Dose — From a drachm to drachm and a half. In this dose it produces 5 or 6 free motions, and its action is increased in proportion to the increase of its quantity up to two drachms, when the number of motions it generally produces is 8 or 9

Compound Powder of Clitorea Seeds (*Pulvis Clitorea Compositus*) Take of Clitorea Seeds and Rock Salt or Cream of Tartar in powder each seven ounces, Ginger or Lesser Galangal in powder one ounce Rub them well together, pass through a fine sieve or cloth and keep in a stopper bottle

Dose —From drachm and a half to two drachms

JACQUIMONTIA VIOLACEA

(Page 275)

The seeds of this plant are a safe and mild aperient It being a perennial and always in flower which is of a beautiful blue color it is used as an ornamental plant in many European bungalows gardens and other places at Madras It is supposed to have been introduced first into the Horticultural Society's and other gardens at Madras by Sir Walter Elliot and he is, very likely, also the author of its botanical name

The plant is very easily propagated by cutting layers, or seeds but in the first two cases it does not generally produce seeds

Bot Des —Perennial, spreading extensively very ornamental stem twining as well as creeping about the thickness of the little finger near the root but very thin in upper parts, length unlimited bluish green twining from right to left and takes root if any part of it comes in contact with soil leaves cordate or oblong cordate, petiolate smooth soft slightly wavy, entire flowers axillary, pedunculate pedicellate bracteolate peduncle twice or three times longer than the petiole many flowered pedicels very short, generally 2—3 each surrounded by several bracteoles and form a kind of umbel which is generally compound calyx divided, sepals 5, 3 of which well developed and 2 almost abortive, imbricated, broadly cordate, acuminate, longer than the capsulo, pale green in

color *corolla* monopetalous, about an inch long, bright blue with a white eye, plaited before expansion • *stamens* 5, of equal size, attached to the base of the *corolla* *anther*, oblong, white *style* filiform, a little longer than the *stamens*, generally persistent *stigma* small, 2—lobed, white *ovary* very small, glandular, cup shaped, of a pale-yellow color *capsule* nearly round or broadly cordate, about the size of a coriander fruit, 1—2 celled, deliscent *cell* 1—2 seeded seeds very small, angular, and of various color, generally brown or reddish brown

The seeds are about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a line in length and breadth, angular, and bear a resemblance to *Kálá dmanā* in their form. They are inodorous, and their taste is purely albuminous, without the least acidity or disagreeableness. This is the only advantage of this apocient over all other medicines of the same class. Their color is reddish-brown, brown, or yellowish white. The reddish brown and hard seeds should alone be selected for medicinal purposes. Their dose is from a drachm and a half to two drachms.

ACACIA CONCINNA

(Page 21)

The dry pod or legume of this plant is the commonest article used by native women in this country for washing their head, as soap is in Europe, &c. It is therefore found not only in every bazaar, but also in every family house.

The pod is either reddish-brown or brown in color, varies much in length, generally from 3 to 6 inches, about 1 inch broad, many seeded, 2—valved, valves much contracted between the seeds, much wrinkled, and has a soulish and nauseous taste. The seeds are shining black, oval or oblong, and very hard.

This pod is a cathartic, nauseant, and also emetic to a slight extent. In its action as a cathartic, it is superior to *Senna*, but it is more nauseous and disagreeable in taste and smell. Like *Senna*, it is not an efficient purgative by itself, but a very good

adjuvant to other purgatives as *Sulphate of Magnesia Rock Salt*, &c In addition to the stronger action its other advantages over *Senna* are that its use is not attended with griping in the bowels and that it is a very useful remedy in Jaundice not depending upon obstruction

Preparations—Simple Infusion of *Acacia Concinna* (*Infusum Acacia Concinnae Simplex*) Take of the dry Pods of *Acacia Concinna* without seeds four ounces Boiling Water 20 fluid ounces Bruise the pods infuse in a covered vessel for two hours and strain

Dose—Four fluid ounces This is a mild cathartic and if four drachms of *Sulphate of Magnesia* added to it, acts as a strong purgative

Compound Infusion of *Acacia Concinna* (*Infusum Acacia Concinnae Compositum*) To be prepared in the same manner as the above preparation with the addition of Coriander Fruits bruised four drachms and Ginger or Lesser Galangal sliced two drachms

Dose—The dose and manner of using this preparation as a cathartic is the same as those of the preceding This Infusion is more suited to be used by itself in Jaundice &c in which case it should be administered in three or four ounce doses two or three times in 24 hours

PHARBITIS *Sp of ?*

(Page 277)

I have obtained the seeds known in Calcutta as *Shab pasandu* or *Shapussundo* which are mentioned in the Pharmacopœia of India page 167 I have sown a great many of them but only two plants were produced and these too died after 2 months without flowering They had grown to the extent of 2 feet, and were as follows —

Bot Des—Herbaceous root small and tapering stem twining, very hairy leaves palmate with regard to the form, and

septenate with reference to the number of leaflets, hairy on both surfaces, leaflets entire, ovate or oval

They were apparently Convolvulous plants, but from want of flowers I cannot say to what Genus of that Order they belong. They are, probably, either a species of *Convolvulus* or *Pharbitis*.

The dry seeds I have received from Calcutta, are of the form of a quarter segment of any globular body, grey, dark-grey or reddish-brown in color, woolly, being covered with small, thin, very soft, and cotton-like hairs, inodorous and almost tasteless. They bear a great resemblance to *Convolvulus* Seeds (*Convolvulus hirsutus*) in their form, and though somewhat larger than the latter, yet lighter in weight.

Although mild, this medicine is one of those cathartics which are preferable to many others for not having a bad smell or taste.

Preparations — Simple Powder of Shab-pasandú Seeds (*Pulvis Shab-pasandú Simplex*). To be well dried in the sun, powdered in the ordinary way, passed through a fine sieve or cloth, and kept in a stopper-bottle.

Dose — From one drachm to drachm and a half.

Compound Powder of Shab-pasandú Seeds (*Pulvis Shab-pasandú Compositus*). Take of Shab-pasandu Seeds and Rock Salt or Cream of Tartar, in powder, each seven ounces, Ginger or Lesser Galangal, in powder, one ounce. Rub them together, pass through a fine sieve or cloth, and keep in a stopper-bottle.

Dose — From four scruples to two drachms.

ROCK SALT

(Page 216)

This Salt is well known now to be a mere variety of *Chloride of Sodium*, but why it is much more stronger as a cathartic than the latter I cannot explain. It is also stronger than *Cream of Tartar*, but like this drug, it is not a satisfactory cathartic by

itself Used in combination with other purgatives it is more satisfactory than *Cream of Tartar* I have already mentioned its entrance into the Compound Powders of *Gamboge* *Pharbitis* *Convolvulus* *Clitorea* and *Shab pasandu* *Seeds* and *Turbith* *Poot* and have also used it in the same manner with *Jalap* and *Kala danah* in lieu of *Cream of Tartar*

Rock Salt occurs in large masses varying in weight from 2 or 3 to 8 or 10 lbs The masses are dull or brownish white externally and white and crystalline internally The salt has a pure saline taste It is procurable in every large bazaar in India and its price is about 4 or 5 annas per lb

N B —In conclusion of my remarks on Cathartics I wish to state that these medicines are generally required to be used in a larger dose to act satisfactorily among the natives of this country than Europeans For example the *Compound Powder of Kálá-danah* prepared and used in fifty or sixty grain doses according to the *Pharmacopœia of India* page 156 is perhaps sufficient to act as an efficient purgative in Europeans but it is not so in natives in whom even drachm and a half of that Powder does not act quite satisfactorily

According to my own experience the best way of preparing the *Compound Powder of Kálá danah* is to combine it with *Rock Salt* or *Cream of Tartar* in equal proportion with a small quantity of *Ginger* or *Lesser Galangal* or in other words it should be prepared in the same manner as the corresponding preparation of all the purgatives I have described above except *Gamboge* Prepared in this proportion it produces 6 or 7 motions satisfactorily in 1- drachm doses

My remarks on all the above cathartics particularly with reference to their action and dose is solely based upon the experience among the natives of this country who as a rule are not satisfied with any purgative unless it acts briskly and produces some slime or hile

INDIGENOUS EMETICS.

RANDIA DUMETORUM

(Page 212.)

The dry nut of this plant is one of the most ancient emetics, and is not only found in India, but also in Arabia, Persia, and many other places of Asia. In latter places it is said to be sold under the Arabic name *Jou-ul-gai*, which means *the emetic nut*. It is well known in the Indian bazaars, by its Hindustani and Dukhni names *Mén phal* and *Moul-phal*. It is very cheap and procurable in many bazaars at about 2 annas a lb.

The nut is generally about the size of a small nutmeg, and often much larger, globular or oval, deep grey or reddish brown, and crowned with the rim of the calyx. It consists of a shell or pericarp, seeds, and mucus or pulp. The shell is hard and thick, 2-celled, contains numerous small seeds, which are very adherent to the mucus and to each other, wrinkled and divided externally into quarters by 4 distinct longitudinal lines, 2 of which are generally more marked and correspond with the division of the cells internally. The seeds are small and oblong, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines in length, slightly flat, of a reddish brown color, very hard, and formed into a lump together with the mucus, which is hard and corresponds with the shape of the nut, and is divided symmetrically into 2 halves by a thin membranous layer, the septum of the cells. The mucus or pulp is generally grey or reddish brown and sometimes yellowish grey, very small in quantity, and possesses a very nauseous taste and smell, and is so adherent to the seeds, that it cannot be separated from them by any process in dry state. It is, however, very soluble in cold and hot waters, alcohol, and many other liquids.

The average weight of the nut is 1 drachm, and if the pulp is completely removed by dissolving in water, the shell and

seeds generally weigh 45 grains and thus show the weight of the pulp only to be 15 grains or $\frac{1}{4}$ of the nut

This is one of the medicines I have paid much attention to during the last few years and have now found out that it is as an emetic quite equal to *Ipecacuanha* if not superior to it

It is certainly not a good emetic nor quite free from irritation if used as is generally done by powdering the whole nut The thick shell and the numerous hard seeds of the nut are not emetic at all indeed if any thing they are slightly irritant but only the dry pulp or mucus which is the least part of the nut possesses the emetic and nauseant properties

When the shell is broken the lump of the mucus and seeds will be found hard and loose and is easily removed from the former But the mucus and seeds cannot be separated from each other except by dissolving in water or powdering and passing through a cloth or sieve

The lumps of 2 or 3 nuts is generally a dose of the medicine They should be bruised macerated for 10 or 15 minutes in 3 or 4 ounces of water rubbed with fingers and then strained through cloth The mucus being very soluble in water passes off with it and the seeds with some resinous and other insoluble matters remain on the cloth The draught is now ready for use and if given to a patient it produces nausea and vomiting in about 10 minutes and very free emesis is followed if assisted with warm water

The best and most convenient way however of using this medicine is in powder which I shall describe under the head of *Preparation*

Sugar and honey do not seem to interfere with the action of this medicine and they may therefore be added to it to cover the nauseous taste This combination is very useful when it is administered to children as an emetic or expetorant, in smaller doses according to their age &c

When used as an emetic the vomiting produced by this medicine contains a large quantity of frothy mucus From this, and from its being a very nauseant vegetable emetic, I thought

it will prove a good remedial agent in Dysentery, in the same way as *Ipecacuanha* is. On instituting a trial on some cases, this opinion was more than realized. Having now used it in many cases, I do not hesitate in considering the dry pulp of the *Emetic Nut* or *Randia Nut* (*Randia dumetorum*) equal to *Ipecacuanha* as a remedy in Dysentery.

The *modus operandi* of this medicine is the same as that of *Ipecacuanha*, viz, it relieves the Dysenteric Inflammation—

First, by reducing the force of general circulation, partly by depressing the system, and partly by determining the blood to the skin.

Secondly, by reverting or diminishing the peristaltic motion, and thereby giving rest to the inflamed bowel.

Thirdly, by increasing the secretion of mucus from the extensive surface of the bowels, and thus restoring to its normal condition the morbid capillary circulation of the affected part.

Every nauseant emetic or medicine will more or less possess the actions in the 1st and 2nd axioms, and, if it is not irritant at the same time, might subdue the dysenteric inflammation to some extent. But, unless it also possesses the action in the 3rd, it will not be so useful in Dysentery as to deserve a special notice. It is the latter action which makes the dry pulp of the nut of *Randia dumetorum*, *Ipecacuanha*, and also a few other emetics to be noticed in the following pages, peculiarly useful in that disease.

Like *Ipecacuanha*, the pulp of *Emetic-nut* is not sufficient to effect or complete a cure in Dysentery by itself, but generally requires the assistance of other medicines, particularly the *Opium*. I almost always prescribe it with the latter from the commencement of treatment, and in ordinary cases they check the progress and mitigate the symptoms of the disease in 3 or 4 days, and then the cure is completed in 5 or 6 days more, either by the same medicines or by the use of *Dover's Powder* or some other preparations of *Opium*. In slighter cases, the disease itself is often checked in a few days, and requires little or no other medicine afterwards. In some severe and obstinate cases, however, when the disease lasts longer than a week or so,

or as uses the chronic form the use of other medicines is always necessary

Even in Dysentery the most convenient way of using this medicine is to have it ready in powder But in the absence of this preparation it may be made into a draught as already described and given 3 or 4 times in 24 hours The pulp of 1 or 2 nuts is generally sufficient for a dose in Dysentery and the draught is to be combined with 20 to 40 drops of *Tincture of Opium* according to the frequency of motions

Preparation —Simple Powder of the Pulp of Emetic Nut (*Pulvis Pulpæ Landiæ Simplex*) After removing the shell the lumps of seeds and pulp should be well bruised and passed through a sieve or thin cloth By this means all the seeds will be separated The coarse powder thus obtained should be powdered again and passed through a fine sieve or cloth The powder is now fit for use and should be kept in a stopper bottle

Dose —Two scruples as an Emetic and from fifteen to thirty grains or more, in Dysentery according to the severity of the disease

Other preparations of this medicine are the same as those of *Ipæacuanha* and as they are more nauseant diaphoretic, and astringent than emetic I shall not describe them here

STRYCHNOS POLATORUM

(Page 235)

The berries or fruits of this plant are familiarly known in the Indian bazaars by the Hindustani and Dukhni names *Airnali* and *Chilbiny* They are as common and cheap as the nut of *Pindia dumetorum* and their price is about the same viz, 2 annas per lb

These fruits are known as an emetic in Southern India, and often resorted to for that purpose by some native practitioners but what they are very popular for in this as well as many other places in India is, their property of clearing the

duty or muddy water. This explains the meaning of their names *Nimali*, *Clearing Nut*, &c.

The emetic property of these fruits is also noticed in some medical and other works, but in a very casual manner, and they do not appear to have been ever used in the English medical practice.

The cause of their not acquiring a reputation as a valuable emetic is the improper way in which they are administered. The whole fruit is generally powdered and given in about half a tea-spoonful doses, and there is no wonder if it does not act satisfactorily, because the seed which is by far the largest portion of the fruit, is not emetic. The *dry mucus* or *pulp* and the thin *pericarp* or *testa* are the only parts endowed with the property of emetic, and if they be used separately, their action is highly satisfactory.

Of these two parts, again, the dry mucus is more efficient, but it is so small in quantity and so adherent either to the seed or pericarp, that it cannot be separated from them. If it is adherent to the pericarp, so much the better, and they both can be used together very satisfactorily. But if it is adherent to the seed, it is not easily available for use.

The fruits of *Strychnos Potatorum* are a little smaller than a *Soap-nut*, round, smooth, shining, and of a greenish or yellowish brown color. They are 1-seeded, and the seed is slightly flat and circular, and yellowish grey or pale brown in color.

The seeds are found in the bazaar with or without the pericarp, but generally in the latter condition. If the fruit is entire, the pericarp can be easily removed from the seed with fingers, and the pericarp is also sold separately in some bazaars of Southern India.

When sold separately, it occurs in two conditions. In one condition it is found in thin, scaly, and shell-like pieces, which are shining externally, and of a greenish or yellowish brown color. This is nothing but the pericarp removed when the fruit is dry. In the second condition, it is formed together with the mucus into large balls or masses, each of which generally weighs a lb. If the pericarp is removed with mucus or pulp when the

fruit is quite ripe and made into balls and dried, it assumes the above form. In this condition it contains a large quantity of dry mucus and is much superior in its action than the other form. The dry mucus appears to be more efficacious in Dysentery than *Ipecacuanha* but it is obtained with such a difficulty that the small quantity I received was sufficient only for a few cases and was used in much smaller doses than desirable.

The dose of the Simple Powder of Pericarp prepared in the usual way and kept in a stopper bottle is from 40 to 50 grain as an emetic and from 10 to 30 in Dysentery.

TYLOPHORA ASTHMATICA

(Page 249)

This is one of the commonest plants in Southern India and found in almost every garden and field. It enjoys a great reputation as an antidote to snake bites &c among the snake catchers of this country and is known to them as the plant resorted to by *Mongoes* when bitten by a snake. The natives are aware of its emetic property but seldom employ it as such, and no part of the plant is sold in the bazaar. It is required to be collected for use.

Bot Dis—*Perennial* root fibrous fibrils numerous *etc* is several twining from right to left generally about the size of a fowl's quill some times as thick as that of a goose branched slightly downy leaves opposite often decussate near the root entire 2 to 24 inches long and 1½ to 2½ broad oblong ovate slightly bearded on the upper side at the base occasionally and slightly cordate at the base very shortly and abruptly acuminate glabrous above and slightly downy below petiolate *petiole* short downy slightly channelled *Flowers* small, about 3 or 4 lines in diameter of the shape of a star expanding morning and evening and in the night but close during the day when the sun is hot *pedunculate* umbellate involucre *peduncle* axillary simple generally alternate longer than the petiole *umbel* generally compound and irregular, surrounded at the base by involucre *involucre* very small and persistent

calyc hypogynous, persistent, poly-sepalous, sepals 5, small, about a line or line and a half in length, green or pale green *corolla* hypogynous, poly-petalous, petals 5, triangular, about a line or line and a half in length, occasionally and slightly recurved, pale yellow, except at their base internally, where they are of pink color or marked with pink dots *stamens* and *pistil* unite together and form a common body (*gynandrous*), which is about a line in diameter, and marked with 5 yellowish and elevated lines *ovaries* 2 *follicles* in pairs, opposite to each other and slightly adherent at the base (divaricate when young), tapering to a point, 2 to 4 inches long, about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in thickness in the middle, glabrous, 1-valved, dehесcent *seeds* comose, being furnished with a tuft of hairs on the upper end or base which is towards the end of the follicle, small, very thin, reddish brown, and slightly obovate The plant flowers all round the year, particularly when cultivated.

There are two varieties of this plant, which differ from each other only in size and a few other minor characters When placed under the same circumstances, one is always larger than the other In the large variety, the petals are larger, more or less reflexed, and also slightly revolute some times, and the adult leaves are broader, thinner, deeper in color, and slightly recurved

With regard to the root of this plant, it seems to have been confounded with another root in some books For example, the following sentence occurs in the *Materia Indica*, Vol II, page 83 —

‘ The root of this plant, as it appears in the Indian bazars, is thick, twisted, of a pale color, and of a bitterish and somewhat nauseous taste ’

In the first place, the root of this plant is not sold in bazaars, at least, in the bazaars of Southern India Secondly, it is not a thick root, but a *fibrous root* consisting of many round, thin, and brittle fibres or fibrils These fibrils generally vary in their number from 5 to 15 or 20, and sometimes they are upwards of 50 They are from 2 to 5 or 6 inches long, about $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 line in thickness, and of a pale or dirty white color These fibrils or roots issue from a woody part, which is the axis or centre between them and stems They are seldom branched,

but generally give attachment to very thin and hair like fibres or rootlets

The whole of the plant under discussion including the stem and follicles is emetic but the root and leaves are not only the best, but also easily powdered to be brought into use

The root, again is by far the best as a substitute for *Ipecacuanha* in Dysentery and as an expectorant and diaphoretic

About 4 years ago when I had an occasion to make remarks upon some native medicines, my opinion of *Tylophora asthmatica* was as follows —

‘It is the best substitute we possess in this country for *Ipecacuanha* both as an emetic and as a remedy for Dysentery in large doses From 20 to 40 grains of its powder with the same quantity in minims of *Tinctura Opii* 3 or 4 times a day in 24 hours checks the disease as speedily and successfully as the *Ipecacuanha* It is also a better medicine than the latter, to use as an emetic or expectorant in cases of Asthma

Next to Ammonia I have more faith in *Tylophora Asthmatica* as an antidote to snake bites than any other medicine The fresh juice should be administered frequently and in large doses till free vomiting is produced, and then be followed with strong and diffusible stimulants

From my subsequent and more extensive experience of native medicines, I have found that *Tylophora asthmatica* is not the best but one of the 4 or 5 best emetics in India and ranks after *Randia dumetorum* and *Strychnos Potatorum* and that although the whole parts of it are emetic the root alone is a very good remedial agent in Dysentery Its *modus operandi* in this disease is the same as already explained under *Randia dumetorum*

Preparations — Simple Powder of *Tylophora* Root (*Pulvis Tylophoræ Simplex*) To be prepared in the usual way passed through a fine sieve or cloth, and kept in a stopper bottle

Dose — From forty to fifty grains, as an emetic, and 15 to 30 or more, in Dysentery

Simple Powder of Tylophora Leaves (*Pulvis Tylophoræ Folice Simplex*). The leaves are powdered with more difficulty than the roots. They should be first well dried in the sun or on a sand bath, powdered, and passed through a thin cloth. This coarse powder is to be pulverized again, passed through a fine sieve or cloth, and kept in a stopper-bottle.

Dose — Same as the Simple Powder of the Root.

There are also other preparations of the root of *T. asthmatica*, as Compound Powder, &c, but as they possess more of other properties than emetic, they may not be described here.

CALOTROPIS GIGANTEA.

(Page 82)

This is one of the commonest shrubs in India, and in S India there is scarcely any waste, ruinous, or sandy ground which is not covered with it. Its medical properties are known to the natives of this country from the earliest period, and is particularly held in high estimation by the Hindu practitioners (*Vaidiyyars*) in the treatment of venereal and other skin diseases. So much so, that it is called by some of them 'the vegetable mercury.'

Although this plant is frequently used as a medicine, yet no part of it is sold in the bazaar. It being found in every place, it is resorted to whenever it is required.

Bot Des — A large shrub, much branched, abounding in a milky and acid juice. *stem* and *branches* knotted at short intervals, slightly ash-colored. *leaves* opposite, decussate, entire, 3 to 6 inches long and 2 to 3 broad, cuneate-obovate or oblong-obovate, rounded and slightly pointed at the end, bearded on the upper side at the base, stem-clasping, subsessile, under surface is covered with a woolly down. *flowers* pedunculate, umbellate, involucriate,

peduncle lateral or terminal thick and long simple, slightly clothed with a woolly down nearly erect when lateral it is alternate : *c* arising alternately between the opposite leaves *umbels* generally simple occasionally compound surrounded at the base by involucre *intolucres* small and scaly *calyx* hypogynous deciduous poly sepalous sepals 5 sub-colored each sepal about a line and a half or 2 lines in length *corolla* hypogynous deciduous poly petalous petals 5 oblong obtuse reflexed, revolute pale blue or white *stamens* indistinct, filaments combined and formed into a tube (*gynostegium*) which completely surrounds the pistils *stamincous corona* 5-leaved leaflets keel formed recurved at the base slightly incurved and dentate at the apex *ovaries* 2 *styles* 2 situated within the gynostegium *stigma* common to both styles dilated into a flat body which is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines in diameter 4-angled cartilaginous and is situated just above the gynostegium *follicles* in pairs ventricose smooth dehiscent, and one of the pairs generally abortive *seeds* comose very thin slightly obovate and have a tuft of hairs attached to their base or upper end which is towards the end of the follicle The plant is seldom or never free from flower in any part of the year

The two varieties of this plant met with in Madras are distinguished by their color which is pale blue or bluish purple in one and cream white in the other

Almost every part of this plant is used in medicine but the bark of the root and dry milky juice are by far the best. Of these two parts again the milk is the strongest, but it is very irregular and unsafe in its action therefore the root-bark is the best and most useful for medicinal purposes

According to my experience the older the plant is the more active is the bark in its effects and if it be powdered by simply drying it as is generally done it requires to be used in a much larger dose to act efficiently as an emetic The thick rough and spongy epidermis which the bark is covered with and which is quite inert should be scraped off with a knife before it is powdered The powder prepared with this precaution is white and bears a great resemblance to the flour of rice It has a nauseous and slightly acrid smell, and a bitterish taste It

should be preserved in a stopper-bottle The dose of this powder as an emetic, is from forty to fifty grains.

According to the suggestion of Sir W. B. O. Shaughnessy in the Bengal Dispensatory, I have used also this medicine in some cases of Dysentery, and found it in large doses to be a good substitute for *Ipecacuanha* Its dose in this disease is the same as the Simple Powder of *Tylophora asthmatica*

ALANGIUM DECAPETALUM AND ALANGIUM HEXAPETALUM.

(Pages 35 and 36)

The root-bark of *A. decapetalum* is the chief ingredient in a few secret prescriptions which are in great vogue in the treatment of Leprosy, venereal and other skin diseases, at Arcot and Vellore While using this bark myself in some cases of Lepra, I found it produce vomiting on many occasions, even in so small a dose as 5 grains, and this gave me a clue as to its being an emetic On trials in larger quantities, which were as usual begun upon myself, it has proved itself an efficient and safe emetic In smaller doses, it is a nauseant and febrifuge, and in still smaller quantities one of the best alterative-tonic in India

This bark is very bitter, and its repute in skin diseases is not without foundation If it is continued for a sufficient period, its influence over them is greater than that of *Calotropis gigantea*

The plant is pretty common in the jungles of Southern India, and also occasionally met with in the gardens No part of it is sold in the bazaar

Bot Des—Tree, size variable, generally small, spinescent when young, the young branches arising from the trunk of an old or adult tree are also spinescent leaves alternate, oblong-lanceolate or narrow-oblong, 3–5 inches long and 1–1½ broad,

glabrous petiolate *petiole* short slightly pubescent about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length *Flowers* middle sized, slightly fragrant yellowish white generally axillary pedunculate *peduncle* short, simple *calyx* epigynous toothed persistent short *corolla* poly petalous petals 6-10, oblong more or less reflexed *stamens* twice the number of the petals filament hairy at the base anthers oblong *style* generally longer than the stamens *fruit* about the size of a small soapnut globular glabrous druping red in color mounted with the calyx 1-seeded slightly and agreeably sweet to the taste *seed* circular slightly flat above and below hard and brown. Flowers about the beginning of the hot weather

The native practitioners and druggists speak of 2 varieties of this plant and call them *white* and *black*. The white is the plant I have just described but the black is not a variety as considered by them but a closely allied species viz. *Alangium hexapetalum* of Lamarch. They call this plant as a black variety of *A. decapetalum* because it bears some resemblance to it in its general appearance its flowers are purple or purplish blue and its bark is much darker in color

The bark of this plant is considered as a much superior alterative and alexipharmic and its use is said to be attended with occasional vomiting. I am induced from these circumstances to think that it is also an emetic but the plant not being found in Madras and its specimens obtained with a great difficulty and cost, I have not as yet ascertained its properties by personal experience

Preparation—Simple Powder of Alangium Bark (*Pulvis Alangi Simplex*) Dry the bark of the root without exposing it to the sun powder in the ordinary way pass through a fine sieve or cloth and keep in a stopper bottle

Dose—Fifty grains as an emetic.

FICUS OPPOSITIFOLIA

FICUS DÆMONA

AND

FICUS POLYCARPA.

(Page 143)

A few years ago, while examining the medicinal plants in some gardens and fields in Codrupoek, a village about 6 or 7 miles from Madras, with a view to find out their native names in actual use, I eat a few fruits of *Ficus oppositifolia*, which bear a great resemblance to the common cultivated fig (*F. carica*) and are very sweet in taste. A few minutes afterwards, I felt sick in the stomach and vomited 2 or 3 times. This circumstance led to the discovery of the emetic and other properties of this plant, as well as of *F. polycarpa*, which are already noticed in the Pharmacopœia of India (p. 217) according to my remarks sent in a paper to the Committee of that work, together with some specimens of the plants.

I mention now these plants here merely to state that every thing I said about them before has been confirmed by subsequent experience, except the antiperiodic effect, which is very feeble, and that *F. dæmona* of Kœnig and one or two other closely allied species of *Ficus* are also possessed with emetic property.

It was my intention to describe all these plants, but from the long and continued dry weather in this place during the last 2 years, most of them are either dead, dying, withered, or not in fruit at present. I cannot, therefore, describe them with such minuteness as is necessary to show some clear and decided distinctions between them. They are, however, well described and figured by Drs Roxburgh and Wight in their *Flora Indica* and *Icones Plantarum Indiarum Orientalis*, respectively, and the following is the description from the first named work, of *F. oppositifolia* and *F. dæmona*, which are by far the most common, and also more useful than the other plants —

F. oppositifolia (Roxb.)

‘ A small tree, a native of the banks of rivulets, and other places where the soil is moist and rich, common about Calcutta

' Trunk erect, seldom as thick as a man's body branches opposite and sub erect Bark scabrous ash colored Young shoots scabrous and covered with much short white hairs piped and interrupted at the insertion of the leaves as in the Bamboo Leaves opposite short round petioled oblong slightly serrate of a firm scabrous texture shining above downy below and most beautifully reticulate one of each pair is always considerably smaller than the other they are from 5 to 9 inches long Fruits on the young shoots axillary and peduncled in the navel ed woody branches racemed, round about the size of a large nutmeg covered with much short white hairs several equidistant ridges running from the umbilicus to the base Calyx of the fruit 3-leaved Flowers a few round the inside of the mouth of the navel Filaments or peduncles single with a proper three parted perianth surrounding the middle Female flowers numerous Peduncles long Perianth none Style and stigma placed together on the side of the germ funnel formed

F. daemona (Kon)

' Shubby Leaves generally opposite cuneate oblong or oblong pointed serrate above scabrous downy underneath with a green gland in axilla of the veins Fruit in pairs on long radical racemes above very hairy of the size of a nutmeg

A native of the sandy lands near the sea on the coast of the Tanjore country From thence Dr Rottler sent plants to this garden (Calcutta garden) where they produce fruits all the year round In its native barren soil it grows to be stout ramous shrub or small tree

Young shoots densely clothed with thick soft appressed white hairs Leaves in general opposite petioled oblong or oblong cuneate acute serrate above smooth but hard downy underneath and elegantly reticulated with numerous soft hairy veins and a deep green smooth gland in their axilla from 2 to 12 inches long one of the pairs is always smaller than the other and when single often oblique as in *B. goma* Petiole round clothed with appressed pubescence in each side of their insertion is a green gland Stipules within the leaves caducous

FICUS OPPOSITIFOLIA
FICUS DÆMONA
AND
FICUS POLYCARPA

(Page 113)

A few years ago, while examining the medicinal plants in some gardens and fields in Codampock, a village about 6 or 7 miles from Madras, with a view to find out their native names in actual use, I eat a few fruits of *Ficus oppositifolia*, which bear a great resemblance to the common cultivated fig (*F. carica*) and are very sweet in taste. A few minutes afterwards, I felt sick in the stomach and vomited 2 or 3 times. This circumstance led to the discovery of the emetic and other properties of this plant, as well as of *F. polycarpa*, which are already noticed in the Pharmacopœia of India (p. 217) according to my remarks sent in a paper to the Committee of that work, together with some specimens of the plants.

I mention now these plants here merely to state that every thing I said about them before has been confirmed by subsequent experience, except the antiperiodic effect, which is very feeble, and that *F. dæmona* of Kœning and one or two other closely allied species of *Ficus* are also possessed with emetic property.

It was my intention to describe all these plants, but from the long and continued dry weather in this place during the last 2 years, most of them are either dead, dying, withered, or not in fruit at present. I cannot, therefore, describe them with such minuteness as is necessary to show some clear and decided distinctions between them. They are, however, well described and figured by Drs. Roxburgh and Wight in their *Flora Indica* and *Icones Plantarum Indiarum Orientalis*, respectively, and the following is the description from the first named work, of *F. oppositifolia* and *F. dæmona*, which are by far the most common, and also more useful than the other plants —

F. oppositifolia (Roxb.)

‘ A small tree, a native of the banks of rivulets, and other places where the soil is moist and rich, common about Calcutta

Trunk erect seldom as thick as a man's body, branches opposite and sub erect Bark scabrous ash colored Young shoots scabrous and covered with much short white hairs piped, and interrupted at the insertion of the leaves as in the Bamboo Leaves opposite short round petioled oblong slightly serrate of a firm scabrous texture shining above downy below, and most beautifully reticulate one of each pair is always considerably smaller than the other they are from 5 to 9 inches long Fruits on the young shoots axillary and peduncled in the naked woody branches rounded, round about the size of a large nutmeg covered with much short white hairs several equidistant ridges running from the umbilicus to the base Calyx of the fruit 3-leaved Flowers a few round the inside of the mouth of the navel Filaments or peduncles single with a proper three parted perianth surrounding the middle Female flowers numerous Peduncles long Perianth none Style and stigma placed together on the side of the germ funnel formed

F. damona (Kon)

Shrubby Leaves generally opposite cuneate oblong or oblong pointed serrate above scabrous downy underneath, with a green gland in axils of the veins Fruit in pairs on long radical racemes above very hairy of the size of a nutmeg

A native of the sandy lands near the sea on the coast of the Tanjore country From thence Dr Rottler sent plants to this garden (Calcutta garden) where they produce fruits all the year round In its native barren soil it grows to be stout ramous shrub or small tree

Young shoots densely clothed with thick soft appressed white hairs Leaves in general opposite petioled oblong or oblong cuneate acute serrate above smooth but hard downy underneath and elegantly reticulated with numerous soft hairy veins and a deep green smooth gland in their axils from 2 to 12 inches long one of the pairs is always smaller than the other and when single often oblique as in *B. goma* Petiole round clothed with appressed pubescence in each side of their insertion is a green gland Stipules within the leaves caducous

Fruit for the most part in pairs, in radical withering racemes, and frequently of great length, with apices penetrating the earth. In the native soil the whole raceme and fruit often entirely under-ground, also found single or in pairs on the trunk or branches, though less frequently than on the root. They are generally about the size of a large nutmeg, obovate, very hairy, the mouth shut with numerous scales, the exterior ones glandular and more remote, several obscure, equi-distant ridges run from the umbilicus towards the base. Calyx of the fruit of three minute scales. Male corrollets monandrous. In habit this plant is very much like *F. oppositifolia*, but the inflorescence is very different.

As found in the vicinity of Madras, these plants differ in some minor points from the above descriptions, and they resemble so much in their general appearance, it is very difficult to distinguish them from each other, except by repeated and careful examination.

What is described as *fruit* by Dr Roxburgh in the above plants, as well as in many other species of *Ficus*, is the *fruit-receptacle* of recent authors, which is fleshy, assumes a globular or fruit-like form, and therefore generally known as a fruit. It has a great many very small flowers and fruits attached to its inner surface within the cavity. The fruits or rather *achenes* of these plants are those small bodies, which are about the size and form of a poppy-seed, attached to the inner surface of the fruit-receptacle, and commonly known as seeds.

With regard to the bark of these plants, which is recommended for use, it is meant for the bark of the trunk and branches, and not the root-bark.



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LIST OF ERRATA

Page	15, lines	1 and 2, for 'conylfolio' read <i>conylfolia</i>
"	18, line	19, for 'Pharmacopœi' read <i>Pharmacopœia</i>
"	18, "	30, for ಶಿಮುಹಿಗಿದಾ read ಶೀಮುಹಿಗಿದಾ.
"	20, "	6, from below, for 'easly' read 'easily'
"	23, "	16, for ಧೃಂತಿರಿಣಕಾಸಿ read ಧೃಂತಿರಿಣಕಾಸಿ.
"	23, "	19, for 'Phœnix' read <i>Phœnix</i>
"	43, "	17, for 'but' read 'yet'
"	45, "	8, for 'Ela-káy-vnai' read <i>Ela-káy-vnai</i>
"	45, "	8, for 'Ela-káya-vittulu' read <i>Ela-káya-vittulu</i> .
"	51, "	7, for 'ajuan' read <i>ajowan</i>
"	52, "	1, do do
"	52, "	21, for 'Nettávil' read <i>Nettávil</i>
"	57, "	11, for 'Nardostychis' read <i>Nardostachys</i>
"	58, "	2, for 'Madua-káméshvari' read <i>Madua-káméshvari</i>
"	59, "	13, for 'Malabaricus' read <i>Malabaricum</i>
"	60, "	8, from below, for 'orchidoides' read <i>Orchoides</i>
"	60, "	6 do for 'Malabaricus' read <i>Malabaricum</i>
"	61, "	22, for 'racemosis' and 'samentosis' read <i>racemosus</i> and <i>samentosus</i> , respectively
"	64, "	5, for 'azadarach' read <i>azadarach</i>
"	65, "	5, from below, for 'Phalvara' read <i>Phalváia</i> .
"	71, "	12, for 'an' read 'any'
"	77, "	19, for 'transulent' read <i>translucent</i>
"	78, "	4, for گرج پیل read گرج پیل.
"	79, "	22, for വളളിപ്പാച്ച read വളളിപ്പാച്ച
"	82, "	21, for 'calumbo' read <i>Calumba</i> , in 2 places.
"	82, "	3, from below, for كلس read كلس.
"	83, "	8, and 10 from below, for 'Rhubub' read <i>Rhubarb</i> , in 2 places
"	99, lines	2 and 3, for കാട്ടുതിപ്പിലി read കാട്ടുതിപ്പിലി.
"	100, line	12, insert 'a' before the word 'great'
"	102, "	14, for 'conlecty' read 'correctly'
"	111, "	6, for 'it' read 'its'
"	114, "	3, for 'Cáphi' read <i>Káphi</i>
"	116, "	5, from below, for 'Cobb' read <i>Colub</i>
"	122, "	13, for 'Mattanga' read <i>Mattanna</i>
"	124, "	8, for 'ORCHIDIOIDES' read <i>ORCHIOIDES</i>
"	129, "	6, for 'Nardastachys,' read <i>Nardostachys</i>

LIST OF ERRATA

- Page 131 line 3 from below for گرر read گررگا و
 131 16 for I urn read Puri
 138 2 from below for و ررگا read و ررگا و
 140 7 for terbunthunato read terbunthunato
 143 18 for C/irya pe atti read S/irya-pe atti
 143 11 for Indici read Indici
 147 8 from below for OPERATA read OPERATA
 163 9 from below in cert a before the word mori
 166 11 from below for Solanac read Solanac
 166 7 for frequently read frequently
 171 10 for Gai nu du// read Gai nu du//
 180 13 for Iol read Iol
 188 4 from below for Jingam read Jingam
 189 11 for རྩུང་ཐོག་ཅེ་ཅེ་ཅེ་ཅེ་ read རྩུང་ཐོག་ཅེ་ཅེ་ཅེ་ཅེ་
 189 8 for S i iam read Scimmum
 189 0 for Mosu verandi nu tel read Mosu
 200 0 Jeranli nu tel
 200 2 from below in cert (rab) after the words
 201 لعل اء
 211 12 Consider the word POLANISIA as obsolete
 211 15 for Karila-gula ཅ་ཅ་ཅ་ཅ་ཅ་ read Hara]a-
 217 gida ཅ་ཅ་ཅ་ཅ་ཅ་
 217 21 for རྩུང་ཐོག་ཅེ་ཅེ་ཅེ་ཅེ་ཅེ་ read
 220 lines 11 and 12 for རྩུང་ཐོག་ཅེ་ཅེ་ཅེ་ཅེ་ཅེ་
 220 line 20 for རྩུང་ཐོག་ཅེ་ཅེ་ཅེ་ཅེ་ཅེ་ read རྩུང་ཐོག་ཅེ་ཅེ་ཅེ་ཅེ་ཅེ་
 221 0 for Irip /arukkarai རྩུང་ཐོག་ཅེ་ཅེ་ཅེ་ཅེ་ read
 221 3 for I d akuru read I d akuru
 230 11 for Hilla/ read Hilla/
 236 last line for Ala read Ala
 239 line 10 for Dal gan la/ read Dal gandal
 240 16 for Gazmaju read Gazmaju
 243 0 for Sagnan read Sagnan
 241 21 for རྩུང་ཐོག་ཅེ་ཅེ་ཅེ་ཅེ་ཅེ་ read རྩུང་ཐོག་ཅེ་ཅེ་ཅེ་ཅེ་ཅེ་
 246 16 for Td kotukha read Td kotukha
 246 4 from below for not yet began read
 249 have not yet begun
 250 11 for Gahun read Gahun
 250 9 for propagated read propagated
 252 last line for རྩུང་ཐོག་ཅེ་ཅེ་ཅེ་ཅེ་ཅེ་ read རྩུང་ཐོག་ཅེ་ཅེ་ཅེ་ཅེ་ཅེ་
 253 line 6 for Snsk dra/ha read Suká dra/ha
 256 last line for Justicia read Justicia
 259 line 5 from below in the foot note, for constitutes
 read constitute

LIST OF ERRATA

Page 272, line	2, for 'Realger' read Realgar
" 272, lines	5 and 6, for 'Manósiloi' and 'Manúsala,' read Manóshilai and Manúshala, respectively
" 281, line	4, from below, for 'hydriogogue' read 'hydriogogue'
" 282, "	20, for 'tubuncular' read 'tubercular'
" 315, "	8, insert 'of the' after the word 'whole'
" 315, "	3, from below, omit 'the' before the word 'like'
" 317, "	6, for 'written' read 'expressed.'
" 340, "	4, for 'osculating' read 'oscillating'
" 343, "	2, from below, for 'osculating' read 'oscillating.'
" 345, "	6, from below, for 'Jalap' read 'Jalap'
" 351, "	10, for 'perennial' read 'perennial'
" 352, "	12, for 'inodorous' read 'inodorous'
" 354, "	3, from below, omit 'more' before the word 'stronger'
" 356, "	5, from below, insert 'the' before the word 'diy'
" 361, "	13, for 'plant' read 'plants'
" 362, "	12, for 'dehescent' read 'dehiscent'

